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**FIRST YEAR OF PUBLICATION.**

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**THE**  
**HANDBOOK OF THE YEAR:**

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**1868.**

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*Price Twelve Shillings and Sixpence.*



THE  
HANDBOOK OF THE YEAR  
1868.

A REGISTER OF  
FACTS, DATES, AND EVENTS,  
*AT HOME AND ABROAD.*

WITH APPENDICES CONTAINING  
DIPLOMATIC AND STATE PAPERS, ACTS OF PARLIAMENT,  
OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS, ETC.

*And carefully compiled Statistical and other Tables.*

BY

G. H. TOWNSEND,  
AUTHOR OF "THE MANUAL OF DATES, ETC."

"'Tis a chronicle of day by day."—SHAKESPEARE.



LONDON:  
WYMAN & SONS, 74, 75, GREAT QUEEN STREET, W. C.  
1869.

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## *EDITOR'S PREFACE.*

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**T**HE HANDBOOK OF THE YEAR is designed to supply a trustworthy record, within reasonable limits and upon a well-defined plan, of the principal changes, transactions, and events that have occurred in all parts of the globe during the past twelvemonth. It contains an epitome of the results of human action and endeavour in numerous directions, recording failure as well as success, disaster as well as triumph, and is in every respect "an abstract and brief chronicle of the time." In its pages will be found records of both persons and things; and though specially devoted to the illustration of 1868, it supplies the necessary links to connect the Past with the Present, and to bring clearly before the reader the events and the characters that have appeared upon the scene. Thus, the article describing the Abyssinian Expedition and its results contains a short summary of our relations with that country, tracing the origin of the quarrel which led to the war, and the progress of the campaign. In the same manner Biographical Notices are given of distinguished persons who have attained eminence or closed their career during the period to the illustration of which the work is specially devoted.

THE HANDBOOK OF THE YEAR is intended as a repertory of interesting and important facts bearing upon Religion, Commerce, Legislation, Politics, Literature, Science, Art,—everything indeed in which human interest centres, forming a complete encyclopædia of facts, dates, and events. By strict attention to accuracy, the Author hopes to ensure the success of his work, and will spare no effort to make it more valuable from year to year, so that it may be a generally recognized authority, and become

“By the hearths of men a household name.”

G. T.

LONDON: *January*, 1869.

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### **Publishers' Postscript.**

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IN explanation of the delay which has occurred in the issue of this volume, the Publishers have with pain to announce the death of its chief Editor. Planned, and in great part executed, by himself or under his own immediate supervision, it is believed that this work will contribute a further instance of the unsparing industry, zeal, and conscientious spirit which characterized all Mr. TOWNSEND's labours. Having had many years' intimate literary intercourse with him, in here recording Mr. TOWNSEND's untimely death, his Publishers cannot refrain their testimony to his high integrity and personal amiability of character: in the observance of any engagement or duty which he undertook, he was conscientious almost to a fault, and of him it may be truly said, he worked—"not wisely, but too well."

75, GREAT QUEEN STREET, LONDON, W. C.

*March*, 1869.



# PLAN OF THE WORK.

## I.

### Alphabetical Register of Facts, Dates, and Events.

This—the main Division of the Work—is a History of the Year 1868, arranged in Dictionary form. It contains articles descriptive of the principal Occurrences, the most interesting and important Facts, and the chief celebrated Characters of the Time, including those who have recently acquired distinction in the various walks of life, as well as those whose fame had been achieved in the Past, and who have died during the year 1868 ..... *page 9 to 494*

## II.

### Chronological Register of Occurrences.

This Division briefly represents the course of events in their order of occurrence. It is intended to furnish at a glance an Outline of the Events of the Year—Foreign and Domestic—and is not to be understood as an exhaustive Summary, but as an occasional aid to the reader..... *495 to 574*

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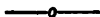
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The Index to the *Times*.  
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ETC.    ETC.    ETC.

# ALPHABETICAL REGISTER

OF

## FACTS, DATES, AND EVENTS.

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### 1868.

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**ABBEVILLE.**—*See BOUCHER DE CRÈVECEUR PERTHES.*

**ABBEY MILLS (Essex).**—The largest pumping-station of the Metropolitan Main Drainage on the north side of the Thames, at West Ham, Stratford, was opened by Sir John Thwaites, the members of the Metropolitan Board of Works, &c., Thursday, July 30, 1868. The engine of 1140 nominal horse-power, will lift the sewage of Acton, Hammersmith, Fulham, Shepherd's Bush, Kensington, Brompton, Pimlico, Westminster, the City, Whitechapel, Stepney, Mile-end, Wapping, Limehouse, Bow, and Poplar, representing an area of twenty-five square miles, and a height of 36 ft. from the low-level to the high-level sewers. The works have been constructed after the designs of Mr. J. W. Bazalgette, C.E., engineer-in-chief to the Metropolitan Board of Works, and under the personal superintendence of Mr. Edmund Cooper, the resident engineer. The buildings have been erected by Mr. W. Webster, and the engines, boilers, and pumping machinery have been made and erected by Messrs. Rothwell & Co., of the Union Foundry, Bolton, Lancashire. The area of the station extends over a space of seven acres, divided into two parts by the northern outfall sewer, which passes diagonally across it, on an embankment raised about 17 ft. above the surface of the soil. The engine and boiler houses, chimney-shafts, coal-stores, &c., are on the south-west side of this embankment; while on the north-east are cottages for the workmen employed at the works, and a reservoir of water. The engine and boiler houses are arranged so as to form one building in the shape of a cross, with wings, which contain the boiler-houses, extending from the north-eastern arm of the cross. The extreme dimensions of the structure are 142 ft. 6 in. by 47 ft. 6 in. At the intersection of the cross the building has an ornamental cupola of 110 ft. in height, with turrets at the internal angles of the cross for circular staircases. The style of architecture is mixed; the decorations being constructed of coloured bricks, encaustic tiles, and stone dressings, with carved work. There are eight engines, of 142 horse-power each, arranged in pairs, and eight cottages for workmen, also arranged in pairs. These contain five rooms each, and are fitted with every reasonable convenience. The house for the superintendent of the works, which is of a more commodious character, is situated on the other side of the outfall sewer, and near the entrance of the works.

**ABBOTS ANN (Hampshire).**—An Industrial Exhibition, originated by

the Hon. and Rev. S. Best, the vicar, was opened at Abbots Ann, near Andover, Whit-Monday, June 1, 1868, by the Earl of Portsmouth. The Marquis of Winchester, the Hon. D. Fortescue, M.P., and a large number of the neighbouring-gentry, &c., attended on the occasion. The exhibition, which included the industrial productions of nineteen parishes, Andover being one of the number, occupied the school and class rooms of Abbots Ann, and a large tent fifty feet long. A small local committee for each parish was united for the management of the entire exhibition, and during the six months before the opening held a meeting the first Monday of each month. The exhibition remained open from June 1 to 5 inclusive, with the following results:—

		£	s.	d.
June 1, Monday, 12 to 6, admission 1s.,	received	15	4	6
„ 2, Tuesday, „ „ 1s.,	„	6	6	6
„ 3, Wednesday „ „ 6d.,	„	6	19	9
„ 4, Thursday, 12 to 7, „ 6d.,	„	25	7	4
„ 5, Friday, „ „ 3d.,	„	6	11	10

Total £60 9 11

Nearly seventy pounds' worth of the exhibited articles found purchasers, and large orders were received. After payment of all expenses, ten pounds were carried forward to the credit of another exhibition. A free ticket was granted to exhibitors, admitting them on any one day they chose to select.

**ABDY (1779-1868).**—Sir William Abdy, Bart., born in 1779, succeeded his father July 21, 1803, as seventh Baronet (created June 22, 1660), and married June 3, 1806, Ann Wellesley, natural daughter of the Marquis of Wellesley. He obtained a divorce by Act of Parliament, June 25, 1816, and the lady, who was married in July of that year to Lord Charles Bentinck, died in 1842. Sir William died in London, Wednesday, April 15, 1868, and as he left no issue, the baronetcy is extinct.

**ABERCORN (DUKE OF).**—The Right Hon. James Hamilton, K.G., K.P., born in 1811, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford, was for some time Groom of the Stole to Prince Albert. He succeeded his father in 1818 as second Marquis of Abercorn (created October 15, 1790) and third Viscount Hamilton in the peerage of England, tenth Earl of Abercorn, Baron of Paisley, Baron Abercorn, Hamilton, Mountcastle, and Kilpatrick, in the peerage of Scotland; and Viscount and Baron Strathbane and Baron Mountcastle in the peerage of Ireland, and to the Irish baronetcy. He is Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Donegal, Deputy-Lieutenant of Tyrone, Grand Master of the Order of St. Patrick; was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland in July, 1866; and retired with Mr. Disraeli and his colleagues in December, 1868. For distinguished services in this high office he was created Duke of Abercorn and Marquis of Strabane, in the peerage of Ireland, August, 1868. His Grace has distinct peerages in England, Ireland, and Scotland.

**ABERDEEN (Scotland).**—A programme was issued early in the year for an Exhibition illustrative of the state and progress of Art and Manufactures in the northern counties of Scotland, to be held under the Patronage of the Queen, at this city in 1869. At a meeting at Aberdeen, July 28, 1868, under the presidency of the Earl of Kintore, Lord-Lieutenant of Aberdeenshire, it was resolved to postpone the Exhibition till 1870, in consequence of the commercial distress prevailing in the district, &c.

**ABERDEEN (Scotch Constituency)** formed part of a group of places

returning one member to the House of Commons from the Union in 1707 till 1832, when, by the Reform Act, it was erected into a distinct constituency. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 4,401. Colonel W. H. Sykes (L.) returned unopposed. General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 7,814. Colonel W. H. Sykes (L.) returned unopposed.

**ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY** (Scotch Constituency).—See **GLASGOW** and **ABERDEEN**.

**ABERDEENSHIRE** (Scotch Constituency).—This county has returned one member to the House of Commons since the union in 1707. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 4,384. Mr. W. Leslie (L.) was returned unopposed. Mr. W. Leslie retired in May, 1866, and a contest for the vacant seat took place May 19, with the following result:—Mr. D. Fordyce (L.), 2,175; Sir J. Elphinstone (C.), 1,088.—The county was, by the Scotch Reform Act of 1868, divided into Aberdeenshire East and Aberdeenshire West, each division returning one member. **ABERDEENSHIRE EAST**: General election, November 20, 1868; registered electors, 4,087. W. D. Fordyce (L.) returned unopposed. **ABERDEENSHIRE WEST**: General election, November 19, 1868. Mr. W. McCrombie (L.) returned unopposed.

**ABERGAVENNY** (1792–1868), **EARL OF**.—The Right Hon. and Rev. William Nevill, born June 28, 1792, and educated at Magdalene College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1816, was ordained, and for some time held the rectory of Birling, Kent, and the vicarage of Frant, Sussex. He succeeded his brother as fourth Earl (created May 17, 1784) of Abergavenny and Viscount Nevill, in the peerage of Great Britain, and seventeenth Baron Abergavenny in the peerage of England, April 12, 1845. He married September 7, 1824, Caroline, daughter of the late Ralph Leek, Esq., died at Birling Manor, Kent, Monday, August 17, 1868, and is succeeded by his eldest son, William, Viscount Nevill, born September 16, 1826.

**ABERGELE RAILWAY ACCIDENT**.—The Irish limited day-mail express, which left the Euston Square terminus, London, at the usual time, a quarter past seven in the morning, Thursday, August 20, 1868, came into collision with some waggons laden with petroleum, between the Abergele and Llanddulas stations on the Chester and Holyhead Railway, when thirty-three persons were literally burned alive in the railway-carriages. The accident, which occurred soon after one o'clock p.m., arose as follows:—A goods train leaves Chester a short time before the mail, and it is generally shunted according, to the direction of the local officials, either at Pensaeu or Llanddulas—more frequently at the latter station. On the day of the accident it had been shunted about one o'clock, at the top of the incline at Llanddulas. Some of the waggons between the engine and the rear van which had to be shunted were uncoupled and left on the main line, while the others were backed into the siding. The guard during this operation was supposed to have put on the break. When the engine had brought the other waggons into the siding, it came out again on the main line and backed, so as to meet the waggons which it had left there. The moment it came into contact with them they rolled back, and kept running down the incline till they were encountered by the express. The Viscount (now Marquis of) Hamilton, M.P., the Duke of Abercorn's eldest son, who, with his mother, the Duchess of Abercorn, his sisters, Ladies Georgiana and Maud Hamilton, and his brothers, Lords Ernest and Frederick, was in the train, in a letter to the *Times* thus describes what happened:—"We were startled by a collision and

a shock which, though not very severe, were sufficient to throw every one against his opposite neighbour. I immediately jumped out of the carriage, when a fearful sight met my view. Already the whole of the three passenger-carriages in front of ours, the vans, and the engine were enveloped in dense sheets of flame and smoke, rising fully 20 ft. high, and spreading out in every direction,—it was the work of an instant. No words can convey the instantaneous nature of the explosion and conflagration. I had actually got out almost before the shock of the collision was over, and this was the spectacle which already presented itself. Not a sound, not a scream, not a struggle to escape, or a movement of any sort was apparent in the doomed carriages. It was as though an electric flash had at once paralyzed and stricken every one of their occupants. So complete was the absence of any presence of living or struggling life in them, that, as soon as the passengers from the other parts of the train were in some degree recovered from their first shock and consternation, it was imagined that the burning carriages were destitute of passengers; a hope soon changed into feelings of horror when their contents of charred and mutilated remains were discovered about an hour afterwards. From the extent, however, of the flames, the suddenness of the conflagration, and the absence of any power to extricate themselves, no human aid would have been of any assistance to the sufferers, who, in all probability, were instantaneously suffocated by the black and fetid smoke peculiar to paraffin, which rose in volumes around the spreading flames." The remains of the unfortunate sufferers were deposited in a room beneath the tower of St. Michael's Church, Abergele. They were carefully examined by Drs. Lloyd, Jones, and Griffiths, who drew up and presented a report, which gave as the result of their examination: males, 10; females, 13; sex unknown, 10; total, 33. The inquest was opened Monday, August 24, in the Town Hall at Abergele, before Dr. Evan Pierce, coroner. Little was done that day, and an adjournment took place. The remains of the sufferers were buried in one large grave, Tuesday, August 25, at ten in the morning, the Rev. J. Meredith, rector of the parish, and the Rev. J. Taylor, of Bamber Bridge, officiating on the occasion; numerous relatives and friends of the victims attended, and every shop in the neighbourhood was closed. The inquest was resumed August 26, and some remonstrances having been made, Mr. Eyton, of Flint, assisted the coroner as assessor. The foreman of the jury was Mr. F. A. Watts, Chairman of the Pensaen local board. Mr. Littler, of the Northern circuit, appeared for the London and North-Western Railway Company; Mr. W. Grantham, of the Home Circuit, for the manufacturers of the petroleum; Mr. Goddard, solicitor, for the relatives of Lord Farnham and the Rev. Sir N. Chinnery. A great deal of evidence was taken, and the following verdict was given, Friday, September 4:—"We find a verdict of manslaughter against Richard Williams, the senior breaksmen, for the death of Charles Cupps, Joseph Priestley Edwards, Edward Outen, and 30 other persons unknown; and we further find that some evidence has been given before us from which we are satisfied that Lord Farnham, Lady Farnham, Eliza Stafford, Mary Ann Kellett, John Harrison Aylmer, Rosanna Louisa Aylmer, Arthur Aylmer, Rosalie Franks, Mary Ann Roe, Hon. Walter Berwick, Miss Elizabeth Mary Berwick, Miss Louisa Symes, Jane Ingram, Rev. Sir N. Chinnery, Lady Chinnery, Caroline Stearn, Mr. Whitmore Scovell, Mrs. Askin, Miss Askin, William Smith (guard), Joseph Holmes (stoker), Miss Caroline Lea, Miss Augusta Lea, Mr. William Townsend Lund, Mr. W. Bradley Parkinson, Mr. Lovell Ferrall, Master Priestley Augustus Edwards, and Mr. W. Henry Owen, were passengers in the train, and were killed in this accident; and that the above-

named persons were killed on the 20th of August, in the railway accident which took place between Abergele and Llanddulas stations; and we are of opinion that the said persons came to their death by suffocation. We cannot refrain from strongly censuring the conduct of the Llanddulas station-master for gross dereliction of duty in non-observance of a rule of the company (No. 6, p. 110), which requires 'that all goods trains must be shunted at stations on sideways at least ten minutes before a passenger train is due.' We regret to find how carelessly several of the company's rules are enforced by those having the supervision of the working of the company. We recommend that a longer time should be given to a 'pick-up train' to go through the process of shunting trains for a passenger train to pass, especially on an incline like that at Llanddulas; and that, during the process of shunting, the points should be opened into a siding behind the break van, thereby preventing remaining trucks from travelling down inclines on main lines. We are satisfied that the doors of the carriages were not locked on the platform side of the Irish down mail on the day in question. The jury prefer not giving an opinion on the evidence of any particular witness. We fully endorse all the observations made by the assessor with respect to the coroner. The jury cannot separate without tendering their perfect sympathy with the relatives and friends of the sufferers by this frightful catastrophe. The jury also express their thanks to the police officers for the great assistance they have rendered to the inquiry." Arthur Thompson, the driver of the train, who jumped off when he saw that a collision was inevitable, after lingering some weeks, died at Stafford, Thursday, October 15. A jury at the Manchester Assizes, Saturday, December 12, awarded £4,350 to the administrator of Mr. William Townsend Lund, one of the victims in this accident.—*See COMPENSATION AND MANSLAUGHTER.*

**ABINGDON** (English Constituency) has returned one member to the House of Commons since 1556. General Election, July, 1865: registered electors, 305. Colonel Hon. C. H. Lindsay (C.), 142; J. T. Norris (L.), 121. General Election, November 17, 1868: registered electors, 774. Colonel Hon. C. H. Lindsay (C.), 397; G. Lushington (L.), 327.

**ABJURATION** (OATH OF) was abolished by 31 & 32 Vict., cap. 27 (July 31, 1868).—*See PROMISSORY OATHS ACT, Appendix.*

**ABYSSINIA** (Africa).—Public attention in Europe has been directed to this country by the tyrannical conduct of its late ruler, Theodore. It consists for the most part of the highlands in the east of Africa, with intervening valleys, remarkable for their extent, beauty, and fertility. By some the early inhabitants are believed to have been adventurers from Arabia, called Habesh, which signifies a multitude; and by others they are said to be descendants of the ancient Æthiopians, who became mixed with immigrants from Egypt. The country has long been invested with the halo of fable and romance. Many allusions to its marvels and its terrors are to be found in our early writers. It is made the scene of innumerable legends and fairy tales, and Dr. Johnson immortalized this popular view of the country in his "*Rasselas, Prince of Abyssinia*," published in 1759. Modern Abyssinia consists principally of three states, Shoa, Amhara or Gondar, and Tigré, and over the greater portion of the country the late Emperor Theodore at one time exercised authority. (*See ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.*) It contains an area of about 28,600 square miles, and a population of between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000. Dr. Blanc estimates Theodore's army, at the height of his power, at from 100,000 to 150,000 men, with from 500,000 to 600,000 camp followers.

**ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.**—For many years Abyssinia, known in the middle ages as the country of Prester John, and comprising part of the ancient Æthiopia, has been a kind of *terra incognita* to Europeans. After the expulsion of the Portuguese, it remained comparatively unnoticed till James Bruce published, in 1790, his “*Travels in Abyssinia from 1768-73.*” Dr. Henry Salt accompanied Lord Valentia on a short trip in 1803, and was so much struck with what he saw, that he induced the Government to send out an exploring expedition under his command; and in 1814 he published the results of his investigations, under the title of “*Voyage to Abyssinia in 1809-10.*” The Rev. S. Gobat travelled in Abyssinia as a missionary in 1831-2; Dr. Rüppell, an Austrian surgeon, prosecuted scientific researches from 1834 till 1837; Major, afterwards Sir W. C., Harris went, in 1841, on a mission from the English Government, of which he gave an account in “*Highlands of Æthiopia (Embassy to the Court of Shoa),*” published in 1844; Dr. C. Johnstone penetrated it in 1842-3; and Mansfield Parkyns narrates his experience of a sojourn of three years’ duration, 1844-7, in “*Life in Abyssinia,*” published in 1853. The accounts of these and other travellers caused a certain degree of attention to be directed towards this extraordinary region, and various attempts have been made to open relations with the Government. Mr. Salt, on his second visit, delivered a letter from George III. to the ruler of Tigré; but the most important mission was that undertaken by Messrs. Bell and Plowden. It may be necessary to explain that Mr. John Bell, a Scotchman, whose name so frequently occurs in accounts of recent transactions in Abyssinia, was an officer in the Indian navy. He accompanied the expedition to the Euphrates, under Colonel Chesney;\* and on his return, in 1838, quitted the service, and repaired to Abyssinia. After having travelled some time, he settled in Godjam, where he resided till 1842, when he returned to Egypt. In that country he met Mr. Walter Chichele Plowden on his way home from India, and the two travellers agreed to adopt the native costume, and penetrate into Abyssinia. They started early in 1843, wandered together in different parts of the country until, in 1847, Mr. Plowden proceeded to England, where he arrived in August, returning in 1848† as British consul in Abyssinia, and entrusted with a mission from the English Government to Ras Ali, prince of Amhara, with whom, after much negotiation, he concluded a treaty of friendship and commerce, which was ratified at Ennawga, November 2, 1849. In this mission Consul Plowden was accompanied by his friend Bell, who soon after entered the military service of Ras Ali, and fought gallantly at his side in the battle of Djisella, June 15, 1853, in which he was defeated by Dejjatch Kossai, or Kassa, afterwards the emperor Theodore, at that time rising into importance. Consul Plowden proceeded to Massowah, from which place he despatched the treaty, April 2, 1850, to England. After Ras Ali’s defeat, Bell became the great friend and adviser of Theodore, who, pursuing his victorious career, defeated Dejjatch Oubié, king of Tigré, at the battle of Deraakie, fought in February, 1855, and was crowned emperor of Abyssinia February 11. Consul Plowden afterwards entered into negotiations with the emperor Theodore, in order to induce him to confirm the treaty of November 2, 1849, concluded with Ras Ali, and for this purpose repaired to his court. He took leave of Theodore in February, 1860, and on his way to Massowah was attacked near Gondar, March 4, by Dejjatch Garred, a chieftain allied with Dejjatch

\* See “*Survey of Euphrates and Tigris Rivers, with Maps and Charts,*” published in 1856.

† His credential letter from Lord Palmerston was dated January 3, 1848.



Négúsyé, who opposed Theodore in Tigré, received a wound, from which he died, March 13, and was buried with great pomp at Gondar. In October, Theodore, accompanied by Bell, invaded Tigré, and in the battle that ensued Bell fell, fighting gallantly, having slain Dejjatch Garred with his own hand. The whole of Garred's army was destroyed, and Négúsyé himself was shortly afterwards captured and put to death. Capt. Charles Duncan Cameron, appointed Mr. Flowden's successor, reached Massowah February 9, 1862, bearing letters sent by Earl Russell and presents to Theodore, who received him cordially, and, October 31, gave him a letter to Queen Victoria, which arrived in London February 12, 1863. Offended at not receiving any reply to his letter, Theodore first vented his rage on Mr. Stern, a missionary, who, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Rosenthal, had for the second time visited Abyssinia in 1862. The unfortunate missionary was seized October 13, 1863, and having been cruelly beaten, was loaded with chains. Consul Cameron was also placed in captivity, and was very severely treated, and put in fetters January 4, 1864. Soon after the news of these events reached England it became known that Theodore's ire had been excited by the slight put upon him in not replying to his letter, and Lord Russell, pressed by Lord Shaftesbury, positively refused, May 7, 1864, to advise the Queen to send an answer. Lord Russell was induced to change his mind, and Mr. Hormuzd Rassam, assistant political resident at Aden, was selected to convey a reply to Theodore, June 16, 1864. Dr. Blanc was associated with Mr. Rassam, and after innumerable delays, having resolved to proceed, with Lieutenant W. F. Prideaux, direct to the emperor, they left Massowah October 15, 1865, and received at Metemma, December 25, courteous letters from Theodore, inviting them to proceed. They reached Theodore's camp in Damot, January 25, 1866; were at first well treated, but were made prisoners at Zagé, April 13; and after undergoing various hardships were removed to Magdala, which they reached July 13, and were loaded with irons July 16. Mr. Flad, one of the captives, who had been sent with another letter to Queen Victoria, and an order to bring out English artisans, returned, and met Theodore at Dembea, April 26, 1867, and delivered a letter from the Queen and some presents sent by the Government. Information received from the captives convinced the Government that it would be necessary to resort to an appeal to force, and Lord Stanley despatched an ultimatum, April 16, 1867, stating that if the prisoners were not sent to the sea-coast by August 17, other measures to secure their deliverance would be adopted. This never reached the emperor, and it was resolved to despatch an expedition. Extensive preparations were made both in England and in India, and Sir Robert Napier having been appointed commander, the pioneer force left Bombay in September, 1867; Parliament was called together, and the war was announced in the Speech from the Throne, November 19. The expeditionary forces began to assemble at Zoulla, Annealey Bay, towards the end of the year. Sir R. Napier, who landed January 2, 1868, advanced with the army through a most difficult country, and had an interview with Dejjatch Kassa, ruler of Tigré, at Mai Dehar, Shrove Tuesday, February 25. After overcoming the most extraordinary obstacles, the army arrived before Magdala (*q. v.*), the stronghold of the tyrant, the first week in April, and was attacked on the plateau of Affajo, within a short distance of the fortress, Good Friday, April 10 (*see* AROGEE BATTLE), by Theodore's troops, who, in an encounter of about an hour and a half in duration, were defeated, with a loss of 700 killed and 1,200 wounded. The casualties on the English side were Capt. Roberts, of the 83rd, severely, and twenty men slightly, wounded, not a single life having been lost. The following day,

April 11, Theodore sent Lieutenant Prideaux and Mr. Flad, accompanied by Dajaz Alamee, son-in-law of Theodore, into the camp, to ask terms. Sir Robert Napier required instant surrender, which was repeated when the two captives returned on a second mission. In the evening some of the prisoners were released, the others following the next day. Great indignation was expressed at the inhuman slaughter of three hundred and seven native prisoners, men, women, and children, by order of Theodore, in the presence of the European prisoners, Thursday, April 9. As Theodore did not surrender, orders were given for the assault upon Magdala, which fell, after a feeble resistance, Easter Monday, April 13. Theodore's body, for the emperor shot himself as our troops entered, was found near the gateway. No lives were lost in the expeditionary force, and only ten wounded in this assault. Theodore's widow and son took refuge in the English camp. About one hundred native prisoners were released; and Gobayze, a native chieftain, having refused to take possession of Magdala, it was burned April 18. The troops were paraded at Dalanta April 20, when Sir R. Napier's congratulatory order on the successful issue of the enterprise was read, and the rescued native prisoners were handed over to the representatives of the Governments to which they belonged. The following captives were released:—Mr. Rassam; Consul Cameron; Mr. Flad, Mrs. Flad, and three children; Lieutenant Prideaux, Bombay army; Dr. Blanco; Rev. Mr. Stern; Mr. Rosenthal, Mrs. Rosenthal, and one child; Mr. Kerans; Pietro, servant of Consul Cameron (Italian); Mr. Staiger, German missionary, sent by a Scotch society; Mr. Brandies, missionary; Mr. Esaler, German and naturalist; Mr. Schiller (German); M. Makerer (Frenchman), a servant, originally of Cameron, latterly of Theodore; Mr. Zander (German), king's artisan, native wife, and four children; Mr. Waldemaier (Swiss), artisan, an Abyssinian wife (who is the late Mr. Bell's daughter), and one child; Mr. Saalmuller (German), artisan, wife (viz., daughter of Bell), and one child; Aleegas (son of the late Mr. Bell), an artisan; Mr. Bender (German), wife, and three children; Mrs. Kenzlen, widow of a German artisan, one child; Mr. Moritz, wife, and child; Mr. Mayer (German), artisan, wife, and three children; Mr. Bourgaud (French), artisan, French wife, and five children; Mr. Schimper (German), geographer, &c.; Mr. Schimper, jun., an artisan; Mr. M'Kelvie (Irishman), servant of Cameron; Mr. John Parkins, artisan; M. Bardel (Frenchman). The homeward march, commenced April 18, was accomplished without difficulty. Theodore's widow died in the camp, May 15. Dejazmatch Kassai, ruler of Tigré, had another interview with Sir R. Napier at Senafé May 25, and a public durbar was held the next day, when some guns, muskets, mortars, and ammunition were presented to the Abyssinian prince. Sir R. Napier and the army quitted Abyssinian territory May 29, and the last detachment of troops sailed from Zoulla, Annesley Bay, June 25. Sir R. Napier reached London July 2, and received a peerage, a pension, and other rewards, for the successful manner in which he had conducted the expedition. The reader will find an account of Abyssinia in "Abyssinia and its People, or Life in the Land of Prester John," edited by J. C. Hotten, which contains a bibliography of works relating to Abyssinia; and in "Travels in Abyssinia and the Gallas Country; with an account of a Mission to Ras Ali in 1848: from the MSS. of the late Walter Chichele Plowden," published in 1868. The captivity has been related in various works; amongst which may be mentioned those by Dr. C. T. Beke, in 1865; by the Rev. H. Stern, in 1866; and by Dr. H. Blanco, in 1868. Mr. Hermuzd Rassam has prepared a narrative, and several blue-books have appeared;

one issued in February contained the correspondence between 1846 and 1868, consisting of nearly nine hundred letters. Before quitting office, Mr. Disraeli's Ministry made a grant of £5,000 to Mr. Bassam, of £2,000 each to Dr. Blanc and Lieut. Prideaux, and a special pension of £350 per annum to Mr. C. D. Cameron, late consul at Massowah, as some compensation for their sufferings in Abyssinia. The 3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards, the 4th (King's Own Royal), the 33rd (Duke of Wellington's), the 26th (Cameronians), and the 45th (Nottinghamshire, Sherwood Foresters) Regiments of Infantry, have received the Queen's permission to inscribe "Abyssinia" on their colours for their services in this campaign.

**ACADEMY, ROYAL (London).**—At a special meeting of the members of the Royal Academy, held Friday, January 31, 1868, the following were elected associates:—Thomas Landseer, engraver; William Quiller Orchardson, painter; George Dunlop Leslie, painter.—The banquet of the hundredth anniversary of the society was held in Trafalgar Square, Saturday, May 2. Sir Francis Grant, president, who was in the chair, stated that he felt confident that the next exhibition would be held at Burlington House. He said that 3,011 works were sent for exhibition in 1868, of which 2,683 were pictures; 1,076 were accepted, but they could only find room for 896. Thus one hundred and eighty pictures were accepted but not exhibited. The Prince of Wales returned thanks for the Royal Family, the Duke of Cambridge for the army, the Lord Chancellor (Chelmsford) for her Majesty's Ministers, the Archbishop of York for "The Guests," Sir R. Murchison for the Royal Society, and Mr. Froude for Literature. The exhibition which opened Monday, May 4, closed Saturday, July 25, and the annual soirée took place Wednesday, July 29. The pictures of two foreign artists, Baron Leys, of Antwerp, and Edward Frère, obtained a prominent position in the exhibition.—Mr. F. Leighton, A.R.A., was elected a full member June 30.—The first meeting of the Council in the new buildings on the site of Burlington House took place Tuesday, December 1.—Sir Charles Eastlake's Art Library has been purchased for the National Gallery, and will be placed at the disposal of students.—It has been proposed to celebrate the first centenary of the Royal Academy by an exhibition of works of all academicians and associates, from the commencement to the present time, to be held in the new building on the site of Burlington House, in 1869.—*See* MUSIC, ROYAL ACADEMY OF.

**ACADEMY (ROYAL SCOTTISH).**—At a special general meeting of the Royal Scottish Academy, held at Edinburgh, Monday, February 10, 1868, Arthur Perigal was elected academician.

**ACCIDENTS.**—From a return ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, March 23, 1866, it appears that so far as such cases had come to the cognizance of the Metropolitan and City police force, 140 persons were run over and killed by carts and carriages in the public streets, and that 1,707 persons were maimed and injured during the year 1865.—According to the registered return, in 1868, 7 persons were killed in the streets of London by horses, 7 by drays, 12 by omnibuses, 21 by cabs, 45 by vans, 53 by carts, and 58 by other vehicles, making a total of 203.

**ACKWORTH (Yorkshire).**—The parish church at this place, near Pontefract, restored a short time since, was set on fire, Friday, May 1, 1868, by William Charles Wilson, a maniac, who was taken in the act. The fire was fortunately suppressed before much damage had been done.

**ACTON (Hertfordshire).**—The new station of the Great Western Railway at Acton was opened Saturday, February 1, 1868.

**ACTUARIES.**—A royal charter was granted to the Faculty of Actuaries in Scotland, in November, 1868.

**ADAMS.**—The Hon. Charles Francis Adams, appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to this country in 1861, retired from the post in February, 1868; sailed from Liverpool, Saturday, June 27; and was most enthusiastically received at Boston, July 12. He is a grandson of Mr. John Adams, the first President of the United States, and son of Mr. John Quincy Adams, Minister here from the United States in 1815, elected President of the United States in 1825, and was born at Boston, U.S., August 18, 1807. For many years he took an active part in public affairs in his own country, and edited the "Life and Works of John Adams," published in 1847. He is succeeded as Minister to this country by the Hon. Beverdy Johnson.

**ADELPHI THEATRE (London).**—This theatre is under the management of Mr. Benjamin Webster. The drama "No Thoroughfare," written by Messrs. Charles Dickens and Wilkie Collins, was performed during the earlier portion of the year. Messrs. Fechter, Billington, H. Neville, G. Belmore, R. Phillips, and B. Webster; and Mesdames A. Mellon, C. Leclercq, Billington, and Lewis, sustained the principal parts. The summer season terminated September 19. The theatre was reopened for the winter season October 17, with a new version of "Monte Christo," adapted from M. A. Dumas's novel of that name. The character of Monte Christo was played by Mr. Fechter.

**ADMINISTRATIONS.**—Three administrations have held office during the year 1868.—*See* DERBY, DISRAELI, and GLADSTONE ADMINISTRATIONS.

**ADMIRALTY (FIRST LORD OF).**—*See* CHILDERS, RIGHT HON. H. C. E.; CORRY, RIGHT HON. H. T. L.; and PAKINGTON, RIGHT HON. SIR J. S., BART.

**ADMIRALTY ADVOCATE.**—*See* DEANE, DR., and TWISS, SIR T.

**ADMIRALTY COURT.**—Mr. F. S. Leslie, in his last report, dated May 27, 1868, gives the following return with respect to proceedings in this Court in 1866 and 1867:—

	1866.			1867.		
	Causes pending at commencement of year.	Causes instituted.	Amount at which causes were entered.	Causes pending at commencement of year.	Causes instituted.	Amount at which causes were entered.
Salvage .....	44	39	£231,300	45	90	£186,600
Damage by collision .....	89	264	613,350	98	241	454,950
Bottomry .....	8	30	41,850	12	36	77,750
Actions for necessaries supplied to foreign ships.....	1	25	12,370	6	65	42,900
Towage .....	3	14	3,070	3	17	4,770
Wages (seamen) .....	5	48	20,400	8	28	16,300
Wages (Masters) and disbursements.....						
Damage to cargo .....						
Ownership .....	30	127	236,420	8	6	7,300
Other causes .....						
Total .....	180	657	£1,248,760	207	594	£922,030
	837			801		

The judgments and decrees for 1867 were as follows:—

After argument—	
For Plaintiff .....	83
For Defendant .....	35
By consent.....	33
In default .....	35

Total .....186

The following are the total amounts under receipts and expenditure for 1867 and 1866, with the average of the totals for the seven years 1859 to 1865, inclusive:—

	1866.	1867.	Average, 1859-65.
Balances in hand at the beginning of the year .....	£30,455 7 6	£16,698 11 7	£24,286 11 5
Received during the year .....	49,097 4 11	62,370 4 5	55,744 16 9
Paid during the year .....	62,854 0 10	57,065 19 3	58,673 4 9
Balance in hand at the end of the year .....	16,698 11 7	22,003 16 9	24,318 3 5

The total amount realized by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue on account of Admiralty Court stamps in 1867 was £11,253. 10s. and in 1866 was £11,077. 5s. The average of the seven years is £8,865. 3s. 8d. —See COUNTY COURTS.

ADULIS.—See ANNESLEY BAY.

**AFFGHANISTAN** (Asia).—This wild and mountainous country, situated on the north-west frontier of British India, the principal cities of which are Cabul, Candahar, and Herat, has been in a disturbed state during the year. The mountain passes conducting from Afghanistan into Hindoostan were, in 1842, the scene of terrible disaster to a British army. Lord Anokland, Governor-General of India, had espoused the cause of Shah Shooja against Dost Mohammed Khan. In 1838 a British army took possession of Candahar, and Shah Shooja was crowned there on May 8. But a revolt against the English broke out at Cabul; Sir A. Burnes, and other officers and soldiers, were assassinated, and Sir W. H. M'Naghten was murdered during a conference by Akbar Khan, son of Dost Mohammed, on Christmas-day. The remaining forces concluded a treaty with the Affghan chiefs for immediate evacuation; but they were treacherously assailed, and only three natives and one European (out of 5,000 men, and a large number of women and children) reached Jellalabad. Lady Sale and other English ladies, who had surrendered to Akbar Khan, were afterwards restored. Jellalabad, besieged by Akbar Khan, January 18, 1842, was successfully defended by General Sale. The advances of Russia, through Tartary, towards Samarcand, in the early part of the year, were the subject of much observation among those interested in Indian affairs. In June they occupied the city of Bokhara without resistance. A great battle took place between Sirdah Mahommed Yakorb Khan, Governor of Herat, and the reigning Ameer, Abdool Rehman Khan, April 21, 1868, resulting in victory for the former. Shere Ali Khan, who lost the throne of Cabul in the spring of 1867, with 5,000 men seized it again August 22.—Public attention was directed to the subject of our policy in Afghanistan by a letter from Colonel J. Ayde, which appeared in the *Times*, January 4, 1868, and elicited replies from J. W. S. W., published January 17, and from Sir C. E. Trevelyan, January 20.

**AFRICA.**—The chief points of interest connected with this quarter of the globe during 1868 are the Abyssinian Expedition (*q.v.*), the rumours prevalent at the commencement of the year respecting English captives said to be detained in a remote region, and the discovery of gold in southern Africa. The first of a new line of steamers, in course of construction at Glasgow for the British and African Steam Navigation Company, and intended to ply between the Clyde and the west coast of Africa, was nearly completed at the end of 1868.—*See* ABYSSINIA, BALAMA, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, EGYPT, GAMBIA, GOLD COAST, LAGOS, NATAL, SIERRA LEONE, &c.

**AGRAM (Croatia).**—The session of the Diet was opened here by the President, Baron Rauch, September 12, 1868. A conference, summoned by the Ban of Croatia, to deliberate upon the organisation of an autonomy for the country, opened Tuesday, December 29.

**AGRICULTURAL HALL.**—*See* CATTLE SHOW.

**AGRICULTURAL (ROYAL) SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.**—The Council reported December 9, 1868, that since the general meeting in May, 2 governors and 38 members had died, and 3 governors and 237 new members had been elected, so that the society consists of—

- 75 Life Governors.
- 75 Annual Governors.
- 1,400 Life Members.
- 3,947 Annual Members.
- 14 Honorary Members.

Total.....5,511

The funded capital amounted to £16,027. 19s. 7d. in the New Three per Cents. The Council, after much discussion, resolved to combine the offices of editor of the Journal and secretary to the society, and Mr. H. M. Jenkins, F.G.S., was appointed to enter on his duties January 1, 1869.—The annual show, which was held at Leicester, commenced Thursday, July 16, 1868, and closed Tuesday, July 21. It was most successful, £2,050 having been taken the first two days, and nearly £1,000 on the third. The exhibition of horses was remarkably good. Improvements were effected in the arrangements for seeds, models, and miscellaneous wares.—The country meeting for 1869 will be held at Manchester from Monday, July 19, till Saturday, July 24. Prizes to the amount of £2,930 are offered by the society for live stock, and £1,546 has been added by the Manchester local committee, including classes for heavy and light weight-carrying hunters; for leaping over hurdles and water; for Cleveland, dray, carriage, and cart-horses; for roadsters and ponies; for the Yorkshire dairy cross, Ayrshire, polled Angus or Aberdeen, polled Galloway, West Highland, Welsh, and Kerry breeds of cattle; for Cheviot, Limestone, border Leicester, and black-faced Scotch sheep; and for both British and foreign cheese and butter. The prize sheet for implements for trial which was issued in July, 1868, comprising mowing, reaping, and hay-making machines, hay collectors, horse rakes, carts, waggons, and liquid-manure carts, has been supplemented by the addition of prizes for the class of carriages with low body adapted for moving stock, implements, &c., on a farm, in the most convenient form, and for the class of sheaf-binding machines. A gold medal has been offered for the best system of drying corn and hay in wet weather, sufficiently economical for practical purposes. The Manchester local committee offer prizes for the best broad-cast distributor of guano or other manure, to be worked by one or two horses; for the best machine for potato-getting; for

the best plans or models of labourers' cottages, of hay or corn sheds, and of covered sheds for storing manure; for dairy utensils; for harness for a pair of horses for agricultural purposes; and for the best illustration of the principle of shoeing.

**AGRICULTURE.**—Mr. A. W. Fonblanque, in his report dated December, 1868, states, the total number of acres returned as under all kinds of crop, bare fallow, and grass in the United Kingdom in 1868 was 45,652,000, which is 265,000 in excess of the total in 1867. Of the total number of 45,652,000 acres, 11,659,000 were under corn crops; 4,865,000 under green crops; 984,000 were under bare fallow; 5,690,000 under clover and other rotation grasses; and 22,164,000, or nearly one half of the total acreage returned, were under permanent pasture. A marked advance is shown in the number of cattle and sheep in 1868 over 1867. In the United Kingdom the total increase in cattle amounts to 352,000. In Great Britain the increase is as much as 430,000, but there is a decrease of 82,000 in Ireland, not accounted for by an increase in the exports of cattle to Great Britain. The number of sheep in the United Kingdom is larger in 1868 than in 1867 by 1,790,000. The increase may be said to have occurred exclusively in Great Britain, the number of sheep in Ireland showing scarcely any difference in the two years. As regards pigs, a kind of stock discouraged by the high prices of food, there is a decrease in the number in 1868 compared with 1867 to the extent of 1,032,000 for the United Kingdom. In Great Britain the decrease is 658,000, and in Ireland 371,000. The chief results of English agriculture, dividing the country into grazing and corn counties, are thus summarized by Mr. A. W. Fonblanque:—

**GRAZING COUNTIES.**

Northumberland, Cumberland, Durham, Westmoreland, York (North and West Ridings), Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Stafford, Leicester, Salop, Worcester, Hereford, Monmouth, Gloucester, Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, Cornwall.

**CORN-GROWING COUNTIES.**

York (East Riding), Lincoln, Nottingham, Rutland, Huntingdon, Warwick, Northampton, Cambridge, Norfolk, Suffolk, Bedford, Bucks, Oxford, Berks, Hampshire, Hertfordshire, Essex, Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, Sussex.

	GRAZING COUNTIES.	CORN COUNTIES.
Total Acreage returned as under Crops, Bare Fallow, and Grass }	12,109,000	10,929,000
Acreage under Wheat..... {	1,286,000 or 10 per cent. of Total Acreage.	2,111,000 or 19 per cent. of Total Acreage.
Acreage under Permanent Pasture {	6,363,000 or 53 per cent. of Total Acreage.	3,341,000 or 30 per cent. of Total Acreage.
Total number of Cattle returned.. {	2,484,000 or 66 per cent. of Total Number in England.	1,295,000 or 34 per cent. of Total Number in England.
Total Number of Sheep returned.. {	10,638,000 or 51 per cent. of Total Number in England.	10,292,000 or 49 per cent. of Total Number in England.

—See INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION (PARIS), and AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, Appendix.

**AGRICULTURE (CHAMBERS OF).—**The number of Chambers of Agriculture in Great Britain increased during the year 1868 from 36 to 70, and the number of members from 10,000 to 16,000. The inaugural dinner of the Northamptonshire Chamber of Agriculture took place at Northampton, Wednesday, February 5, 1868, Earl Spencer in the chair, and Mr. G. W. Hunt, M.P., vice-chairman.—A meeting of the Central Chamber was held at the Pall Mall Restaurant, Tuesday, March 3, 1868, Mr. J. More, M.P., President of the Central Chamber, in the chair, who was supported by several members of Parliament and deputations from the provinces. The principal subject discussed related to the education of the labouring classes connected with agriculture. The Rev. Mr. Frazer, Assistant-Commissioner on the Employment of Women and Children in Agriculture, was specially invited to attend in order to explain his views on the subject. The following resolutions were carried:—(1) "That it is expedient that children under the age of nine years should be restricted from employment in agriculture." (2) "That this meeting deprecates any measure which countenances an education rate." (3) "That the Central Chamber of Agriculture deprecates any compulsory legislation on the employment of women and children in agriculture, preferring voluntary action, which is likely to follow the discussion of this subject, and believing that any compulsory legislation would defeat the object desired, and this because it would be an undue interference between parent and child, and because it would be practically impossible to carry out such legislation if it involved the penalties of fine or imprisonment on parents declining to send their children to school. That as to the means to be provided for education it is the opinion of this Chamber that Government aid should be granted to existing schools more liberal in amount and less restricted as to conditions than under the present system. That such aid should be given from the Consolidated Fund, and should not be raised by an additional local rate." Resolutions were also passed in favour of the Metropolitan Foreign Market Cattle Bill.—A special meeting of the Central Chamber was held at the Salisbury Hotel, Fleet Street, London, Tuesday, September 22, 1868, Mr. C. S. Read, M.P., in the chair, when an address to be issued for the general election was discussed and agreed upon. It recommended as indispensable the establishment of a separate market in the metropolis for foreign cattle, to prevent contagion, showed the necessity for sanitary regulations relating to the home trade in animals, demanded a revision of civil taxation, of county financial boards for the management of county expenditure, of the remission of the malt tax, of an alteration in the turnpike system, and of a judicious measure of education for the agricultural districts.

**AHMEDABAD (East Indies).—**Ten thousand houses were destroyed by the floods caused by the heavy rains which fell in the neighbourhood between August 7 and 14, 1868. The amount of damage was estimated at £35,000.

**AKYAB.—**See BENGAL.

**"ALABAMA" QUESTION.—**The damage done to the shipping and commerce of the United States by the celebrated cruiser *Alabama* (built at Birkenhead in 1862), and other vessels, was the cause of considerable controversy between the two Governments. The *Alabama* left the Mersey July 29, 1862, under pretence of making a trial trip. Instead of returning, she stood out to sea, was joined at Terceira, August 20, by Captain Semmes, who had scoured the seas in the cruiser *Sumpter* from February 14, 1861, to February 25, 1862; and he hoisted the Confederate flag on board the *Alabama*, August 24. The *Alabama* was destroyed in a conflict with the *Kearsarge*, off Cherbourg, Sunday, June 19, 1864, having in the course of



nearly two years captured sixty-six vessels carrying the flag of the United States. The United States Government, on the ground that she had been built and equipped in an English port, demanded compensation. The subject was discussed in the House of Commons, March 27, 1863, and on several occasions since, and has led to much animated correspondence between the two Governments. It was revived at the commencement of 1868, and a letter on the subject appeared in the *Times*, January 18, from Lord Hobart. It was followed by letters in the same journal from "Historicus," January 20, 23, 25, 28, February 17, and March 3; from Lord Hobart, January 22, 24, and 27; from the Rev. Newman Hall, January 23; and from "O." January 28. Another debate ensued in the House of Commons, Friday, March 6, 1868, when a remarkably conciliatory speech, which had a good effect on both sides of the Atlantic, was delivered by Lord Stanley, at that time Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Lord Russell introduced the subject in the House of Lords, Friday, March 27, and it soon after became known that the Conservative ministry had consented to arbitration under certain restrictions. The Hon. Reverdy Johnson, appointed to succeed the Hon. C. F. Adams as United States Minister in London, arrived at Liverpool in August, presented his credentials to the Queen September 14, and negotiated with Lord Stanley a convention for the settlement of the *Alabama* claims and all disputed questions. The Hon. Reverdy Johnson announced at the Lord Mayor's banquet, November 9, that the difficulties which for some time had endangered the peace of the two countries were at an end. The convention was signed Tuesday, November 10. Certain modifications were proposed by Mr. Seward, such as the abolition of the distinction between the *Alabama* claims and other claims, and the change of the place of meeting to Washington, which were accepted by the English Government.

**ALAMAYOU.**—See THEODORE.

**ALAMEO.**—See THEODORE.

**ALASKA** (North America).—This territory was purchased from the United States by the Russian Government, the treaty being signed March 13, and ratified May 15, 1867. The transfer was made, and the purchase-money, 7,000,000 dollars, paid in 1868.—See RUSSIAN AMERICA.

**ALBERT GOLD MEDAL**, established by the Society of Arts, to reward distinguished merit in promoting arts, manufactures, and commerce for 1868, was awarded to Mr. Joseph Whitworth, F.R.S., LL.D., "for the invention and manufacture of instruments of measurement and uniform standards, by which the production of machinery has been brought to a degree of perfection hitherto unapproached, to the great advancement of arts, manufactures, and commerce." The following awards have been made since this medal was instituted:—1864, Sir Rowland Hill, K.C.B., "for his great services to arts, manufactures, and commerce, in the creation of the penny postage, and for his other reforms in the postal system of this country, the benefits of which have, however, not been confined to this country, but have extended over the civilized world." 1865, the Emperor of the French, "for distinguished merit in promoting, in many ways, by his personal exertions, the international progress of arts, manufactures, and commerce, the proofs of which are afforded by his judicious patronage of art, his enlightened commercial policy, and especially by the abolition of passports in favour of British subjects." 1866, Professor Faraday, D.C.L., F.R.S., "for discoveries in electricity, magnetism, and chemistry, which, in their relation to the

industries of the world, have so largely promoted arts, manufactures, and commerce." 1867, Mr. W. Fothergill Cooke and Professor Charles Wheatstone, F.R.S., in recognition of their joint labours in establishing the first electric telegraph.

**ALBERT MAUSOLEUM.**—See FROGMORE.

**ALBERT MEDAL**, granted to persons saving life from shipwreck, was established by royal warrant, March 3, 1866. The first award was made to Samuel Popplestone, May 24, 1866, for saving life March 23.—The *London Gazette*, Friday, February 28, contained a notice that the Albert Medal of the first class was conferred upon Mr. Edward B. March, Vice-Consul at San Sebastian, for the following gallant act during the night, December 7, 1867:—The French ship *Nouveau Caboteur* was cast on shore, a gale of wind blowing at the time, in the Bay of Zurriola, on the north coast of Spain. The sea was running so high that no boat would venture to put off. Mr. E. B. March, after vainly endeavouring to induce some of the bystanders to accompany him, swam to the vessel, and succeeded in bringing a rope to land, by the aid of which one of the crew came safely to shore. The second, a lad, lost his hold, dropped into the sea, and sank. Mr. March, though benumbed with cold, again swam to the vessel and conveyed the lad safely to land. The remainder of the crew (which consisted of six men) escaped by means of the rope which Mr. March had brought to shore.—The Albert Medal of the second class was conferred, in November, 1868, upon Sub-lieutenant Lionel Androz De Sausmarez, of her Majesty's ship *Myrmidon*, for having saved a seaman from drowning in Banana Creek, river Congo, Western Africa, although a strong current was running at the time, and the river was infested with sharks.

**ALBERT MEMORIAL** (Hyde Park).—The large Eleanor Cross, after the design of Mr. Gilbert G. Scott, in course of erection in memory of the Prince Consort, nearly in the centre of the site of the Exhibition of 1861, approaches completion. The adornments of statuary, gilding, colour, and mosaics remain to be finished. The cost of the structure will be defrayed by the Queen, with the aid of a Parliamentary grant, and a fund raised by voluntary subscriptions. The contract for the work was intrusted to Mr. Kelk. The Memorial, which is in the highly decorated Gothic style, was commenced in 1864. Its height from the roadway is 176 feet, and it may be described as standing on three basements. The first is a grand flight of granite steps, 212 feet in width. Next is an upper base of granite steps, 133 feet wide; and above these a base of steps 76 feet wide, with massive abutments of solid granite at the corners. The blocks of granite used for the steps alone would, if placed singly side by side, extend nearly two miles and a half in length. The terrace between the flights of steps is paved with slabs of from 6 to 7 tons weight, and the foundations are necessarily of the most solid kind. Concrete, 17 feet thick, was laid upon the hard gravel, and on this was built a series of cellular arches, resembling the structure of the outer walls of the Colosseum at Rome. Over these large slabs of stone have been laid. The memorial itself, which rises from a beautifully inlaid pavement, erected on the super-basement of steps, may be described as a lofty, groined, square canopy, supported on four clusters of polished granite columns. Above these is a gabled metal roof, under a wrought-iron canopied spire, terminating in a Latin cross. The base is formed of highly polished Ross of Mull red granite; above is the podium, a marble frieze running round the base, large enough to contain 200 life-sized figures, constructed in high relief, and all portraits, carved in Sicilian marble. Above is a massive

cornice of polished pink granite, on the four corners of which are to be four colossal allegorical groups of sculpture—Commerce by Thorneycroft, Manufactures by Weekes, Agriculture by Marshall, and Engineering by Lawlor. The four corners of the canopy of the Memorial are supported by nine polished granite columns, grouped in a cluster, about 6 ft. 6 in. in diameter, and 20 ft. high. These columns are constructed in equal proportions of highly polished grey Irish granite and of the red Scotch. The ninth column at each angle is made shorter for the support of a life-sized marble figure. The groined arch rises from these and forms a canopy, beneath which will be placed the statue, nearly 15 ft. high, of the late Prince, who will be represented in his robes as a Knight of the Garter, and seated on a chair of state. This work has been intrusted to Mr. Foley. The structure is covered with pinnacles, gargoyles, gilding, colour, mosaics, marbles, figures beautiful and grotesque, and every variety of voluminous decoration. Glass mosaics by Salviati occupy the external spandrels of the arches and the apex of the external gable face. The iron-work and bronze-work of the spire are from the Studmore Art Company at Coventry. By the middle of next summer it is expected that the outer work will be gilded and the scaffolding removed.

**ALCOLEA (Battle).**—During the revolutionary struggle in Spain, the royal forces, under the command of Marshal de Novaliches, attempted, Monday, September 28, 1868, to dislodge the advanced guard of Marshal Serrano's (Duke de Torre) army, posted at the bridge of Alcolea, on the river Villafraña, near Cordova, and commanded by General Caballero de Rodas. The royalist forces, which met with some success at first, were ultimately repulsed with a loss of about 1,000 in killed and wounded, the Marshal de Novaliches being severely wounded, whilst their opponents had not more than 500 killed and wounded. The royal army surrendered the following day, and Marshal Serrano entered Madrid at the head of his victorious army, Saturday, October 3.

**ALDERSHOT CAMP (Hampshire).**—This camp, about thirty-six miles from London, with an area of seven square miles, was inaugurated by Queen Victoria, April 18, 1856. The Queen, accompanied by Prince and Princess Christian and the Princess Beatrice, visited the camp Thursday, March 19, 1868. The royal party, received by the Duke of Cambridge, who was accompanied by Prince Teck, Major-General Lord William Paulett (Adjutant-General), and Lieutenant-General Sir Hope Grant (Quartermaster-General), arrived at the north camp about half-past twelve. All the troops in camp assembled on the Queen's Parade at twelve o'clock, in marching order, and were formed in three lines facing the Farnborough road, the infantry regiments being in front. The cavalry and Royal Artillery formed the second line, and the Royal Engineer and military trains formed a third line, all under the command of Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir James Yorke Scarlett, K.C.B. Her Majesty, conducted over the ground by the Duke of Cambridge and Sir James Scarlett, and attended by a numerous staff, inspected the troops, after which the Royal party took up a position at the saluting-point, when the troops marched past with the greatest steadiness and precision. After the troops had passed the saluting-base they wheeled round and repassed her Majesty, the Royal Artillery and cavalry at a trot, and the infantry in line of contiguous columns at quarter distance, the bands of each brigade playing at the head of each column as they passed by. At the conclusion of this the troops formed lines on the original ground, then advanced in review order, and gave a royal salute, which her Majesty acknowledged in a most gracious manner, and the review terminated.

Rain fell as the troops marched off the parade ground. Her Majesty, the Royal party, and staff went to the Royal Pavilion, where they partook of luncheon, which was over at about a quarter to four, when the Royal visitors drove through the permanent barracks, up Hospital Hill, through the south and north camps, on their return to Windsor. The total strength of the troops reviewed was 196 officers, 4,227 non-commissioned officers and men, with 1,396 horses and 30 Armstrong guns.—The Queen paid another visit to the camp and inspected the troops Wednesday, April 15, returning to Windsor the same evening, and again Friday, July 3.—Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir James Yorke Scarlett, K.C.B., reviewed the troops at the camp, Wednesday, July 8, and Wednesday, August 26.

**ALEXANDER III.**—See BURNISLAND.

**ALEXANDRA PALACE AND PARK** (Muswell Hill, near Hornsey), of which the principal building is constructed from the materials of the International Exhibition of 1862, was opened as the "Palace for the People," with a flower-show, July 23, 1863. The works, afterwards suspended for some time, were resumed in 1867, and the grounds were opened with races, Tuesday, June 30, 1868. The meeting was continued Wednesday, July 1, and during the two days 40,000 visitors attended. The idea of erecting a rival to the Crystal Palace on the north of the metropolis originated with Mr. Francis Fuller. The park is extensive, having four miles of carriage-drives and walks. No less than 60,000 trees and shrubs have been planted, and a racecourse and grand stand provided. The palace, constructed of brickwork, with stone ornamentations, 900 ft. long by 86 ft. wide, is nearly finished. At the junction of the nave and centre transept is a dome 170 ft. in diameter and 220 ft. high, or 18 ft. higher than the London Monument. Alexandra Palace is about the same distance from London to the north as the Crystal Palace is to the south.

**ALEXANDRIA** (Egypt).—The new line of railway to Suez, *via* Azazieh, which will prove of great advantage for travellers by the overland route to India, was opened Tuesday, September 8, 1868.—The submarine cable to Malta, at which the end was laid September 26, 1868, was completed to Alexandria, and spliced to the shore end, October 4. The cable was laid from the steamship *Scanderia*, accompanied by the steam-ship *Chiltern* and H.M.S. *Endymion* and *Newport*.

**ALFRED (ROYAL) THEATRE** (London).—The old Marylebone Theatre completely renovated and restored, with an entirely new stage, was opened as the Royal Alfred Theatre, Saturday, October 10, 1868. The Duke of Edinburgh, who gave permission for the use of his name, attended the opening performance, which consisted of a new drama in four acts, and a prologue, intended to illustrate the Indian mutiny of 1857, entitled *Pindes Singh*, by Mr. C. H. Stephenson, and the farce of *The Golden Eggs*. The theatre was under the management of Miss Amy Sedgwick, who performed the principal character in the drama. The season was brought to a somewhat abrupt termination with Miss Amy Sedgwick's benefit, Monday, November 9, as some of the requisitions of the new Building Act had not been complied with in constructing the interior. The house which was, therefore, closed for the necessary alterations reopened Saturday, December 28.

**ALGERIA** (Africa).—French colony.

*Governor-General*.—Marshal MacMahon, Duke of Magenta, and Senator of France, Commandant of the 7th Corps d'Armée of France.

*Lieutenant-Governor*.—Baron Durrien, General of Division, Chief of the Staff of the 7th Corps d'Armée.

A corps d'armées, consisting of 50,000 men, is maintained, of whom about one-third are colonial troops.

SUPERFICIES AND POPULATION (according to the census of 1866) :—

Provinces.	Superficies in Kilomètres.	European Inhabitants.	Natives.
Algeria .....	101,816	89,568	108,082
Oran .....	289,631	71,523	69,392
Constantine .....	278,068	56,879	78,626
Total	669,015	217,990	251,050

Religions.—Roman Catholics, 211,195; Protestants, 5,002; Jews, 35,737; Mahometans, 2,688,746; various, 17,232; total, 2,957,912.

Total Population.—Settled, 486,272; Arab tribes, 2,434,374; total, 2,921,246.

The French have been established here nearly forty years. They declared war against Algeria on account of interference with their commerce, and despatched a fleet from Toulon, May 25, 1830. After an arduous campaign Algiers was besieged June 29, and surrendered to the French July 4. The French have since established a colony, divided into three provinces. The inhabitants suffered severely from famine during the winter 1867-8, and this was followed in some parts of the country by an outbreak of typhus fever. Consul-General Playfair reports, March 23, 1868, with reference to the famine, "Tens of thousands have died of mere starvation." He made a tour through the province of Constantine, and reports that the government of Algeria "is most anxious, by every means in its power, to induce English to settle in this country; and it is even rumoured that it contemplated recurring to the system of granting free concessions." He also explains that there are four distinct tenures under which land is held in Algeria :—1. *Beytick*, the undoubted property of the State at the time of the conquest. 2. *Azel*, belonging also to the State, but let to natives from a more or less remote period. 3. *Mell*, or freehold, possessed by private persons with regular titles. 4. *Arch* or *Sabega*, land not subdivided into small holdings, and over which the natives have a claim, not very well defined, and frequently contestable.

ALIENS.—Considerable controversy has of late years been excited respecting the status of aliens, and the United States Government, since the termination of the civil war, has endeavoured to obtain some concessions to its views. The question was reviewed by "Historicus" in a letter published in the *Times* January 17, 1868, followed by other letters published February 6 and 12. This is one of the points on which a basis of agreement between Great Britain and the United States was arranged by Lord Stanley and the Hon. Beverdy Johnson, November 10, 1868. (See "ALABAMA" QUESTION.) The following treaty on this subject was concluded between the North German Confederation and the United States, February 22, 1868 :—

"Art. 1. Citizens of the North German Confederation who become naturalized citizens of the United States of America, and shall have resided uninterruptedly within the United States five years, shall be held by the North German Confederation to be American citizens, and shall be treated as such. Reciprocally, citizens of the United States of America who become naturalized citizens of the North German Confederation, and shall have resided uninterruptedly within North Germany five years, shall be held by the United States to be North German citizens, and shall be treated as such. The declaration of an intention to become a citizen of the one or the other country has not for either party the effect of naturalization.

"Art. 2. A naturalized citizen of the one party, on return to the territory of the other party, remains liable to trial and punishment for an action punishable by the laws of his original country and committed before his emigration, saving always the limitation established by the laws of his original country.

"Art. 3. The convention for the mutual delivery of criminals and fugitives from justice in certain cases, concluded between the United States on the one part, and Prussia and other States of Germany on the other part, the 16th day of June, 1852, is hereby extended to all the States of the North German Confederation.

"Art. 4. If a German, naturalized in America, renews his residence in North Germany without the intent to return to America, he shall be held to have renounced his naturalization in the United States. Reciprocally, if any American, naturalized in North Germany, renews his residence in the United States without the intent to return to North Germany, he shall be held to have renounced his naturalization in North Germany. The intent not to return may be held to exist when the person naturalized in one country resides more than two years in the other country.

"Art. 5. The present Convention shall go into effect immediately on the exchange of ratifications, and shall continue in force for ten years; if neither party shall have given to the other six months' previous notice of the intention then to terminate same, it shall further remain in force until the end of twelve months after either of the contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of such intention.

"Art. 6. The present Convention shall be ratified by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, and by his Majesty the King of Prussia in the name of the North German Confederation, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Berlin within six months from the date hereof.

"In faith whereof, the Plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed this Convention at Berlin, the 22nd day of February, 1868.

"GEORGE BANCROFT.

"BERNARD KONIG."

A Parliamentary return, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed July 7, 1868, contains the names of the aliens, with their country, to whom certificates of naturalization have, since 1854, been issued, under the provisions of 7 & 8 Vict., c. 66 (passed in 1844), and also date of naturalization. The same paper gives the following return of aliens who, since 1847, have obtained from the Legislature Acts of naturalization, including the right of sitting in Parliament, and being of her Majesty's Privy Council.

Year.	Name.	Description.	Place of Birth.
1849 {	Tufton, Richard, and .....	Esquire .....	Verdun.
	Tufton, Henry (an infant), son of the above.	.....	Not mentioned in the Act.
1858	Acton, Sir John Emerick Edward Dalberg.	Baronet .....	Naples.
1866	Lowther, Francis William.....	Lieutenant, R.N.....	Genoa.
1867	De Ferrieres, Charles Conrad Adolphus Du Bois, commonly known as Baron de Ferrieres.	Baron .....	Holland.
"	Bischoffsheim, Henri Louis ....	Banker, City of London..	Holland.
"	Lange, Daniel Adolphus.....	East India Merchant, City of London.	Holland.
1868	Bolckow, Henry William Ferdinand.	Ironmaster, Middlesborough.	Sulten.
"	Allhusen, Christian * .....	Merchant, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	Kiel.

ALLAH, RISK.—See LIBEL.

\* This Bill will receive the Royal assent next Commission.

**ALLEGIANCE (OATH OF).**—Several gentlemen who attended at the Court of Queen's Bench, Wednesday, November 18, 1868, to take the usual oath of allegiance on their admission to the Bar, were informed by Mr. Justice Lush that the judges had considered the Act of last session with reference to oaths, and they were of opinion that the oath of allegiance—the only one heretofore required to be taken—had been abolished; and that, consequently, there was none to be taken now.—*See PROMISSORY OATHS ACT, Appendix.*

**ALPS.**—*See SIERRE and SIMPLON RAILWAY.*

**AMERICA.**—In the middle of August earthquakes almost entirely destroyed several towns in Ecuador and Peru, creating general terror in South America, whilst shocks were felt in California and other parts of the American continent. The progress and consolidation of several States have been retarded by dissensions and civil strife. In North America the confederation of the British provinces has been carried out, and the opposition raised in some parts has to a great extent subsided. In the United States the impeachment of President Johnson and the presidential contest have absorbed public attention.—*See ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, BRAZIL, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CALIFORNIA, CANADA, ECUADOR, GUATEMALA, MEXICO, NEW BRUNSWICK, NEWFOUNDLAND, PERU, PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, RUSSIAN AMERICA, UNITED STATES, WEST INDIES, &c.*

**AMERICA (Steamboat)** was sunk in the river Ohio, United States, about one mile above Warsaw, Kentucky, by coming into collision with the *United States* steamboat, Friday, December 4, at about half-past eleven at night. Some petroleum on board the *United States* caught fire soon after the accident, and many persons perished in the flames. The *America* sank a few minutes after the collision, and the *United States* was burned to the water's edge. Nearly one hundred lives were lost.

**AMHARA.**—*See THEODORE.*

**AMIENS (France).**—An exhibition of works of art was opened in this town Sunday, July 5, 1868. The Emperor Napoleon sent the committee one gold and two silver medals as prizes.

**AMSTERDAM (Holland).**—The tenth congress of Low German authors, at which both Flemish and Dutch were well represented, met here Monday, August 31, 1868, when the Queen of Holland and Prince Frederick of the Netherlands honoured the assembly with their presence. A concert took place at the Royal Theatre in the evening. The banquet was given at Scheveningen, in the neighbourhood, Tuesday, September 1, and about 300 members of the congress attended. The congress was brought to a close Wednesday, September 2, with a concert, illuminations, and a display of fireworks. Two proposals—the one being to alter the title, "Philological and Literary" to "Philological and Social;" and the other, to make the congress biennial,—were rejected. The congress for 1869 is to be held at Louvain.

**ANDERSON (1791–1868).**—Arthur Anderson, born in Shetland in 1791, repaired to England to push his fortunes, and became connected with the shipping interest. He was one of the founders of the Peninsula and Oriental Steamship Company; was for some time Director and Chairman of the Crystal Palace Company, and Chairman of the General Association of Steamship Owners. Mr. Anderson, who represented Orkney in the Liberal interest from August 1847 till August 1852, died Friday, February 28, 1868.

**ANDOVER** (English Constituency) returned two members to the House of Commons from 1585 till 1868, and was deprived of one member by the Reform Act of 1867. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 268. Hon. D. F. Fortescue (L.) and Alderman W. H. Humphrey (C.) returned unopposed.—Alderman W. H. Humphrey retired in February, 1867, and a new election took place February 12, when Sir J. B. Karslake (C.) was returned.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 758. Hon. D. F. Fortescue (L.) 377; Captain Wellesley (C.) 307.

**ANDREWS, ST.**—*See* ST. **ANDREWS.**

**ANGERS** (France).—Excavations made here in the spring by the order of the municipality on the site chosen for a new theatre, intended to replace a former structure of the kind destroyed by fire, resulted in some remarkable discoveries; amongst these, the Gallo-Roman chapel, in which the first bishops of Angers officiated, resembling that of St. Gervais, at Rouen, and two crypts, one bearing the name of St. René, and containing many important sarcophagi. Some of these, which belong to the Merovingian era, are of stone, and contained Roman, Carolingian, and Gothic antiquities and works of art, weapons and articles of worship. The site had been used as a cemetery for the city in early Christian times, and upon it five churches had been at different periods erected, the last of which was removed in 1793.

**ANGERVILLE** (France).—M. Berryer (*q.v.*), who died at this village in the department of the Loiret, Sunday, November 29, was buried in a vault beneath the chapel of the Virgin in the church at Angerville, Monday, December 7.

**ANGLESEA** (Welsh Constituency) has returned one member to the House of Commons since 1536. General election, July, 1865: registered electors, 2,389; Sir R. B. W. Bulkeley (L.) returned unopposed.—General election, November 20, 1868; registered electors, 3,325. R. Davies (L.) returned unopposed.

**ANGUILLA** (West Indies), British Colony.—This island, one of the Lesser Antilles, forming part of the Government of St. Christopher's (*q.v.*), sends one member to the Assembly. It is under the rule of a stipendiary magistrate, and contains an area of about 35 square miles, with a population of 100 whites and 2,400 blacks. About 60 acres of cotton are under cultivation. The island is extremely healthy. President: G. Alsbury, December, 1868. The Emigration Commissioners, in their General Report (28th) for 1868, refer to the application made in 1867 by the Anguilla Salt Pond Company to transfer their interest in the salt ponds to Mr. Carter. The company, which, in 1855, received a lease on condition of executing certain works on the island and paying a duty of 2½d. per barrel on all the salt they exported, had not succeeded. A new lease for twenty years was granted to Mr. Carter, on condition of paying a royalty of ½d. per barrel on all salt exported, a certain minimum quantity to be exported. Some question arose as to the exact terms of the condition. The Emigration Commissioners also mention that, in 1867, the Legislature of Anguilla passed an Act for the settlement of claims to land in that island, and refer to the fact that it has been alleged that phosphates similar to those found in the Island of Sombrero exist also in Anguilla, and application has been made by certain residents in that island and in the Island of St. Martin for permission to search for them. We have not heard whether their search has been attended with any success.



**ANHALT (Germany).—Sovereign:** Leopold Frederic, Duke of Anhalt, Duke of Saxony, Engern, and Westphalia, Count of Ascania, &c., born October 1, 1794, succeeded to the whole dukedom of Anhalt August 19, and took, by decree of August 30, 1863; the title of Duke of Anhalt, married April 18, 1818, the Duchess Frederica Louisa Wilhelmina Amelia (born September 30, 1796), daughter of Frederick, Prince of Prussia; and was left a widower January 1, 1850.

**Heir.**—Prince Leopold Frederic François Nicholas, born April 29, 1831, Lieut.-General in the Prussian army; married April 23, 1854, the Princess Antoinette, daughter of Prince Edward of Saxe-Altenburg.

**Children.**—Princess Agnes, born June 29, 1824, married April 28, 1853, Prince Ernest, Duke of Saxe-Altenburg.—Princess Marie, born September 14, 1837, married November 29, 1854, to Frederic Charles, Prince of Prussia.

**Ministry.**—Foreign Affairs, Justice, Education, and War, and President of the Council—O. A. A. von Larisch; Home Affairs, and the Administration of the Police—F. Hagemann.

**Superficies and Population.**—Superficies, 1,034 square miles; population in 1867, 197,041.

Anhalt became part of the North German Confederation, July 1, 1867. In 1864 its inhabitants were divided into 143,805 Evangelical Protestants; 21,265 Lutherans; 27,118 Protestants; 3,156 Roman Catholics; 2,108 Jews.

**Government.**—The Duke makes the laws, with the concurrence of the Estates of the Diet, which is composed of 36 members (12 nobles, 12 for the towns, and 12 for the rural districts). Anhalt contributes one regiment of infantry to the army of the North German Confederation. It is situated about the centre of Germany, and is watered by the river Elbe. Its capital is Dessau.

**Budget for 1868.**—Receipts, 1,982,038 thalers; expenditure balanced; receipts in connection with the North German Confederation balanced by expenditure, 1,716,500 thalers. National debt, January 1, 1865, 3,446,227 thalers.

**ANNESLEY BAY (Africa).**—Known in ancient times as Adulicus Linus, was the point selected for the disembarkation of the Abyssinian Expedition (q.v.), the first portion of which landed here towards the end of 1867. The port of Adulis was at one time the chief channel through which the trade of Axum passed to Greece and Rome.

**ANORTHOSCOPE.**—This new instrument is described by Dr. Carpenter in *The Student* for September, 1868. It is an instrument with a disc revolving in one direction, gearing with another disc revolving round the same axis, but at one-fourth of the speed, in the opposite direction. Distorted figures are painted on the back of the faster disc, which is then made transparent by varnish, and these figures, viewed through slits in the slower disc, opaque in form, lose their distortion and assume a totally different appearance. By combining the effect of motion produced by an instrument of this kind with that of the reality produced by a reflecting stereoscope, the images of which would be properly illuminated, very remarkable effects might be produced.

**ANTIGUA (West Indies).**—One of the Caribbee Islands. British Colony. **Governor:** Governor-General of the Leeward Islands, Col. S. J. Hill, C.B., 1868.

**Executive Council.**—The Governor; Sir W. Byam, Knt.; R. W. Mars, LL.D., M.A.; J. R. Semper; T. Nicholson, M.D.; Acting Colonial Secretary, C. M. Eldridge; Treasurer, H. Berkeley; T. Jarvis; W. K.

Martin; O. Nugent; G. W. Bennett; Secretary to Council, C. L. Humphreys; E. Becket.

*Legislative Council*: President, Sir W. Byam, Knt.; 4 *ex officio* members, 8 nominees of the Crown, and 11 elected members; Clerk, O. Humphreys; Chief Justice, Sir W. Snagg, Knt.; Puisne Judge, C. H. Okey; Attorney-General, R. W. Mara, LL.D.; Solicitor-General, J. R. Semper; Bishop of Antigua, Right Rev. W. W. Jackson, D.D.; Archdeacon, the Ven. G. Clarke, D.D.

The area of this island is 108 square miles. Its population in 1863 consisted of 2,556 whites, and 27,237 blacks. Its principal productions are sugar, rum, and molasses. It was discovered by C. Columbus in 1493, and declared a British possession by the treaty of Breda July 20, 1667. It was made a bishopric in 1842, and a cathedral erected at its chief town, St. John's, in 1847. The island is deficient in a supply of fresh water, as it possesses no rivers, and but few springs. The last return from the island, printed in the Parliamentary papers, is from Mr. C. M. Aldridge, Acting Colonial Secretary, dated Antigua, August 19, 1867. In that document he states: "The revenue of the island is obtained principally from indirect taxation. The most important fiscal receipts are those derived from import and tonnage duties, yielding nearly two-thirds the entire revenue. In March it was found necessary to supplement the Import Act by an additional 25 per cent. on the then existing duties for a period of one year. For the first time in the annals of the colony a trade and income tax was levied, but from the imperfect machinery of the law it failed to produce anything like the estimated return, £1,726 only being received, instead of £2,500. The excise duty on rum has not been as prolific a source of revenue as formerly; the records show a lesser quantity upon which duty has been paid comparatively with the past few years of some 5,000 gallons, attributable, it is feared, not to a decreased consumption, but to an evasion of the duty. Fees from public offices, fines at the police-court, receipts from the post-office, the public market, licences for the retailing of liquors, buying metals, keeping of dogs, hiring of wheeled vehicles, form no inconsiderable portion of revenue." The gross revenue for 1866 was returned at £71,263, and the gross expenditure at £64,510, leaving a balance of £6,753. The public debt was £47,768, the imports £187,704, and the exports £291,860. The crops were 17,300 hogsheads of sugar, 7,859 puncheons of molasses, 696 puncheons of rum, and 590,091 lb. of cotton. The despatch encloses the address delivered by Sir B. C. C. Pine to the Legislative Council and House of Assembly on the opening, October 10, 1866, and the report of the Commissioners of Education for 1866, from which it appears the attendance in the schools throughout the year was:

Church or Denomination.	Number on Books.	Average Attendance.	Per-centage.
Church of England .....	1,394	871	62·4
Moravian .....	1,608	1,020	63·4
Wesleyan .....	619	381	61·5
Total.....	3,621	2,272	62·4

being an increase of 293 on the books, and 364 in average attendance, which is equal to an improvement of 5·1 per cent. on that of the year 1865.

ANTRIM CO. (Irish Constituency) has returned two members to the

House of Commons since the Union in 1800. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 9,822. Hon. E. O'Neill (C.), Rear-Admiral G. H. Seymour (C.), returned unopposed.—General election, November 23, 1868; registered electors, 11,018. E. O'Neill (C.), Rear-Admiral G. H. Seymour (C.), returned unopposed.

**ANTWERP (Belgium).**—The bronze statue by Joseph Geefs erected near a park on the site of the old fortifications, between the Rue Leopold and the Malines road, to King Leopold I. was uncovered, amid great enthusiasm, Sunday, August 2, 1868, being the anniversary of the Liberation of the Scheldt. The King is represented on horseback, with head uncovered and hat in hand, saluting the people. The following inscription appears on one side of the pedestal, in French, and on the other side in Flemish:—"The Commerce and People of Antwerp to Leopold, First King of Independent Belgium; voted 1856; erected 1868." On the two remaining sides of the pedestal are inscribed the words spoken by the King in 1856 when on a visit to Antwerp, and his reply in 1881 to the delegates of the National Congress: "Human destinies offer no task more noble and useful than that of being called to maintain the independence of a nation and to consolidate its liberties." Baron Nottebohm, President of the Chamber of Commerce, who was accompanied by M. Pycke, Governor of the Province, and the members of the Chamber of Commerce, delivered an appropriate address. The statue was then unveiled, and the National Anthem was played and sung. A musical cantata, composed for the occasion by M. Alphonse Lemaire, was performed. The Civic Guards defiled in front of the statue, each man saluting, whilst bouquets and garlands were thrown, and the Civic Guards of Antwerp afterwards opened a shooting-match to their comrades of the other provinces. There was a balloon ascent, a banquet, given by the Chamber of Commerce, a concert and soirée in the gardens of the Harmonic Society, and a pyrotechnic display in barges on the River Scheldt. Such was the celebration on the day itself, though the festivities commenced the day before, Saturday, August 1, when a pontoon bridge was thrown across the Scheldt by the engineers. A gigantic trophy, representing the Scheldt, moored in the middle of the river, was set adrift amid the discharge of cannon. An exhibition of torpedoes and submarine mines, placed in the river by the engineers, proved very successful. In the evening there was a *fête* in the gardens of the Scientific, Literary, and Artistic Club, and a torch-light procession wended its way through the streets. The monument was erected by public subscription amongst the citizens, under the patronage of the Chamber of Commerce. The Municipal Council, however, refused to grant a site for the statue in any of the city squares, and on the day of the inauguration issued a printed placard requesting the citizens to abstain from festivals, "intended less to honour the memory of the founder of our national dynasty than to pander to political passions," and a counter-proclamation was issued by the Chamber of Commerce. The prizes to the successful competitors at the shooting-match, given by the Antwerp Civic Guards, on the inauguration of the statue, were distributed in September. About 4,000 marksmen took part in this contest. 30,793 shots were fired, of which 16,684 bullets struck the targets, and 2,546 the bull's-eye. M. Guillaume Fortuné, of Brussels, carried off the prize of honour given by the ladies of Antwerp.—A fire, caused by petroleum, broke out on the premises of Messrs. Verdbois & Co., in this city, in October, 1868, when damage to the extent of £3,000 was done.

**APPROPRIATION CLAUSE.**—*See* IRELAND, Established Church in.

**AQUARIUM.**—A monster marine aquarium formed one of the chief

attractions at the Havre Maritime Exhibition. It was constructed in imitation of the basaltic columns known as Fingal's Cave, in the Isle of Staffa, Hebrides. The water at the base of the columns contained five large seals, and seagulls and other sea-birds were to be seen above. A continuous stream of water was pumped in from the harbour, and allowed to flow off as fast as it became foul. The interior of the aquarium, which was laid out in a series of imitation sea-caves, the floors being covered with sand or strewn with shells, contained pools of sea-water, with currents of different temperature, a great variety of crustaceans, molluscons, radiata, and vertebrate sea-fish, polypes, zoophytes, reptiles, and insects inhabiting the sea, and abundance of seaweed.

ARAGON, RAFAEL, Count Duke of Aragon, &c., descended in the female line from the kings of Castile, born in 1803, entered the Royal College of Pages in 1815; was Neapolitan ambassador at different times at the courts of Berlin, Paris, and St. Petersburg; and was hereditary chamberlain of the king of the Two Sicilies, and commander-in-chief of the Neapolitan cavalry. On the expulsion of the Bourbon dynasty from Naples, he repaired with the royal family to Rome, which city he left for England, where he died, in November, 1868.

ARBITRATION.—A conference between a committee of the Stafford Chamber of Commerce and a select body of workmen, for the purpose of forming a board to settle disputes between masters and workmen in the pottery trade, by arbitration, having been held, a resolution to form the board was carried, and it was determined that the Stafford Chamber of Commerce and the workmen should each nominate ten members. At a meeting held at Hanley, August 20—September 5, 1868, ten manufacturers were nominated by the Stafford Chamber of Commerce, and ten workmen by the workmen themselves.—The same course was adopted at Exeter, in September, when six employers and six workmen were appointed, with an understanding that, in case they could not agree, the decision was to be left to an umpire.—The Chamber of Commerce at Manchester invited a conference on this subject with the trades' council, and deputations from the two bodies determined, Thursday, October 15, that a court of arbitration and conciliation should be established, to consist of a chairman and sixteen members, eight selected by the Chamber of Commerce and eight by the trades' council.

ARBUTHNOTT (1780—1868), General the Hon. Sir Hugh Arbuthnott, K.C.B., second son of the seventh Viscount Arbuthnott, born in 1780, entered the army in May, 1796; served in the *Helder*, at Copenhagen, in 1801 and 1807, for which he had the naval war medal, and in the Peninsula campaign, receiving the gold medal for Busaco (September 7, 1810), at which he commanded the 52nd regiment, and the silver medal, with two clasps, for Corunna (January 16, 1809), and Fuentes de Onoro (May 8, 1811). He became captain in 1799, lieutenant-colonel in 1811, was made a C.B. in 1815, colonel in 1821, major-general in 1830, lieutenant-general in 1841, colonel of the 38th foot in April, 1843; a general June 20, 1854; colonel of the 79th Regiment in March, 1862; and a K.C.B. in 1862. He represented, in the Conservative interest, Kincardineshire, of which he was a deputy-lieutenant, from 1826 till the general election in July, 1865, when he retired. Sir H. Arbuthnott, who was not married, died Saturday, July 11, 1868.

ARCHÆOLOGY.—See CIRENCESTER, LANCASTER, NORWICH, &c.

ARCHITECTS.—A congress of architects, which assembled at Hamburg, Tuesday, September 1, 1868, closed its session, Friday, September 4.

**ARCTIC CIRCLE (TRIP TO).**—The Prince of Leiningen left Portsmouth in Her Majesty's yacht *Victoria and Albert* June 1, 1868, reached Bergen June 4, proceeded by way of Frondhjein, Grandsunde, and Molde, to Hammerfest, rounded the North Cape, returning to Portsmouth June 29.

**ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS.**—See GERMAN ARCTIC EXPEDITION and SWEDISH ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

**ARDWICK (Lancashire).**—St. Matthew's Church, in the Early Decorated style of architecture, and constructed to hold 750 worshippers, was consecrated by the Bishop of Manchester, Saturday, August 15, 1868.

**AREQUIPA (Peru).**—This town, on the plain of Quilca, about sixty miles from the sea, founded by Pizarro in 1539, and containing 85,000 inhabitants, was destroyed by an earthquake, Thursday, August 13, 1868. Scarcely a house has been left standing, and part of the cathedral is in ruins. About two hundred lives were lost. The first shock occurred at five in the afternoon. The town had previously suffered from the siege, and the railway to Ilay had been taken up.

**ARGENTINE REPUBLIC (South America).** *Federal Capital*—Buenos Ayres. The Federal Constitution was voted in May, 1853, and revised in June, 1860. The Legislature consists of two Chambers, twenty-eight Senators, and fifty-four Deputies.

*President.*—Col. Dominique F. Sarmiento, elected June 12, 1868. *Vice-President.* Dr. Alsina. *Minister of the Interior* (Jan. 1868), Dr. E. Costa; *Foreign Affairs*, Dr. R. di Elizalde; *Finance*, C. Aguirre; *Justice*, Dr. E. Costa; *War*, Gen. W. Paunero.

*Governors of Provinces.*—Buenos Ayres, Dr. A. Alsina. *Minister of the Interior*, M. Avellaneda; *Finance*, M. Varela; *Catamarca*, Recalde; *Cordova*, F. de la Peña; *Corrientes* (Capitale, La Concepcion), Manuel G. Lagróna; *Entre Rios*, Gen. J. J. Urquiza; *Jujuy*, Cosme Belaunde; *Mendoza*, Lopez Torres; *La Rioja*, J. Campos; *Salta*, Ovejero; *San Juan*, N. Rojo; *San Luis*, J. R. Lucero; *Santa Fé*, M. Cabal; *Santiago del Estero*, Iharra; *Tucuman*, Lurna.

*Area.*—900,000 square miles.

*Population.*—1,466,900. Among the inhabitants of the Argentine territory there were, in 1866, 70,000 Italians, 32,000 Spaniards, 32,000 English, 25,000 French, 3,500 Germans, and 70 subjects of the United States; Indians of Gran-Chaco, 10,000; Indians near Rio Negro, 30,000.

*Finances* in 1867-8.—Receipts, £2,500,000; Expenditure, £2,841,000.

The army of the Argentine Republic numbers 10,700, besides the militia and national guard of Buenos Ayres. The Civil Legislation resembles that of Spain, and the Roman Catholic is the predominant religion, but religious liberty is granted by the constitution. The Spanish rule was first thrown off by these provinces in 1810, but the Republic was not regularly established till 1816, and the basis of the Argentine confederation proper was laid in 1834. Buenos Ayres separated from the confederacy, and war was declared against it August, 1861, which resulted in the installation of Gen. Mitre and Col. Pas as President and Vice-President of the Republic, October 12, 1862. War was declared against Paraguay and a treaty of Alliance concluded with Brazil and Uruguay May 4, 1865. The prospectus for a new Government six per cent. loan, at 72½ per cent. for £1,950,000 was issued in London, June 15, 1868.

**ARGYLESIRE (Scotch Constituency)** has returned one member to the House of Commons since the Union in 1707. General election, July,

1865; registered electors, 1,933. A. S. Finlay (L.), returned unopposed. Mr. A. S. Finlay retired in 1868, and the Marquis of Lorne (L.) was returned unopposed March 4. General election, November 24, 1868; registered electors, 2,792. Marquis of Lorne (L.) returned unopposed.

ARGYLL, DUKE OF (Secretary of State for India).—The Right Hon. George Douglas Campbell, born in 1823, succeeded his father in April, 1847, as fourth Baron Sundridge, of Coomb Bank, co. Kent, and Baron Hamilton in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, and eighth Duke of Argyll, Marquis of Lorne and Kintyre, Earl of Argyll and Cowal, &c., &c., in the Peerage of Scotland, was appointed Lord Privy Seal in Lord Aberdeen's Administration, and sworn a Privy Councillor in December, 1852, retired with that Ministry in January, 1855, was re-appointed in Lord Palmerston's first Administration, and became Postmaster-General in 1856, retired in 1858, and was re-appointed Lord Privy Seal in Lord Palmerston's second Administration in 1859, retired with Lord Russell and his colleagues in 1866, and was appointed Secretary of State for India in Mr. Gladstone's Administration in December, 1868. The Duke of Argyll, who was elected Chancellor of the University of St. Andrews in 1851, Rector of the University of Glasgow in November, 1854, and President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1861, has published several works, one of the latest being "The Reign of Law," which appeared in 1866.

ARICA (Peru).—This seaport town, which contained 4,000 inhabitants, was laid in ruins by an earthquake, Thursday, August 13, 1868. The catastrophe occurred about five in the afternoon, and half an hour afterwards the earthquake wave swept the shipping from their moorings in the port, and inundated the town. The second return wave, 60 feet high, destroyed the United States store-ship, *Fredonia*, the Peruvian barque *Rosa Riviera*, and the brig *Edgardo* with all hands excepting one. The Peruvian frigate *Americana* was driven on the beach, losing about thirty officers and men. Other ships were driven on shore, and the devastation committed was of a fearful character.

ARMAGH (Irish Constituency) has returned one member to the House of Commons since the Union in 1800. General Election, July, 1865: registered electors, 408; S. B. Miller (C.) 184, W. Kirk (L.) 169. Mr. S. B. Miller was made a judge of the Court of Bankruptcy, February, 1867, and Mr. J. Vance (C.) was returned unopposed February 18, 1867.—General election, November 17, 1868: registered electors, 585; J. Vance (C.) returned unopposed.

ARMAGH CO. (Irish Constituency) has returned one member to the House of Commons since the Union in 1800. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 5,805. Sir W. Verner, Bart. (C.), Sir J. M. Stronge, Bart. (C.), returned unopposed.—General election, November 22, 1868; registered electors, 6,999. Sir W. Verner, Bart. (C.), Sir J. M. Stronge, Bart. (C.), returned unopposed.

ARMIDALE.—See Dr. SAWYER.

ARMSTRONG, SIR WILLIAM, was made a Knight Commander of the Order of San Maurizio e Lazzaro in January, 1868, by Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, for his improvements in artillery, extensively adopted in the Italian naval service.

ARMY.—The British army for 1868-9, is fixed at the following standard by the army estimates:—British establishment, including depots in the United Kingdom, of regiments in India, 6,894 officers, 13,091 non-commissioned officers, 116,665 rank and file; total 136,650, being 595 less than in

1867. The establishment of Her Majesty's British forces in India, to be paid out of Indian revenues, consists of 3,592 officers, 5,318 non-commissioned officers, and 55,556 rank and file; total, 64,466, being 826 less than in 1867. They are divided as follows:—Horse Artillery 1,940, Household Brigade of Cavalry 1,320, Cavalry of the Line 10,032, Artillery 16,651, Engineers 4,712, Military Train 1,798, Guards 5,960, Infantry of the Line 74,357, Commissariat, Pensioners, &c. 19,880, Colonial troops 4,302, West Indian troops 3,468. Depots of regiments in the East Indies, 9,880, Staff, Commissariat, Pensioners, &c. These forces are stationed in England, the Colonies—irrespective of India—and the Mediterranean and other fortresses. Last year (1867) there was an increase of 2d. per diem in the pay of the soldier, which is now 15d. per diem in regiments of Infantry of the Line. The scientific corps, guards, and cavalry are paid at a somewhat higher rate. The army in India is divided into 3,129 Horse Artillery, 5,410 Cavalry, 9,626 Artillery, 339 Engineers, 45,962 Infantry, and Staff, Commissariat, &c. Efforts have been directed, during the Session of Parliament, toward the abolishment of the Purchase system among the commissioned officers of the army, but without success. The punishment of flogging was abolished by a vote in the House of Commons, March 26, 1868. A new system of drill has been ordered with a view to facilitating the ease and rapidity of the movements of battalions, and simplifying the complications which beset them. The old distinctions of front and rear ranks, and the "telling off" of the companies of battalions, have been abolished. In marching past, the Captain is to be in the front or rear of the centre of his company, and at drill to move at his discretion to either flank. Special pivot flanks will no longer exist; and numerous other changes are effected for the better adaptability of troops to the improved weapons of the present day. Directions have been issued, for the return to England during this year, of all the muzzle-loading arms at our foreign stations, to be converted into breech-loaders.—Baron Kuhn, in the Austro-Hungarian Parliament, gives the following as the strength of the Continental Armies:—

FRANCE.		AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MONARCHY.	
Army .....	800,000	Regular forces, including navy } and reserves.....	800,000
Mobile National Guard .....	550,000	Border troops.....	55,000
Total .....	1,350,000	Landwehr.....	200,000
NORTH GERMAN BUND.		Total .....	1,055,000
Standing army .....	843,394	RUSSIA.	
Landwehr .....	185,652	Field army, including army of } the Caucasus .....	837,350
Total .....	1,028,946	Local forces.....	410,427
SOUTH GERMANY.		Irregulars.....	220,323
Standing army .....	156,760	Total .....	1,467,000
Landwehr.....	43,411	ITALY.	
Total .....	200,171	Army .....	348,461
NORTH AND SOUTH GERMANY TOGETHER.		Mobile National Guard, includ- } ing Venetia.....	132,000
Total .....	1,320,117	Total .....	480,461

ARNOTT, DR. GEORGE WALKER, Professor of Botany in the University of Glasgow, died Wednesday, June 17, 1868.

ABOGHE (Battle).—The expeditionary army to Abyssinia quitted their encampment on the plain of Dalanta, in order to cross the Bashilo, Good-Friday, April 10, 1868. Having crossed the river and commenced the ascent to the fortress of Magdala, the troops were attacked by the Abyssinians on

the plateau of Arogee, at half-past four in the afternoon. The battle, which lasted an hour and a half, ended in the complete defeat of the Abyssinians, with a loss of about 700 in killed and wounded, whilst the English had one officer (Captain Roberts) and nineteen men wounded. Twenty-four brass guns and nine brass mortars were captured. The following troops were engaged on this occasion under Sir R. Napier, with the staff, and Major-General Sir C. Staveley and staff.—Steel Mountain Battery, Lieut.-Col. Milward and Lieut.-Col. Penn; Royal Naval Rocket Brigade, Capt. Fellowes, R.N.; detachment 3rd Light Cavalry, Lieut.-Col. Lock; tenth company Royal Engineers, Major Pritchard, R.E.; three companies of Bombay Sappers and Miners, Capt. McDonald, R.E.; one company of Madras Sappers and Miners, Major Prendergast, V.C., R.E.; 4th (King's Own) Regiment, Lieut.-Col. Cameron; first Belooch battalion, Major Beville; one company of 10th Native Infantry; 23rd Punjab Infantry (Pioneers), Major Charles Chamberlain.

ARREST.—*See* VALIDITY OF ARREST.

ART.—*See* SCIENCE AND ART.

ART UNION OF LONDON.—The thirty-second annual general meeting was held in the Theatre Royal, New Adelphi, Tuesday, April 28, 1868, when the chair was taken by Professor Westmacott, B.A., F.R.S., F.G.S. George Godwin, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., honorary secretary, read the report, which was adopted. The following abstract of returns shows the progress made by the Art Union since its establishment.

Year.	Amount Subscribed.	Amount of Prizes.	Total Cost of Prints, &c.	Work of the Year.
1837	£489 6 0	£390	£150 0 0	A Camaldolese Monk.
1838	757 1 0	420	292 15 5	River Scene in Devonshire.
1839	1,395 14 0	700	576 15 5	The Tired Huntsman.
1840	3,344 18 0	1,400	1,325 12 6	The Saint's Day.
1841	5,552 18 0	3,550	2,333 1 3	Una.
1842	12,905 11 0	9,300	3,000 12 0	Raffaello and Fornarina.
1843	12,334 7 0	8,400	3,694 7 0	The Castle of Ischia.
1844	14,848 1 0	8,900	3,342 14 2	The Convalescent.
1845	15,440 5 0	10,500	4,060 8 0	Jephtha's Daughter.
1846	16,979 11 0	10,730	3,113 2 11	The Last Embrace, and Neapolitan Wedding.
1847	17,871 0 0	11,820	3,999 1 8	Prisoner of Gisors.
1848	12,857 5 0	6,090	3,373 9 2	Sabrina.
1849	10,391 17 0	4,158	3,253 4 2	The Smile and the Frown.
1850	11,180 8 0	5,073	3,957 8 6	Villa of Lucullus; or, Burial of Harold.
1851	11,470 4 0	4,658	2,640 19 4	An English Merry-making.
1852	12,003 9 0	6,440	2,548 8 1	Sunder of Calais.
1853	12,348 12 0	8,001	1,822 15 3	Tilbury Fort.
1854	12,910 16 0	8,248	3,816 13 2	A Water Party.
1855	14,304 3 0	7,416	4,694 7 5	Harvest in the Highlands.
1856	13,960 10 0	6,081	3,547 15 1	Clemency of Coeur-de-Lion, and The Piper.
1857	13,218 9 0	6,423	2,998 17 5	Venice.
1858	11,658 2 0	5,309	6,980 18 9	Life at the Seaside.
1859	15,210 6 0	4,706	4,489 19 6	Come Along.
1860	14,138 15 6	6,255	2,101 14 7	Italy.
1861	10,882 4 0	5,540	3,757 6 0	Raising the May-Pole.
1862	9,864 15 0	3,266	3,340 9 2	A Labour of Love.
1863	12,858 6 0	6,487	3,453 17 2	The Ancient Mariner.
1864	13,469 16 0	6,221	3,693 14 5	Claude Duval.
1865	11,743 4 0	5,266	3,567 16 3	The Norman Conquest.
1866	13,684 2 6	7,264	1,882 5 11	Pity.
1867	11,345 5 0	6,650	4,464 2 3	Hamlet.
1868	13,612 14 6	6,325		
TOTAL	364,742 8 6	191,836	96,174 12 6	



A copy in chromolithography by Mr. Vincent Brooks of Mulready's picture "Choosing the Wedding Gown," has been made, and each subscriber will, in 1869, receive one. Mr. Vincent Brooks made for the Society a chromolithograph from a charming picture by Mr. Birket Foster, called "The Kite." Mr. W. F. Woodington, one of the artists engaged to model the bas-reliefs on the base of the Nelson Column, prepared an exact copy of this monument on a scale of one-seventh of an inch to the foot, and copies in bronze, executed by Messrs. Franchi, will be amongst the prizes. Mr. Leonard Wyon has completed for the Society dies for a medal of the late Sir Richard Westmacott, R.A., sculptor. The annual distribution takes place in April.

**ART UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN.**—The Drawing for prizes took place in the large room of the Exhibition of Works of British Artists at Manchester, Wednesday, December 30, 1868, when the chief prizes were drawn as follows:—

1. 114,079.—C. Jones, Pontypool. Highland Cattle and Sheep. £187. 10s.
2. 101,496.—R. H. Wood, Peckham, London. A Pastoral Scene. £108.
3. 59,383.—F. G. Kinnaird, Clifton, Bristol. The Countdams. £70.
4. 33,473.—W. H. Flak, Blackburn. Waiting for the Monitor. £60.
5. 47,349.—J. S. Jackson, Manchester. View on the Dart. £60.
6. 139,333.—W. Williams, Blackburn. Winter in the pass of Llanberis. £50.
7. 94,314.—Mrs. J. W. Brown, Leeds. A Surrey Cornfield. £48.
8. 86,108.—Mrs. J. W. Brown, London. Evening in North Wales. £45.
9. 38,678.—E. Boddington, Glasgow. Morning on the Thames. £45.
10. 3,872.—C. Stuart, F.S.A., Stirling. Cut Melon, Tankard, and Fruit. £42.
11. 129,447.—S. Walters, Newent, Gloucester. Spanish Head and Port St. Mary. £40.
12. 30,871.—W. Williams, London. Polarian Beach, Cornwall. £40.
13. 2,554.—Mrs. J. W. Brown, Bolton. The Way Home across the Hills. £40.

**ARTHUR, Rev. W.**—See BELFAST.

**ARTIFICIAL SAFFRON.**—A manufacturer at Poebnitz, near Zwickau, Saxony, has invented a composition for tinging vermicelli. This he calls artificial saffron, as the operation is generally performed with real saffron. A specimen having been forwarded to M. Verru, a vermicelli manufacturer at Montrosier, the workman to whom the box containing this substance, which is in a pulverised state, was given, had a lighted pipe in his mouth while opening it, and the jerk in getting off the lid, caused a spark to fall upon the contents. This produced a violent explosion; the man was seriously injured, and everything in the shop broken to pieces. A gunsmith who examined a portion of the powder found that it ignited with as much readiness as gunpowder, but that its force of projection was not more than two-fifths of that of the latter. The residue of its combustion, though black, imparts a yellow colour to water.

**ARTISANS.**—An attempt has been made by 31 & 32 Vict., c. 130 (July 31, 1868), entitled "An Act to Provide Better Dwellings for Artisans and Labourers," to secure proper accommodation for the industrial population. It was the last Act of the session, and will, it is hoped, prove one of the most useful.

**ARTS (SOCIETY OF).**—The Society of Arts, founded in London by William Shipley in 1754, for the encouragement of arts, science, and manufactures, held its seventeenth annual conference Friday, June 19, 1868, W. Hawes, Esq., F.G.C., chairman of the council, presiding, and the annual general meeting, S. Teulon, Esq., in the chair, Wednesday, June 24. The report showed that the number of local boards, and of candidates who presented themselves for the society's final examination, had increased, though the proportion of successful candidates had not been maintained. The following table shows the comparative results in the last two years:—

	1868.	1867.
No. of local boards at which final examinations were held .....	135	120
" Candidates examined .....	1,842	1,439
" " passed .....	1,308	1,121
" Papers worked .....	2,547	2,050
" 1st class certificate .....	318	343
" 2nd class " .....	608	517
" 3rd class " .....	801	664
" Unsuccessful papers .....	820	526
" Prizes awarded .....	65	61

A conference on Technical Education was held at the society's rooms January 23 and 24, 1868. An ordinary meeting of the society was held Monday, November 23, 1868, Lord H. Gordon Lennox, M.P., in the chair; and at another ordinary meeting, Wednesday, November 25, Mr. S. T. Davenport delivered an interesting account of the society, and offered some suggestions for the future. It was incorporated by charter June 10, 1847, and since its institution, in 1754, has had seven presidents, elected as follows:—

- 1755. Right Hon. Jacob Viscount Folkestone.
- 1761. Right Hon. Robert Lord Romney, LL.D., F.R.S.
- 1794. Charles Duke of Norfolk, F.R.S.
- 1816. H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex.
- 1843. H.R.H. Prince Albert, K.G., LL.D., F.R.S.
- 1862. William Tooke, Esq., F.R.S.
- 1863. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

**ARUNDEL** (English Constituency).—This town, in Sussex, returned two members to the House of Commons from 1295 till 1832, when the Reform Act deprived it of one member, and it was entirely disenfranchised by the arrangements consequent upon the passing of the Reform Act for Scotland in 1868. At the general election in July, 1865, the last occasion on which it returned a member, it had 184 registered electors, and Lord E. G. F. Howard (L.) was returned unopposed.

**ARUNDEL** (Sussex).—The coming of age of the 15th Duke of Norfolk, Sunday, December 27, 1868, was celebrated at this town with festivities, and rejoicings which commenced Monday, December 28, 1868, and terminated Saturday, January 2, 1869. The Mayor of Arundel, accompanied by Lord Edward Howard, Lord George Manners, and other gentlemen, presented an address at Arundel Castle, Monday, December 28, and a congratulatory address was also presented from the inhabitants of Little Hampton. In the evening there was a grand banquet in the Barons' Hall in the Castle, specially fitted up for the occasion, and above 400 guests were present. The town was illuminated. The cottage tenantry of the neighbourhood were entertained at the castle, Tuesday, December 29, at a second banquet, at which the Duke of Norfolk presided, served up in the Barons' Hall, and between 200 and 300 tenants, including their wives, sat down. All the labourers and their wives employed on the estate were entertained by the Duke, Wednesday, December 30, and the Master Cutler and Corporation of Sheffield presented an address to his Grace, and were entertained at luncheon, Thursday, December 31. Arundel Castle has not worn so gay an appear-

ance since the visit paid to the late duke by the Queen and Prince Albert in 1846.

**ASHBURTON (1800-68), BARON.**—The Right Honourable Francis Baring, born May 20, 1800, succeeded his brother as third Baron (created April 10, 1835) Ashburton, of Ashburton, in the county of Devon, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, March 23, 1864. He was returned one of the members for Thetford, in the Conservative interest, at the general election in December, 1832; was re-elected at the general elections in January, 1835, and August, 1837, but did not present himself for re-election in July, 1841. He was again returned one of the members for this borough in August, 1848, was re-elected at the general elections in July, 1852, and in March, 1857, and retired from the House of Commons in December of the latter year. He married, in January, 1833, Claire Hortense, daughter of the Duke of Bassano, Minister of Napoleon I., and died Sunday, September 6, 1868. His lordship is succeeded by his only son, Alexander Hugh Baring, born in 1835, who represented Thetford from December, 1857, till 1867, and married, January 5, 1864, Leonora Caroline, daughter of Lord Digby.

**ASHBURTON (English Constituency).**—This town, in Devonshire, returned two members to the House of Commons regularly (it had returned members on two occasions in previous years) from 1640 till 1832, when the Reform Act deprived it of one member, and it was entirely disfranchised by the arrangements consequent upon the passing of the Reform Act for Scotland in 1868. At the general election in July, 1865, it had 450 registered electors, and J. H. Astell (L.) was returned unopposed.

**ASHDOWN v. WOOD.**—See **LIBEL**.

**ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE (English Constituency)** has returned one member to the House of Commons since 1832. General election, July, 1865: registered electors, 786. Right Hon. T. M. Gibson (L.), returned unopposed.—General election, November 18, 1868: registered electors, 4,682. T. Mellor (C.), 2,269; Right Hon. T. M. Gibson (L.), 2,147.

**ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE (Lancashire).**—Riots occurred here Sunday, May 10, and Monday, May 11, 1868, between the Roman Catholics and the supporters of Murphy, who had been lecturing in this locality on the errors of Romanism. A detachment of the 6th Dragoons cleared the streets. One woman was killed Monday night, and several persons were seriously wounded in these encounters. Some of the rioters were committed for trial, May 13.

**ASTEROIDS.**—The following have been discovered this year:—

	Name of Asteroid.	Discoverer.
February 17 .....	Aigle .....	Coggla.
" " .....	Clotho .....	Tempel.
April 18 .....	Ianthe .....	Peters.
May 29 .....	— .....	Borelli.
July 11 .....	— .....	{ Watson.
		{ Peters.
August 16 .....	— .....	Watson.
August 22 .....	— .....	Peters.

**ASTLEY'S THEATRE (Royal).**—The play of *Alarcos; or, the Spanish Student*, written by the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, M.P., about thirty years ago, was produced at this establishment, August 1, 1868. The piece was not well performed, and it was the unanimous opinion of the critics that no proper

opportunity had been afforded on this occasion of judging of the value of the drama for the purposes of the theatre. The season closed abruptly in September.

**ATHLONE (Ireland).**—An accident occurred here Monday, August 17, 1868, when a boat, returning from a regatta on Lough Rea, was upset. Of the occupants, seven artillerymen, five were drowned.

**ATHLONE (Irish Constituency)** has returned one member to the House of Commons since the Union in 1800. General election, July, 1865: registered electors, 225. D. J. Bearden (L.), 107; J. Ennis (L.), 60; Hon. G. Handcock (C.), 21.—General election, November 19, 1868: registered electors, 309. Sir J. Ennis, Bart. (L.), 154; R. B. Bailey (C.), 111; J. Stanniforth (L.), 1.

**ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.**—A public dinner was given to Mr. Cyrus Field at Willis's Rooms, London, Wednesday, July 1, 1868, in recognition of his services in connecting Great Britain and the United States by means of the telegraphic wire; and a public banquet was given to Professor Morse at New York, in December. At the banquet in London, Sir Latimer Clark stated that messages had been sent from London, and answers received from the President at Washington, in two hours and ten minutes; from Mr. Seward, at Washington, in two hours and twenty-five minutes; from the Governor of Cuba (who apologized for the delay), in two hours and twenty-four minutes; from the Governor of Newfoundland, at St. John's, in thirty-eight minutes; and from Heart's Content, Newfoundland, in six minutes. The wires in the United States having been joined up for experiment, from Heart's Content to California, a message was sent from Valentia at 7.21 a.m., February 1, and the acknowledgment of its receipt was received in Valentia at 7.23, the whole operation having occupied two minutes. The distance travelled was about 14,000 miles; and the message arrived, according to San Francisco time, at 11.20 p.m., January 31, or the day preceding that on which it left England.—The wire of the Atlantic cable of 1866 broke about eighty-eight miles from Heart's Content, August 5.—A further reduction in the tariff of this Company was made September 1.—See FRENCH ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

**ATLAY (Bishop of Peterborough).**—The Right Rev. James Atlay, D.D., educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, was a Bell's University Scholar, Senior Optime of the first class in the Classical Tripos, and became Fellow and Tutor of his college. He was ordained deacon, and took the curacy of Worksop, Mansfield, in 1842, was ordained priest in 1843, became vicar of Madingley, Cambridgeshire, in 1847, was elected out of thirty-eight candidates to the vicarage of Leeds in 1859, and was appointed one of the four canons-residentiary of Ripon Cathedral in 1861. Dr. Atlay, who was appointed to succeed Dr. Hampden in the bishopric of Hereford, in May, 1868, was consecrated, in Westminster Abbey, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by other bishops, Wednesday, June 24, and was enthroned in Hereford Cathedral, Thursday, July 2. On the death of Dr. Jeune, bishop of Peterborough, August 21, Dr. Atlay succeeded to a seat in the House of Lords.

**ATTORNEY-GENERAL.**—See COLLIER, SIR R. P., and KARSLAKE, SIR J. B.

**AUBER, DANIEL FRANÇOIS ESPRIT** (musical composer), born January 29, 1782, produced his first work, which was not successful, in 1813. His reputation was however established by *La Muette de Portici*, better known as *Masaniello*, in 1828. M. Auber was made a member of the Institute

of Fine Arts in April, 1829, Commander of the Legion of Honour, April 29, 1847, and Grand Officer, August 8, 1861. The following has been published as a correct list of his works :—

PRODUCED AT THE OPERA, PARIS.

1824. Dec. 5.—*Vendôme en Espagne*—opera in three acts; words by MM. Mennechet and Empts (music written conjointly with Hérold).  
 1828. Feb. 29.—*La Muette de Portici*—opera in five acts; words by Scribe and Germain Delavigne.  
 1830. Oct. 2.—*Le Dieu et la Bayadère*—ballet-opera; words by Scribe.  
 1831. June 18.—*Le Philtre*—opera in two acts; words by Scribe.  
 1832. Oct. 1.—*Le Serment, ou les Faux Monnayeurs*—opera in three acts; words by Scribe and Mazères.  
 1833. Feb. 27.—*Gustave, ou le Bal Masqué*—in five acts; words by Scribe.  
 1839. April 1.—*Le Lac des Fées*—in five acts; words by Scribe and Mélesville.  
 1850. Dec. 6.—*L'Enfant Prodigue*—opera in five acts; words by Scribe.  
 1851. May 16.—*Erlène, ou la Corbeille d'Oranges*—opera in three acts; words by Scribe.  
 1857. April 1.—*Marco Spada*—ballet, three acts, five tableaux, by Mazillier.  
 1857. Sept. 31.—*Le Cheval de Bronze*—ballet-opera in four acts; words by Scribe.

PRODUCED AT THE OPERA COMIQUE, PARIS.

1813. Feb. 27.—*Le Séjour Militaire*—one act; words by Bonilly.  
 1819. Sept. 18.—*Le Testament et les Billets-doux*; words by De Planard.  
 1820. Jan. 27.—*La Bergère Châtelaine*—three acts; words by De Planard.  
 1821. July 7.—*Emma, ou la Promesse Imprudente*—three acts; words by De Planard.  
 1822. Jan. 25.—*Leicester*—three acts; words by Scribe and Mélesville.  
 1823. Oct. 9.—*La Neige*—three acts; words by Scribe and Delavigne.  
 1824. May 5.—*Le Concert à la Cour*—one act; words by Scribe and Mélesville.  
 1824. Nov. 4.—*Locadie*—three acts; words by Scribe and Mélesville.  
 1825. May 3.—*Le Maçon*—three acts; words by Scribe and Germain Delavigne.  
 1826. June 2.—*La Timide, ou le Nouveau Séducteur*—one act; words by Scribe and Saintine.  
 1826. Nov. 28.—*Florella*—three acts; words by Scribe.  
 1829. Jan. 10.—*La Fiancée*—three acts—words by Scribe.  
 1829. Jan. 8.—*Fra Diavolo*—three acts; words by Scribe.  
 1831. Oct. 31.—*La Marquise de Brinvilliers*—comic opera (?) in three acts; words by Scribe and Castil-Blaze (music written conjointly with Batton, Berton, Biangini, Boieldieu, Carafa, Cherabini, Hérold, and Paër).  
 1834. May 24.—*Lestocq*—four acts; words by Scribe.  
 1835. March 23.—*Le Cheval de Bronze*—three acts; words by Scribe.  
 1836. Jan. 23.—*Actéon*—three acts; words by Scribe.  
 1836. April 9.—*Les Chaperons Blancs*—three acts; words by Scribe.  
 1836. Dec. 21.—*L'Ambassadrice*—three acts; words by Scribe and M. de Saint Georges.  
 1837. Dec. 2.—*Le Domino Noir*—three acts; words by Scribe.  
 1840. May 18.—*Zanetta*—three acts; words by Scribe and Saint Georges.  
 1841. March 6.—*Les Diamants de la Couronne*—three acts; words by Scribe and M. de Saint Georges.  
 1842. Feb. 4.—*Le Duc d'Orléans*—three acts; words by Scribe and Saintine.  
 1843. Jan. 16.—*La Part du Diable*—three acts; words by Scribe.  
 1844. March 26.—*La Strène*—three acts; words by Scribe.  
 1845. April 22.—*La Baracolle*—three acts; words by Scribe.  
 1847. Dec. 28.—*Haydée*—three acts; words by Scribe.  
 1852. Dec. 21.—*Marco Spada*—three acts; words by Scribe.  
 1853. June 2.—*Jenny Bell*—four acts; words by Scribe.  
 1856. Feb. 27.—*Manon Lescaut*—three acts; words by Scribe.  
 1861. Feb. 2.—*La Circassienne*—three acts; words by Scribe.  
 1864. Jan. 11.—*La Fiancée du Roi de Garbe*—three acts and six tableaux; words by Scribe and M. de Saint Georges.  
 1868. Feb. 15.—*Le Premier Jour de Bonheur*—three acts; words by MM. d'Ennery and Cormon.

PRODUCED AT THE OPERA NATIONAL, PARIS.

1847. Nov. 15.—*Les Premiers Pas*—opening prologue, in one act; words by MM. Gustave Waëz and Alphonse Roger (music written conjointly with Ad. Adam, Halévy, and M. Carafa).

PRODUCED AT THE ODEON, PARIS.

1824. April 27.—*Les Trois Genres*—opening prologue, in one act (to inaugurate a new management, which performed opera, comedy, and vaudeville at this theatre); words by Dupaty, Scribe, and Planard (music written in conjunction with Boieldieu).

**AUCHMUTY (1781-1868), GENERAL SIR SAMUEL BENJAMIN AUCHMUTY, G.C.B.**, born in 1781, entered the army in October, 1797, served in the Peninsular war, and received the gold medal and one clasp for the battles of Orthes (February 27, 1814) and Toulouse (April 10, 1814) and the silver war medal with five clasps for other services. He became Captain in 1805, Colonel in 1831, Major-General in 1841, Lieutenant-General in 1851, Colonel of the 7th Foot, January 18, 1855; was made a K.C.B. in 1857, General June 18, 1860, and G.C.B. in 1861. Sir S. B. Auchmuty died at Pau, Thursday, April 30, 1868.

**AUSTRALIA.**—The eightieth anniversary of the establishment in New South Wales of the first colony in Australia was celebrated by a dinner at Willis's Rooms, London, Saturday, January 25, 1868, Sir William Denison, K.C.B., at one time Governor of New South Wales, in the chair. The Duke of Buckingham, the Right Hon. H. T. L. Corry, M.P., First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir C. Nicholson, and a large number of persons connected with the Australian colonies, were present on the occasion. (*See* NEW SOUTH WALES; QUEENSLAND, or MORETON BAY; SOUTH AUSTRALIA; VICTORIA, or PORT PHILLIP; and WESTERN AUSTRALIA, or SWAN RIVER.)

**AUSTRIA (Europe).**—*Sovereign*: Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, King of Dalmatia, Croatia, Slavonia, Galicia, &c., King of Jerusalem, Archduke of Austria, Grand Duke of Tuscany, &c., born August 15, 1830, succeeded December 2, 1848; crowned King of Hungary, June 8, 1867; married, April 24, 1854, the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of the Duke of Bavaria.

*Children*: Heir, the Archduke Rodolphe, Prince Imperial of Austria, born August 21, 1858; the Archduchess Gisette, born July 12, 1856; the Archduchess Marie, born April 22, 1868.

*Ministers of the Empire*: Foreign Affairs, Baron F. F. von Beust; Finance, Baron F. von Becke; War, Baron F. Kuhn von Kuhnensfeld.

Cisleithan, or proper Austrian Provinces of the Empire.—President of the Chamber of Lords, Prince Joseph von Collorédo Mansfeld:—

*Ministry* (December 30, 1867): President of the Council, Prince Charles William von Auersperg; Police, Count Edward von Taaffe; Commerce, Ignace von Plener; Education, Leopold Hasna, Chevalier d'Artha; Interior, Charles Giskra; Justice, Edward Herbst; Finance, Rodolphe Brestel; Member of the Ministry, J. Berger.

Hungary and Transleithan Provinces of the Empire.—*Ministry*: (February 17, 1867): President of the Council, Count Jules Andrassy; Court, Count G. Festetics; Education, Baron Joseph von Extroes; Interior, Baron Bela von Wenckheim; Public Works, Count Emélie Miko von Hidvég; Finance, Melchior von Lonyay; Justice, Balthasar Horvath; Agriculture and Commerce, Etienne von Gorove.

#### SUPERFICIES AND POPULATION OF THE DIVISIONS OF THE EMPIRE.

TRANSLITHAN COUNTRIES.	Superficies.	Population.
Hungary .....	214,543	10,814,206
Croatia and Slavonia .....	19,276	962,031
Transylvania.....	54,955	2,095,215
Border States .....	33,554	1,131,502
Total	322,328	15,002,954

Cisleithan Countries.	Superficies.	Population.
	Kilomètres.	
Austria (Lower) .....	19,827	1,762,784
Austria (Upper) .....	11,998	719,427
Styria.....	22,457	1,091,647
Carniola.....	9,989	475,437
Carinthia .....	10,875	342,656
Tyrol, Vorarlberg.....	29,331	878,733
Saltzburg .....	7,166	146,870
Bohemia .....	51,963	5,153,602
Silesia .....	5,148	493,825
Moravia .....	22,233	2,008,572
Galicia .....	78,508	5,147,021
Bukowina .....	10,453	516,418
Gortz, Gradisca, Ischia, and Trieste }	7,989	566,666
Dalmatia .....	12,795	446,660
Total	300,232	19,750,318

*Religions.*—Roman Catholics, 23,265,000; Greek Church, 3,861,000; Armenians, 13,000; Oriental Greeks, 3,166,000; Protestants, 3,495,000; Unitarians, 55,000; Jews, 1,121,000; other sects, 8,000.

*Budget of 1868.*—Grand total of receipts for the Empire of Austria, 317,336,591 fl.; Expenditure, 322,892,490 fl.; Deficit, 5,517,000 fl. For the Kingdom of Hungary: Receipts, 115,915,800 fl.; Expenditure, 121,232,800 fl.; Deficit, 5,317,000 fl.; total of the National Debt at the end of 1867, 3,025,315,896 fl.

#### ARMY.

—	Peace footing.	War footing.
Infantry .....	153,700	608,447
Cavalry .....	39,229	42,705
Other troops .....	43,072	105,019
Total	236,001	756,171

*Navy:* 45 steamers and 16 sailing ships of war; total, 605 guns.

*Total Value of Exports and Imports in 1867:* Imports, 276,000,000 fl.; Exports, 405,000,000 fl.

The bases of the constitution of Austria are,—1. The pragmatic sanction of Charles VI. (1734). 2. The pragmatic sanction of Francis I. (August 1, 1804). 3. The diploma of October 20, 1860, by virtue of which the Emperor admits to participation in power the Provincial Estates and the Council of the Empire. The succession is regulated by primogeniture, with preference of males to females. The coronation of the Emperor is prescribed by the pragmatic sanction of 1804. The Council of the Empire (Reichsrath) is composed of two chambers; the Lords consisting of the imperial princes, hereditary members to the number of sixty-two, the archbishops and prime-bishops, and lords nominated for life by the Emperor, to the number of forty-seven,—and the Chamber of Representatives chosen by the Provincial Diets, which are annual assemblies,

elected by those who pay a certain amount of direct taxes. The coronation of the Emperor of Austria as King of Hungary is prescribed by the decision of the Diet of 1791. The Diet is divided into two chambers,—that of the *Magnates* (princes, bishops, and barons of the realm), and that of the *Representatives* (delegates from the towns and rural districts). Electors must possess a revenue of 105 fl., or be in possession of certain privileges. Following the events of 1866, a new convention was made with Hungary upon the following basis. The two halves of the empire, separated by the river Leitha, have only in common their foreign affairs, army, and a portion of their financial arrangements. Each has its responsible ministry for its own affairs. The common interests of the empire are considered by delegations, composed of sixty representatives of the Hungarian Diet and sixty of the Austrian *Reichsrath*. The law of December 21, 1867, has modified the law of February 26, 1861, relative to the composition of the *Reichsrath*. The Chamber of Representatives is now composed of 206 members:—Bohemia 54, Dalmatia 8, Galicia and Cracovia 38, Lower Austria 18, Upper Austria 10, Salzburg 3, Styria 13, Carinthia 5, Carniola 6, Bukowina 5, Moravia 22, Silesia 6, Tyrol 10, Vorarlberg 2, Istria 2, Goertz and Gradisca 2, Trieste 2. The chief products of the Austrian empire are wine, timber, grain, and tobacco; its minerals are gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, quicksilver, and salt; also excellent marble. The Danube is its most considerable river. The Tyrolean Alps rise to a height of 11,000 feet.

The following gives a fair idea of the financial and commercial progress of Austria in 1868:—

Not only have heavy taxes been paid, but the nation has devoted capital and time to new international enterprises, no less than 80,000,000 fl. having been subscribed for the construction of railways, of which about 325 miles have been completed in 1866, and between 40,000,000 and 50,000,000 fl. having been subscribed for other financial or industrial undertakings. Nearly the whole of this amount has been furnished by capitalists in the Empire itself.

The total receipts of the Austrian railways amount to about 130,000,000 fl., an increase of 30 per cent. on 1867. Many of these shares have risen from 10 per cent. to 30 per cent. in value in 1868, as the following table shows:—

—	Jan.	June 15.	Dec. 31.
Ferdinand Railway shares.....	1,595 0	1,772 0	1,970 0
State Railway shares .....	240 0	237 70	305 0
Southern Railway shares .....	166 25	174 00	202 50
Elizabeth Western Railway shares.....	138 50	151 50	174 25
Thames Railway shares.....	147 0	131 0	173 50
South and North Germany Connecting Railway } shares .....	123 0	143 50	151 0

Austrian securities have since the beginning of 1868 risen as follows:—

—	Jan. 2.	June.	Dec. 31.
Five per Cent. State Debt.....	53 60	55	55 75
Five per Cent. Metalliques .....	53 40	57 40	59
National Loan .....	64 30	63 00	64 20
1856 Lottery .....	82 30	84	91 60
1864 Lottery .....	74 00	88	113 20

1868. *January 15.*—Admiral Tegethof arrives at Trieste, from Mexico, with the body of the Emperor Maximilian.

*January 18.*—The funeral obsequies of the Emperor Maximilian are celebrated at Vienna.



**January 19.**—The delegation from the Hungarian Diet received by the Emperor, who afterwards gives audience to a delegation from the Austrian Reichsrath.

**February 1.**—Prince Colloredo Mansfeld nominated president of the Upper Chamber, and Baron von Schmerling and Count Wrbsa vice-presidents for the session.

**February 5.**—The Emperor and Empress arrive at Pesth.—The Red Book is laid before the delegates.

**February 20.**—Marriage of the Archduchess Maria Theresa d'Este with Prince Ludwig of Bavaria.

**March 8.**—The Emperor and Empress return to Vienna.

**March 12.**—The Bill for the Abolition of Imprisonment for Debt is introduced into the Lower House of the Reichsrath.—The Bills for the Abolition of the Money Laws and the Dissolution of the State Council pass their final reading.—A Decree abolishing the Council of State is adopted by the Reichsrath.

**March 21.**—Vienna is illuminated to celebrate the adoption by the Upper House of the principle of the Marriage Law Amendment Bill.

**March 23.**—The Marriage Law Amendment Bill passes the Upper House.

**March 24.**—The Bill for the Abolition of Imprisonment for Debt passes its final reading in the Lower House of the Reichsrath.

**March 26.**—The Marriage Law Amendment Bill passes the Lower House of the Reichsrath.

**March 30.**—Schools Bill debate commenced in the Upper House.

**April 10.**—Negotiations for a commercial treaty with England brought to a successful issue.

**April 23.**—The Empress of Austria gives birth to a daughter.—A supplementary convention to the treaty of commerce with England is concluded at Vienna.

**April 25.**—Verdict in the poisoning case against Julie Eberjanyi, who is sentenced to twenty years' close imprisonment and loss of nobility.

**May 4.**—The law abolishing imprisonment for debt receives the Emperor's sanction.

**May 15.**—The Lower House of the Reichsrath adopts the Austro-German commercial treaty.

**May 25.**—The Civil Managers Bill and the Schools Bill receive the Emperor's assent.

**June 5.**—Prince Napoleon arrives in Vienna.

**June 9.**—Treaty of navigation with Great Britain is approved by the Lower House of the Reichsrath.

**June 12.**—The International Telegraph Conference meets at Vienna.

**July 15.**—A treaty of commerce with Switzerland is signed at Vienna.

**July 26.**—Third German Unionist Rifle Meeting commences at Vienna.

**September 26.**—Prince Carl von Auersperg, president of the Ministry, resigns on account of ill health.

**November 12.**—The Reichsrath adopts the bill fixing the strength of the army at 800,000 men.

AUTHORS (CONGRESS OF).—*See* AMSTERDAM.

**AYLESBURY** (English Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1554. General election, July, 1865: registered electors, 1,306. S. G. Smith (C.), N. M. Rothschild (L.) returned unopposed. —General election, November 17, 1868: registered electors, 3,422. N. M. Rothschild (L.) 1,772; S. G. Smith (C.), 1,468; G. Howell (L.), 942.

**AYLMER** (1812–68).—John Harrison Aylmer, Esq., of Walworth Castle, co. Durham, born January 19, 1812, married Rosanna Louisa, daughter of Vice-Admiral Sir J. Coghill, Bart., February 7, 1849, and both lost their lives in the Abergele railway accident, August 20, 1868. His eldest son, Arthur Fitzgerald Harrison, and a cousin, Miss Rosanna Franks, perished on the same occasion.

**AYR, IRVINE, &c.** (Scotch Constituency) has returned one member to the House of Commons since the Union in 1707. General election, July, 1865: registered electors, 1,263. E. H. J. Crawford (L.), 567; A. Oswald (L.), 501. —General election, November 19, 1868: registered electors, 2,483. E. H. J. Crawford (L.), 1,116; J. Anderson (L.), 1,025.

**AYRSHIRE** (Scotch Constituency).—This county has returned one member to the House of Commons since the Union in 1707. General election, July, 1865: registered electors, 4,470. Sir J. Fergusson, Bart. (C.) returned unopposed. The county was, by the Scotch Reform Act of 1868, divided into Ayrshire North and Ayrshire South, each division returning one member. **AYRSHIRE NORTH**: general election, November 23, 1868: registered electors, 3,059. W. Finnie (L.), 1,397; R. Montgomerie (C.), 1,322. **AYRSHIRE SOUTH**: general election, November 23, 1868: registered electors, 3,205. Sir D. Wedderburn (L.), 1,201; Col. Alexander (C.), 1,176.

**AZAZIEH.**—*See* ALEXANDRIA.

**AZORES, or WESTERN ISLANDS** (Atlantic), belonging to Portugal. —Named respectively, St. Mary, St. Michael, Terceira, St. George, Graciosa, Pico, Fayal, Flores, and Corvo.—Their united superficies amounts to 700 square miles, and their united populations to 343,572. *Commandants of the Military Subdivisions*: St. Michael, Colonel Ribeiro de Mesquita (1866); Fayal, Colonel T. M. Gomez (1866).

**BACH MEMORIAL.**—*See* EISENACH.

**BADEN** (Germany).—*Sovereign*: Frederic-William Louis, grand duke of Baden, and duke of Zähringen, born September 9, 1826, succeeded, as regent, to his father, the grand duke Charles Leopold, April 24, 1852, and took the title of grand duke of Baden September 5, 1856, married, September 20, 1856, the Grand Duchess Louise, daughter of William I., king of Prussia, born December 3, 1838.

*Children*: Heir, Frederic William, born July 9, 1857; Princess Victoria, born August 7, 1862; Prince Louis William, born June 12, 1865.

*Ministry of the State*.—President, the Minister of the Interior, Dr. Jules Jolly; Members, Auguste Nüsslin, and the chiefs of the various ministerial departments.

*Central Administration*.—Ministry of Foreign Affairs—President, N. von Freydorf; Ministry of Justice—President, N. von Freydorf; Ministry of the Interior—President, Dr. Jules Jolly; Ministry of Commerce—Pre-

sident, G. von Dusch; Ministry of Finance—President, M. Ellstötter; Ministry of War, Lieutenant-General von Beyer; Commander-in-Chief of the Army, General Berza.

#### SUPERFICIES AND POPULATIONS OF THE VARIOUS DISTRICTS IN 1867.

District.	Superficies in Kilomètres.	Population.
Mannheim .....	460	94,115
Carlsruhe .....	1,532	226,028
Heidelberg .....	971	129,631
Baden .....	1,048	123,915
Loerrach .....	963	90,986
Offenbourg .....	1,598	148,093
Fribourg .....	2,193	193,971
Mosbach .....	2,174	154,301
Waldahut .....	1,242	81,021
Constance .....	2,053	126,916
Villingen .....	1,070	65,928
Total	15,304	1,434,900

The population is divided into 931,007 Roman Catholics; 475,918 Protestants; 2,435 Christians of other sects; and 25,594 Jews.

*Finance:* Total receipts for 1867, 18,680,327 fl.; expenditure, 20,364,416 fl.; deficit, 1,684,089 fl. Budget for 1868 and 1869 (projected)—Total receipts for the two years 28,898,998 fl.; National debt on January 1, 1868, 32,285,003 fl.

*Army*—Peace footing, 14,812; War footing, 45,397.

The Government of the grand duchy of Baden is administered by the Grand Duke, who exercises the executive power, and two legislative chambers. The first is composed of the princes of the blood, the chiefs of ten great families, eight delegates of noble families possessing one lordship, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Fribourg, a Protestant minister nominated by the Grand Duke, with the title of Prelate, two delegates from the universities, and eight members nominated by the Grand Duke. The Chamber of Deputies is composed of sixty-three members, twenty-two for the towns, and forty-one for the provinces. Every citizen of twenty-five years of age who has not been convicted, or a pauper, can exercise the franchise. The Black Forest, a pine forest of great extent, is a remarkable feature in the country.

Mr. Baillie, in his report from Carlsruhe in December, 1867, states that the total land of the grand duchy is divided as follows:—

	Morgen.
Arable land .....	1,507,210
Pasture .....	470,093
Vineyards .....	60,053
Gardens .....	37,960
Forests .....	1,281,453
Waste lands .....	255,432
	<hr/> 3,612,222

Of the above 3,612,222 morgen,—

—	Belonging to the State.	Mediatized Princes and Landed Proprietors.	Foundations.	Communes.
	Morgen.	Morgen.	Morgen.	Morgen.
Arable .....	29,589	71,924	29,535	133,114
Pasture .....	19,189	20,669	10,135	73,629
Vineyards .....	118	973	436	2,904
Gardens .....	323	1,774	498	1,974
Forests .....	184,333	143,405	23,814	659,488
Waste lands .....	2,924	4,263	1,164	51,699
<b>Total ....</b>	<b>235,466</b>	<b>242,998</b>	<b>65,523</b>	<b>915,639</b>

**BAGALLAY, SIR RICHARD BAGALLAY, Q.C., M.P.**, born in 1816, and educated at Caius College, Cambridge; was fourteenth wrangler, and took his M.A. degree in 1842. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in June, 1843, was made Q.C. in 1861, and on the elevation of Sir W. B. Brett to a Judgeship in the Court of Common Pleas, in August, 1863, was appointed Solicitor-General. He was returned in the Conservative interest one of the Members for Hereford at the general election in July, 1865, was defeated at the general election, November 17, 1868; is a Magistrate for Surrey, and was knighted on being made Solicitor-General. He married in 1847, Marianne, youngest daughter of H. O. Lacy, Esq.

**BAHAMA ISLANDS (Atlantic).**—This group of islands, about twenty of which are inhabited, belong to Great Britain. Their united superficies amounts to about 3,521 square miles, and their aggregate populations to 35,287. Governor and Commander-in-Chief, W. Rawson, C.B.

*Executive Council*: The Governor, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Receiver-General, F. Duncombe, M.D., T. Darling, W. Kirkwood, M.D., B. L. Burnside, G. D. Harris, E. B. Taylor.

*Legislative Council*: W. H. Doyle (president), J. J. Burnside, J. S. Grant, W. Kirkwood, M.D., T. W. H. Dillett, H. N. Chipman, M.D., A. J. Adderley, C. F. Rothery.

*House of Assembly*: Speaker, G. C. Anderson; twenty-seven Members; Chief Justice, W. H. Doyle; Assistant Judge, A. F. Duncombe; Attorney-General, G. C. Anderson; Colonial Secretary, C. R. Nesbitt; Receiver-General, J. D. Dumaresq; Bishop of Nassau, Right Rev. A. R. P. Venables.

St. Salvador, one of this group, was the first land of the new world discovered by Columbus in 1492. After these islands had been colonized by Great Britain they fell into the hands of the Spaniards in 1781, but were again annexed to Great Britain at the peace of Versailles, in 1783. They export a considerable number of pineapples, oranges, and sponges. Revenue in 1865, £24,488; expenditure, £78,549; imports in 1865, £1,470,467; exports, £2,063,474.

Governor Rawson, in his despatch, dated Nassau, November 9, 1867, depletes the damage caused by the hurricanes of September 30 and October, 1865, and gives the following returns of revenue:—

1864. First half.....	£51,068
„ Second „ .....	55,569
1865. First „ .....	53,870
– Second „ .....	30,616

1866. First half .....	£236,063
"    Second " .....	25,017
1867. First " .....	24,708

There has been a great falling off in both imports and exports since the cessation of the civil war in the United States, as may be seen from the returns :—

Years.	Imports.	Exports.
1860 .....	£234,029	£157,350
1861 .....	274,584	195,584
1862 .....	1,250,322	1,007,755
1863 .....	4,295,316	3,368,567
1864 .....	5,346,112	4,672,398
1865 .....	1,470,467	2,063,474
1866 .....	328,622	261,976

The governor sums up his report on revenue and expenditure in these terms : The revenue of the year 1866 exhibited a large, but not unexpected reduction, amounting to 40 per cent., viz. from £24,437 in 1865 to £51,080. The expenditure was not capable of a corresponding immediate reduction, and the liquidation of heavy engagements undertaken in past years pressed heavily on the treasury in 1866. The reduction amounted only to £1,564, viz. from £78,549 to £76,985. The balance in the public chest was reduced from £30,129. 11s. 1d. to £4,616. 6s. 11d. The deficiency is spread over the customs, tonnage dues, warehousing charges, and all the duties which bore upon ships and cargoes carrying on the blockade-running trade. The customs yielded £34,408 instead of £61,009. As regards the expenditure, there was a retrenchment of £6,970 upon the establishments, and an increase of £6,417 upon appropriations for public works, which includes the first instalment of £6,860 on account of the new prison, commenced in Nassau under Acts of past years. An effort is being made to place the tenure of land on a more satisfactory basis, and Mr. Burnside reported on the subject. The contract with Messrs. Cunard for the conveyance of mails between New York and Nassau having expired with the voyage from New York, December 30, 1867, a new contract between the Bahamas Government and the Atlantic Mail Steam Company, signed at New York, November 9, 1867, was approved and sanctioned by a minute from the Treasury, Whitehall, London, January 31, 1868. This contract provides for the conveyance of the mails between New York and those islands once every four weeks for a subsidy of £5,416. 13s. 4d. a year, to commence on the 30th of this month (January), and to continue for five years, subject, however, to determination by either party on twelve months' notice being given, or to a declaration of war between the United States and Great Britain.

**BAHREIN ISLANDS (Persian Gulf).**—A squadron, consisting of H.M.S. *Vigilant*, Capt. Brown, the steamer *Sinde*, and the gun-boats *Hugh Rose* and *Clyde*, left Bushire September 1, in order to suppress piracy in the Bahrein Islands. Col. L. Kelly, the political resident in the Persian Gulf, hoisted his flag on board the *Sinde*. Mohammed Ben Khalifeo, one of the native rulers of Bahrein, fled on the approach of the squadron, but his brother, Ali Ben Khalifeo, submitted. One of the forts and three war dhows were destroyed September 7. The squadron, having visited other haunts of the pirates in these waters, withdrew.

**BALFOUR OF BURLEY AND KILWINNING PEERAGES.** The House

of Lords agreed, July 21, 1868, the Lord Chancellor Cairns, Lords Cranworth, Chelmsford, Westbury, Colonsay, and Redesdale being present, to a resolution declaring that Mr. Robert Bruce, the claimant in this suit, had made out his descent from the last Lord Burley, but that owing to the attainder of Robert Lord Burley, in 1715, he had failed to establish his claim to the Balfour Peerage, and that he had failed to establish his claim to the Kil-winning Peerage.

**BALLOT.**—The South Australian newspapers contain a report of a member convicted of bribery at an election by ballot in 1868. A petition having been presented against the return of Mr. J. Dunn for the district of Mount Barker, the Speaker of the House of Assembly read the following report, signed by the President of the Court for the trial of disputed returns:—"I certify that the Court for the Trial of Disputed Returns having inquired into the subject-matter of a petition to the House of Assembly presented by certain electors for the District of Mount Barker, complaining of the illegal return of J. Dunn, Esq., the sitting member, which said petition was referred by the House of Assembly to this Honourable Court, did this day pronounce the following judgment—that is, as follows:—1. That the Court are of opinion that acts of bribery were committed at the last election for Mount Barker by the agents of Mr. J. Dunn, with his consent; that, therefore, his election is void, and he is disqualified from sitting and voting in the Parliament of this province during the period which shall intervene between the commission of the said acts and the time of the next periodical or general election. 2. That a majority of the Court are of opinion that Mr. William Rogers was not duly elected as member of the House of Assembly for the said district. 3. And I do further certify that the sum of £150 shall be paid by the said Mr. J. Dunn to the petitioners as their costs and expenses in the matter of this petition." The report having been read, the Chief Secretary moved that a new writ be issued, and it was ordered without debate.

**BALSTON.**—The Rev. Edward Balston, D.D., born in 1817, was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, where he was Dane's University scholar and Brown's medallist in 1839. Having been an assistant-master at Eton for many years, he was elected a fellow and appointed Head-Master in 1862, when Dr. Goodford became Provost. Dr. Balston retired from the head-mastership, and the Eton boys presented him, Thursday, June 11, 1868, with a testimonial, consisting of a silver tankard, with the inscription: "Presented to Dr. Balston by present Etonians, on his resignation of the Head-Mastership, Christmas, 1867." Mr. Protheroe, as spokesman, said: "We wish, Sir, to present you with this tankard on behalf of the school, as a slight token of regard and esteem for you. It is but a small present in itself; but if it were ten times as valuable it would not express the feelings we have towards you. It is now customary to give testimonials on nearly all occasions; but with us it is no mere form and ceremony; it is the expression of heartfelt gratitude to you for the manner in which you filled your high office of Head Master of the school for nearly six years." Dr. Balston made a gracious reply, and the proceedings in the upper school, at which about 600 boys were present, terminated.

**BAMPTON LECTURER.**—Canon Payne Smith, Regius Professor of Divinity, was, Tuesday, May 12, 1868, elected Bampton Lecturer for 1869.

**BANK OF ENGLAND.**—The following, taken from a return dated July 17, 1868, and ordered by the House of Commons to be printed July 21, shows the amount of bank notes issued by the Bank of England each week in the year from June 26, 1867, to June 24, 1868:—

Week ending.				Notes held by the Public.	Notes held by the Bank.	Total Issue.
<b>1887.</b>						
July	3	..	..	24,354,000	12,089,000	36,443,000
"	10	..	..	24,083,000	12,337,000	36,390,000
"	17	..	..	24,200,000	12,360,000	36,560,000
"	24	..	..	24,083,000	12,555,000	36,588,000
"	31	..	..	24,183,000	12,542,000	36,725,000
Aug.	7	..	..	24,344,000	12,690,000	37,043,000
"	14	..	..	24,113,000	12,175,000	37,288,000
"	21	..	..	23,932,000	12,437,000	37,359,000
"	28	..	..	23,694,000	12,631,000	37,325,000
Sept.	4	..	..	24,063,000	12,796,000	37,859,000
"	11	..	..	23,730,000	12,407,000	36,137,000
"	18	..	..	23,707,000	14,623,000	38,330,000
"	25	..	..	23,408,000	14,830,000	38,238,000
Oct.	2	..	..	24,877,000	12,620,000	38,497,000
"	9	..	..	24,527,000	12,462,000	37,989,000
"	16	..	..	24,094,000	12,140,000	37,134,000
"	23	..	..	24,765,000	11,918,000	36,683,000
"	30	..	..	24,655,000	11,915,000	36,570,000
Nov.	6	..	..	24,607,000	11,611,000	36,218,000
"	13	..	..	24,150,000	12,000,000	36,150,000
"	20	..	..	23,000,000	12,188,000	35,088,000
"	27	..	..	23,551,000	12,389,000	35,940,000
Dec.	4	..	..	23,842,000	11,761,000	35,603,000
"	11	..	..	23,401,000	12,163,000	35,564,000
"	18	..	..	23,889,000	12,698,000	36,587,000
"	24	..	..	23,363,000	12,474,000	35,837,000
<b>1888.</b>						
Jan.	1	..	..	24,242,000	11,730,000	35,972,000
"	8	..	..	24,234,000	11,725,000	35,959,000
"	15	..	..	24,325,000	11,679,000	36,004,000
"	22	..	..	23,869,000	12,212,000	36,081,000
"	29	..	..	23,475,000	12,729,000	36,204,000
Feb.	5	..	..	23,679,000	11,964,000	35,643,000
"	12	..	..	23,503,000	11,875,000	35,378,000
"	19	..	..	23,373,000	11,605,000	34,978,000
"	26	..	..	23,118,000	12,005,000	35,123,000
March	4	..	..	23,593,000	11,381,000	34,974,000
"	11	..	..	23,175,000	11,792,000	34,977,000
"	18	..	..	23,928,000	11,967,000	34,995,000
"	25	..	..	23,835,000	11,765,000	35,600,000
April	1	..	..	24,166,000	10,767,000	34,935,000
"	8	..	..	24,611,000	10,117,000	34,728,000
"	15	..	..	24,464,000	10,123,000	34,587,000
"	22	..	..	23,940,000	10,376,000	34,316,000
"	29	..	..	24,151,000	10,237,000	34,388,000
May	6	..	..	24,455,000	9,779,000	34,234,000
"	13	..	..	23,979,000	10,015,000	33,994,000
"	20	..	..	23,925,000	10,842,000	34,767,000
"	27	..	..	23,681,000	11,290,000	34,977,000
June	3	..	..	24,227,000	11,506,000	35,733,000
"	10	..	..	23,536,000	12,408,000	35,944,000
"	17	..	..	23,525,000	12,795,000	36,320,000
"	24	..	..	23,667,000	12,991,000	36,678,000

The following returns for the week at the close of each quarter are taken

## ISSUE

—	Week ending			
	April 1, 1868.	July 1, 1868.	Sep. 30, 1868.	Dec. 30, 1868.
Notes issued .. .. .	£34,935,295	£36,666,220	£34,807,075	£32,269,475
	£34,935,295	£36,666,220	£34,807,075	£32,269,475

## BANKING

—	Week ending			
	April 1, 1868.	July 1, 1868.	Sep. 30, 1868.	Dec. 30, 1868.
Proprietors' Capital.. ..	£14,553,000	£14,553,000	£14,553,000	£14,553,000
Rest .. .. .	3,627,573	3,121,880	3,621,720	3,096,956
Public Deposits (Including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Ac- counts) .. .. .	6,910,477	7,021,048	5,385,296	7,301,894
Other Deposits .. .. .	20,391,680	21,497,263	18,735,117	19,488,061
Seven Days and other Bills .	523,750	452,471	621,556	402,200
	£45,906,479	£46,645,661	£42,916,689	£44,837,911

**BANBURY** (English Constituency) has returned one member to the House of Commons since 1554. General election, July, 1865: registered electors, 617. B. Samuelson (L.), 206; C. Bell (L.), 165; Sir C. Douglas (C.), 160.—General election, November 17, 1868: registered electors, 1,484. B. Samuelson (L.), 772; G. Stratton (C.), 397.

**BANDON** (Irish Constituency) has returned one member to the House of Commons since the Union in 1800. General election, July, 1865: registered electors, 229; Colonel Hon. H. B. Bernard (C.), 111; W. Shaw (L.), 106.—General election, November 20, 1868: registered electors, 388. W. Shaw (L.), 139; Colonel Hon. H. B. Bernard (C.), 136.

**BANFFSHIRE** (Scotch Constituency) has returned one member to the House of Commons since the Union in 1707. General election, July, 1865: registered electors, 1,006. R. W. Duff (L.), returned unopposed.—General election, November 19, 1868: registered electors, 500. R. W. Duff (L.), returned unopposed.

**BANKRUPTCY ACT AMENDMENT**, 31 & 32 Vict., c. 104 (July 31, 1868), intended to put a stop to some abuses respecting composition deeds, &c., came into operation October 11, 1868.

**BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY of Civil Servants.**—The attention of the Lords of the Treasury having been directed to the inconvenience arising from cases of bankruptcy and insolvency amongst persons holding office in the public service, a very elaborate minute on the subject, dated November 30, 1868, was issued in December. After some preliminary remarks the minute states:—"It is the firm determination of the Board of



from the account published weekly pursuant to 7 Vict., c. 82 :—

## DEPARTMENT.

—	Week ending			
	April 1, 1868.	July 1, 1868.	Sep. 30, 1868.	Dec. 30, 1868.
Government Debt .. ..	£11,015,100	£11,015,100	£11,015,100	£11,015,100
Other Securities .. ..	3,984,900	3,984,900	3,984,900	3,984,900
Gold Coin and Bullion ..	19,985,395	21,666,330	19,807,075	17,369,475
Silver Bullion .. ..	—	—	—	—
	£34,985,395	£36,666,330	£34,807,075	£32,369,475

## DEPARTMENT.

—	Week ending			
	April 1, 1868.	July 1, 1868.	Sep. 30, 1868.	Dec. 30, 1868.
Government Securities ..	£13,271,784	£13,214,294	£14,940,131	£14,124,874
Other Securities .. ..	20,608,418	20,481,631	16,206,093	20,780,849
Notes .. ..	10,767,490	11,888,635	10,508,285	8,754,905
Gold and Silver Coin ..	1,166,817	1,091,901	1,104,061	1,176,383
	£45,965,479	£46,645,661	£42,916,669	£44,837,011

Treasury to adopt every means within their lordships' power for correcting such evils as these in the public service, and with this object my lords have caused to be prepared for the guidance of the departments subordinate to this Board the accompanying rules, founded upon those which have long been in existence in the Revenue establishments and in the Audit department. Their lordships desire that these rules may be transmitted to all public departments, in the hope that, by a uniform course of action in such cases by the heads of offices, an effectual check may be placed upon the practices referred to." The rules are as follows :—

"1. That it is to be understood that serious pecuniary embarrassment, from whatever cause, must be regarded as a circumstance which necessarily has the effect of impairing the efficiency of a public servant, and of rendering him less valuable than he would otherwise be.

"2. That such embarrassment, if occasioned by imprudence or other reprehensible cause, will be held to be an offence, as affecting the respectability of the service and the trustworthiness of the individual. Any person who has so thus conducted himself will be considered to have forfeited that honourable position in the service which is necessary to give him a claim to promotion or increase of salary from length of service; and these benefits will not be permitted to accrue to him again until he shall have relieved himself from the discredit of such a position. Aggravated cases of this description will be noticed whenever they become known; and such measures will be taken either in the manner above adverted to, or in a manner more summary and severe, as the circumstances may appear to deserve.

"3. That the mere fact, under whatever plea, of becoming a party to

accommodation bills, whether for his own purposes, or for another person, and whether resulting in pecuniary embarrassment or not, will subject a civil servant to the consequences described in the preceding paragraph.

"4. That in the event of any civil servant being arrested, or being adjudicated a bankrupt, or entering into a composition with his creditors under the Bankruptcy Act, he will, on the fact being known, be suspended from duty and salary, and will not be reinstated unless, after examination of the facts and of the schedule prepared by the Court, it shall appear that his difficulties have been occasioned by unavoidable misfortune, and not by extravagance or culpable improvidence, or unless the case shall be characterized by previous circumstances of extenuation.

"5. That any person who shall not immediately, on his being arrested, or proceedings being taken with a view to bankruptcy, inform the head of his department of the fact, shall, upon its becoming known, be removed from the service without any expectation of being reinstated."

**BANKRUPTCY COURT.**—The chief registrar of the Bankruptcy Court gives the following returns for the year ending October 11, 1867:—

Number of Adjudications of Bankruptcy.	London District Court.	Country District Courts.	County Courts.	Total.
On Petition of a Creditor .. ..	281	459	65	805
On Petition of a Debtor .. ..	2,153	1,186	3,194	6,533
By Registrars at the Prisons .. ..	374	199	590	1,163
On Petitions in forma pauperis .. ..	255	9	216	480
On Judgment Debtor Summons .. ..	9	4	—	13
Total .. ..	3,072	1,857	4,065	8,994

The number of cases was as follows:—

Number of Adjudications of Bankruptcy.	London District Court.	Country District Courts.	County Courts.	Total.
Dividend declared .. ..	350	667	632	1,649
No Dividend declared .. ..	2,688	997	2,191	5,876

The total receipts of the Bankruptcy Court amounted for the same period to £145,414. 10s. 7d., and the payments to £154,855. 2s. 4d., including an investment of £35,000 in Consols.—One of the cases before the Court, involving the largest amount of liabilities, was that of the well-known contractors, *Peto, Betts, and Crompton*.—The last sitting for examination and discharge under the failure of Sir Samuel Morton Peto, Edward Ladd Betts, and Thomas Russell Crompton, the contractors, was held in the Bankruptcy Court, London, before Mr. Commissioner Winslow, July 6, 1868. The case had been before the Court March 2, 11, 19, and 25, April 22 and 29, May 27, and June 10. The accounts showed very large transactions with the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company, which had originally claimed to be creditors to the amount of £6,600,000, reduced to £365,000 from the firm of Peto, Betts, and Crompton, and £119,000 from Peto and Betts. The joint accounts of Messrs. Peto, Betts, & Crompton showed that £260,526 were owing to unsecured creditors, and £1,098,263 to creditors holding security. The principal items in the balance-sheet of Messrs. Peto & Betts showed liabilities to the amount of £904,054, as against assets to the amount of £796,895. The orders of discharge were granted July 6.

**BANNS PROCLAIMED BY MOONLIGHT.**—The Scotch papers notice a case of the kind which arose from a contest in Forgandenny, N.B., regarding the right to discharge the duties of session clerk. The schoolmaster claimed the right, and the person who holds this appointment from the Kirk Session regarded the schoolmaster as an intruder. A couple had given in notice of their intention to be married Sunday, December 27, 1868, and the proclamation would have been read by the precentor in the usual form, but the minister of the parish hearing that the proclamation had been drawn out by the schoolmaster, refused to have it read. The schoolmaster drew out the proclamation anew, proceeded to the gate leading to the church and proclaimed the banns by moonlight, to which no objection was raised. The couple repaired to Perth Wednesday, December 30, and the marriage ceremony was duly solemnized.

**BANTRY (1800-68), EARL OF.**—The Right Hon. Richard White, born November 16, 1800, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford, succeeded his father as second earl of Bantry and Viscount Beerhaven in the peerage of Ireland, April 27, 1851, and was elected a representative peer for Ireland in 1854. He was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the county of Cork; married, October 11, 1836, Lady Mary O'Bryen (daughter of the Marquis of Thomond), who died July 19, 1853. The late earl died at Ebury House, Hampshire, July 16, 1868, and is succeeded by his brother, the Hon. William Henry Hare White-Hedges [assumed the surname of Hedges by royal licence], born November 10, 1801, and married, April 16, 1845, Jane, daughter of C. J. Herbert, Esq. The first Lord Bantry was raised to the peerage of Ireland as Baron Bantry, March 31, 1797, for his services in resisting the threatened invasion; was made Viscount Bantry December 29, 1800, and Earl of Bantry and Viscount Beerhaven, January 22, 1816.

**BARBADOES (Atlantic),** the most eastern of the Windward Islands, is a colony of Great Britain.

*Governor:* J. Walker, C.B. (Dec. 1865), and Commander-in-Chief.

*Executive Council:* The Governor; the Lord Bishop; G. E. Thomas, President; Francis Goding, M.D.; N. Foderingham; N. Jones Pill; John Sealey; Attorney-General, William Murray; Archdeacon, the Ven. the Vicar-General; J. Graham Briggs; J. Alleyne Haynes; Clerk of the Council, the Colonial Secretary (*ex officio*); Sergeant at Arms, the Provost-Marshal (*ex officio*); Chaplain, Rev. Thomas Clarke.

*Legislative Council:* The members of the Executive Council, without the Governor.

*House of Assembly:* Speaker, G. Gill; 24 members, elected according to the Franchise Act of 1824.

*Chief Clerk to the Governor,* A. Sealy.

*Colonial Secretary,* A. F. Gore.

*Chief Justice,* Sir T. Clarke, Knt., C.B.

*Attorney-General,* John Sealy.

*Solicitor-General,* Charles Packer.

*Queen's Solicitor and Proctor,* S. Taylor.

*Masters in Chancery,* J. G. Grant and T. Perch.

*Judges of the Assistant Court of Appeal,* J. J. Tinling and J. Hampden King.

*Bishop,* Right Rev. H. H. Parry, D.D.

Barbadoes is nearly 21 miles in length by 14 in breadth, and its superficies amounts to about 166 square miles. It is said to have been discovered by the Portuguese in the sixteenth century. In 1625 a British colony was formed

there under Sir W. Courteen, a London merchant, who obtained a grant of the island from James I. After the overthrow of the Royal cause under Charles I. many of the fugitive Cavaliers found a shelter here, but it was subsequently subdued by the power of the Commonwealth. It has never passed away from British rule since its first settlement. The island is almost encircled by coral reefs, which are in places extremely dangerous to navigation. There are at present more than 500 sugar-works in operation. The population in 1861 consisted of 16,594 whites and 136,183 blacks. The island constitutes the head-quarters of her Majesty's forces in the Windward and Leeward Islands, under the command of a Major-General. Volunteer rifle, artillery, and yeomanry cavalry corps were organized in 1859. Governor Walker in his despatch to the Duke of Buckingham, dated November 27, 1867, reports both trade and agriculture to be in a prosperous condition, adding, "the former is increasing every year by reason of the island becoming more and more the mart whence all the other West India islands obtain their supplies of food, timber, and indeed everything they want. The smaller islands have quite given up all direct communication with America, and even Trinidad begins to find it advantageous to send up here for 'breadstuffs' instead of having them consigned direct from the United States." The Governor gives the following statistics:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Imports.	Exports.†	Hogsheds of Sugar grown.
1862	£ 93,663	£ 93,461	£913,141	£1,067,612	£46,078
1863	102,573	104,796	878,208	981,142	42,436
1864	107,391	104,384	910,081	928,967	36,199
1865	98,870*	90,888	953,334	1,161,159	47,309
1866	103,935	95,638	958,003	1,346,844	57,892

The value of the cotton exported from the island in 1866 was nearly £10,000. The tonnage inwards during 1866 amounted to 171,370, against 159,372 in 1865. Of British registered vessels there were 147,144 tons in 1866, and 136,367 tons in 1865. It was erected a Bishopric in 1824. A cyclone did great damage to the shipping Friday, July 10, 1868. A memorial extensively signed by the inhabitants of Barbadoes, was sent to the British Government in 1868, in favour of making that island the central depôt of the West India mail steamers, removed from the island of St. Thomas. The memorialists urge that "the island of Barbadoes stands out clear beyond all the other islands, and that from Barbadoes to Colon the course is clear from one end to the other; that no island of the northern group can hold out such advantages; that Barbadoes is abundantly supplied with excellent water; that Carlisle Bay is an excellent roadstead, and has natural advantages for carrying out a breakwater or pier; that the steamers, by shaping their course for a southern instead of a northern West Indian island, would have the benefit of three days' trade winds to one, and will save from 12 to 20 hours in every passage; that Barbadoes is also contiguous to Trinidad and British Guiana, which three colonies together ship three-fourths of the sugar received from the British possessions in the West Indies, and that Carlisle Bay can be entered at all hours of the day and night."

**BARBADOES (BISHOP OF).—***See* PARRY, RIGHT REV. DR. T., and PARRY, RIGHT REV. DR. H. H.

\* Stated in Blue Book 1866 to be £103,533; but this included a sum of £4,663 surplus revenue from 1864.

† The exports are said to be considerably over valued.

**BARCELONA (Spain).**—It having been determined to erect a monument to the memory of the officers Ventura and Mas, arrested in May, 1866, and shot, by order of a court-martial, for conspiracy, August 6, 1866, the authorities, accompanied by detachments of volunteers, troops, &c., proceeded to the cemetery, and laid the first stone, November 1, 1866. The procession consisted of a car drawn by four horses, draped with black. The pall was held by two members of the Revolutionary Junta which had then recently resigned, by the two presidents of the provincial deputation and of the ayuntamiento, by the two advocates who had defended the accused, and by two citizens. They were followed by the representatives of the press, schools, working men's societies, &c., carrying immortelles, to which were attached ribands with inscriptions in letters of gold—"To the Martyrs of Liberty."—Two demonstrations, at which about 35,000 persons were present, the one in favour of monarchy, and the other of a republic, took place in this city Sunday, November 22, 1866. The demonstrations passed off without disturbance.

**BARGE REGATTA.**—The annual regatta on the Thames for sailing barges took place Thursday, July 16, the course being from Erith to the Nore and back. Three classes of vessels contested: 1. topsail barges exceeding fifty tons registered burden; 2. topsail barges of less burden; and 3. spritsail barges not above forty-five tons. Three barges of the first class were entered, fifteen of the second, and fifteen of the third. The highest prizes in the two first classes were cups valued at £18 each, with £10. 10s. to the crew. No time was allowed for difference of tonnage. There was a committee of barge-owners, Mr. Cecil Long, commodore of the Prince of Wales's Yacht Club, being the officer in command. First class: *Excelsior*, prize; no second prize for this class. 2nd class: *Alexandra*, first prize; *Invicta*, second prize; *Blue Bell*, third prize. 3rd class: *Maria*, first prize; *Severn*, second prize; *Defiance*, third prize.

**BARLEY.**—See AGRICULTURE, MALT, and APPENDIX.

**BARNET.**—See NEW BARNET.

**BARNSTAPLE (Devonshire).**—The Bishop of Honolulu laid the foundation of a new church dedicated to the Holy Trinity, Tuesday, October 20, 1868.

**BARNSTAPLE (English Constituency)** has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1295. General election, July, 1865: registered electors, 734. Sir G. S. Stodley (C.), 364; T. Cave (L.), 331; H. Gwynn (C.), 302; H. Hawkins (L.), 262.—General election, November 18, 1868: registered electors, 1,553. T. Cave (L.), 791; C. Williams (C.), 788; W. H. Evans (L.), 667.

**BARONETIES.**—A return of the peerages and baronetcies created since 1852 was ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, April 27, 1868.—See PEERAGES AND BARONETCIES.

**BARRY.**—The Rev. Alfred Barry, D.D., son of Sir Charles Barry, born in 1826, educated at King's College, London, and Trinity College, Cambridge, was fourth Wrangler, and was ordained in 1850. Appointed Head Master of the Grammar-school, Leeds, in 1854; he became Principal of Cheltenham College in 1862, and succeeded the Rev. Dr. Jelf as Principal of King's College, London, in May, 1868. Dr. Barry is the author of "Introduction to the Study of the Old Testament," and of "Notes on the Gospels for all the Sundays of the Year," published in 1856; and of "Sermons preached in the Chapel of Cheltenham College," in 1866.

**BARRY** (Solicitor-General for Ireland).—Serjeant Charles Robert Barry, born in 1824, finished his education at Trinity College, Dublin; was called to the Irish Bar in 1846, was made Q.C. in 1854, Crown Prosecutor for Dublin in 1859, and a Serjeant-at-Law; and was appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland in 1865, and retired with the Russell Administration in July, 1866. He was first returned to the House of Commons for Dungarvon at the general election in July, 1865, and was defeated at the general election in November, 1868. He was appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland in Mr. Gladstone's Administration in December, 1868.

**BARTON** (1802–68).—Deputy-Master and Comptroller of the Mint: William Henry Barton, born in 1802, received an appointment in the Mint in 1830, was made Deputy-Master and Comptroller in 1851, and died Tuesday, August 25, 1868.

**BASHILO**.—See MAGDALA.

**BASUTOS**.—See CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

**BATH** (English Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1295. General election, July, 1865: registered electors, 3,300. Colonel J. M. Hogg (C.), W. Tite (L.), returned unopposed.—General election, November 17, 1868: registered electors, 4,724. W. Tite (L.), 2,478; D. Dalrymple (L.), 2,187; Colonel J. M. Hogg (C.), 2,024.

**BATTERIES**.—See IRONCLADS.

**BAUDIN DEMONSTRATION**.—The religious ceremonies of All Saints' Day, Sunday, November 1, 1868, were celebrated at Paris. The cemeteries were crowded during the day by relatives and friends anxious to pay respect to the memory of the dead, and vespers were performed in the various churches. The demonstration was continued more particularly in the cemeteries on "the day of the dead," Monday, November 2. The principal centres of attraction were the tomb of General Cavaignac, in the cemetery of Montmartre, and that of Baudin, in the cemetery of Père la Chaise, a representative of the people, who fell at one of the barricades during the troubles consequent on the *coup d'état* in December, 1851. The latter was specially intended as a political demonstration, public attention having been directed to M. Baudin's name by a recent work on the *coup d'état* of December by M. Tenet. A discourse was delivered by M. Quentin, of the *Réveil*, M. Emile de Girardin having declined to address the crowd. It is said that half a million of persons visited the cemeteries of Montmartre and Père la Chaise on Monday, and that the stallkeepers took a large sum of money for wreaths, beads, immortelles, &c. A subscription was afterwards opened at the offices of some of the Paris newspapers for a monument to Baudin, which led to a prosecution before the Tribunal of Correctional Police of the Seine, and judgment was delivered Saturday, November 14, when M. Delescluze, editor of the *Réveil*, was fined 2,000*fr.* and sentenced to six months' imprisonment; M. Quentin, a writer in the same journal, and M. Gaillard, senior, were fined 500*fr.*; M. Peyrat, editor of the *Avenir National*; M. C. Lacour, editor of the *Revue Politique*; and M. Daret were each fined 2,000*fr.* Some slighter penalties were in other cases inflicted. Prosecutions were also instituted against other journalists, both in Paris and the provinces. An attempt to get up another demonstration at the cemetery of Montmartre, December 3, led to decided action on the part of the authorities, who concentrated an imposing force of troops and police in the neighbourhood, and the threatened demonstration was prevented.

**BAVARIA** (EX-KING OF).—See LOUIS I.

**BAVARIA (Germany).—Sovereign:** Louis II., Otho Frederick William, King of Bavaria, Count Palatine of the Rhine, &c. &c., born August 25, 1845; succeeded March 10, 1864.

**Heir:** His brother, Prince Otho, born April 27, 1848.

**Ministry of State:** Foreign Affairs, Prince Clovis von Hohenlohe-Schillingsfurst; Justice, J. von Lutz; Interior, W. Harmannde Harbach; Education, F. von Gresser; Finance, A. von Pfrettsachner; Commerce and Public Works, G. von Schlöer; War, Major-General Baron Sigmond von Prankh.

**Generals of the Army:** Maximilian, Duke of Bavaria; Leopold, Prince of Bavaria; Léonard, Baron von Hohenhausen.

Superficies, 76,073 kilom.; Population in 1864, 4,824,421.

Religions in 1852: Roman Catholics, 3,241,345; Protestants, 1,255,562; other Christians 5,598; Jews, 56,158.

Budget for 1868 and 1869 (projected): Receipts, 58,508,588 fl.; expenditure, 58,508,588 fl.

National debt at the close of April, 1866, 384,405,150 fl.

Total of Army in 1868, 49,949.

**Government:** The diet of this hereditary constitutional monarchy, settled in 1818, is divided into two chambers,—Peers and Deputies. The first is composed partly of hereditary members, partly of members nominated by the monarch. The Deputies are chosen for six years. Electors are citizens who pay direct taxes.—In 1704 the allied army, under Marlborough and Eugène, defeated the French and Bavarians at Blenheim, about twenty miles from Augsburg, in this country.—Napoleon I. conferred, December 26, 1805, the title of King on the Elector of Bavaria, with extensive additions of territory.—Towards the south the country is mountainous, intersected with forests, lakes, and pastures. Towards the north the large plains produce abundance of grain: hops are much cultivated, and the Bavarian beer has European celebrity.—Mr. Fenton, in his report, dated Munich, December, 1867, refers to the fact that by the Convention concluded at Berlin, between the Northern German Confederation and Prussia, in the previous July, the monopolies in salt and tobacco were to be abolished, and that a uniform tax was to be laid upon both products, to be regarded as Customs Union Taxes. A Bill for carrying out the Convention with regard to salt passed both Houses of the Bavarian Parliament, and the new regulations came into force January 1, 1868, whilst the settlement of the question of the tax on tobacco was left to the decision of the Customs Parliament.—The public accounts for the financial year ending September 30, 1866, laid before the Bavarian Chambers, showed—

Expenditure.....	£6,480,107
Revenue, inclusive of amount raised by loan .....	5,878,605

Deficit, to be met by further proceeds of loan of 1866... £601,502

By a postal convention entered into between the North-German Confederation, Bavaria, Würtemberg, Baden, and Austria, a uniform rate of postage, on a reduced scale, was established, January 1, 1868, for the conveyance of letters within the limits of those states, irrespective of distance.

**February 24.**—Death of Baron Von Pechmann, Minister of the Interior.

**March 24-28.**—Riots at Traunstein, Upper Bavaria, Frostberg, and other places, on account of the meeting summoned to examine the lists of the Landwehr in the districts ceded to Prussia. The civic guard are called to

arms at Traunstein, and the military refuse to act. The cry raised, "We will not become Prussians."

*May 26.*—The Jubilee of the Constitution proclaimed by the King, who promises ever to uphold the banner of the Constitution.

*June 28.*—Count Chorinsky sentenced at Munich to twenty years' imprisonment in a fortress, and afterwards to be exiled, for complicity in the poisoning of the Countess Chorinsky.

*September 18.*—Ratifications of the Naturalization treaty with the United States are exchanged at Munich.—The Extradition treaty between Bavaria and Italy is signed.

*September 28.*—The marriage of the Duchess Sophia of Bavaria with the Duke of Alençon is celebrated at the castle of Possenhöfen.

**BAXTER v. LANGLEY.**—See SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.

**BEACH.**—Sir Michael Edwin Hicks Beach, Bart., M.P., born October 23, 1837; educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; married, in 1864, Caroline Susan, daughter of J. H. Eives, Esq., and was left a widower August, 1865. He succeeded his father as ninth baronet (created in 1619) in 1854; is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of Gloucestershire, was first returned, in the Conservative interest, as one of the members for East Gloucestershire, in July, 1864, and was re-elected at the general election in November, 1868. He was appointed parliamentary secretary to the Poor-Law Board in March, 1868, and succeeded Sir J. Fergusson, Bart., as Under-Secretary for the Home Office, in August, 1868, retiring in December of that year.

**BEACONSFIELD (VISCOUNTESS).**—The Queen conferred the dignity of a Viscountess of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland on Mary Anne, wife of the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, M.P., as Viscountess Beaconsfield, of Beaconsfield, in the county of Buckingham, Tuesday, December 1, 1868.

**BEAMISH (1803-68).**—Francis Bernard Beamish, D.L., J.P., born in 1802, was returned member in the Liberal interest for Cork, in August, 1837, and represented that city till July, 1841; was re-elected in August, 1853, and sat till July, 1865, when he retired from the House of Commons. Mr. Beamish, who was a partner in the firm of Beamish & Crawford, brewers, of Cork, and a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the city and county of Cork, was mayor of Cork in 1843, high sheriff in 1852, and chairman of the Reform Club. He died at Totnes, Devonshire, Saturday, February 1, 1868.

**BEAR CITY (United States).**—The inhabitants defeated a large band of marauders who attacked this town, in Nebraska, with a view to plunder, Saturday, November 21, 1868.

**BEAUMARIS, &c. (Welsh Constituency)** has returned one member to the House of Commons since 1856. General election, July, 1865: registered electors, 538. Hon. W. O. Stanley (L.), returned unopposed.—General election, November 12, 1868: registered electors, 1,367. Hon. W. O. Stanley (L.), 941; Morgan Lloyd (L.), 651.

**BECKETT (1793-1868).**—John Stainforth Beckett, Esq., born in 1793, a member of the well-known firm the Becketts of Leeds, died at Wombwell, near Barnsley, Monday, November 9, 1868. Mr. Beckett, who is supposed to have died worth a million of money, in 1865 presented to the town of Barnsley a Dispensary, and in 1868 made a donation of £2,000 to convert the dispensary into an hospital. Several members of the family became



bankers at Leeds and other places, and Mr. John Stainforth Beckett had a considerable stake in the Barnsley and Wakefield Bank.

**BEDFORD** (English Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1295. General election, July, 1865: registered electors, 1,063. S. Whitbread (L.), 574; Lieut.-Col. W. Stuart (C.), 476; M. Chambers (C.), 345.—General election, November 17, 1868: registered electors, 2,183. John Howard (L.), 1,311; S. Whitbread (L.), 1,242; Capt. P. O. Turner (C.), 769; E. L. O'Malley (C.), 498.

**BEDFORD ROW CHAPEL** (London).—The congregation presented the Hon. and Rev. Baptist W. Noel, on his ceasing to officiate here, after having ministered since he seceded from the Church of England, with a purse containing one thousand guineas, Wednesday, July 15, 1868.

**BEDFORDSHIRE** (English Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1295. General election, July, 1865: registered electors, 4,729. Colonel R. T. Gilpin (C.) and F. C. Russell (L.) returned unopposed.—General election, November 16, 1868: registered electors, 6,284. Colonel R. T. Gilpin (C.) and F. C. H. Russell (L.) returned unopposed.

**BEET-ROOT SUGAR**.—The proposal to introduce the manufacture of beet-root sugar into Ireland was revived by M. G. L. de Neumann, in a letter published in the *Times*, February 4, 1868. The writer stated that, in an interview, in 1848, with the late Sir Robert Peel, who assured him that he would not lose sight of the subject, that statesman said: "Her Majesty's Customs, the National Revenue, the subject of drawback, the landing in bond, and several minor points were to be taken into consideration, and the moment was an unfortunate one to bring forward a scheme which otherwise might, in years to come, prove Ireland's resuscitation." This letter was followed by others in the same journal, and a communication inserted February 11, explained the causes of the failure of the Irish Beet-root Sugar Company's experiment at Mountmellick, Queen's County, in 1851. It appears the first refinery of beet-root sugar, in Europe, was established by Count Kappy, at Krain, in Silesia, in 1805. The quantity of beet-root exported from France is as follows:

<i>Raw Beet-root Sugar.</i>		
1865.	1866.	1867.
28,279 tons.	26,578 tons.	27,872 tons.
<i>Refined Beet-root Sugar.</i>		
1865.	1866.	1867.
112,230 tons.	90,063 tons.	87,592 tons.

**BELFAST** (Ireland).—The foundation-stone of a new Masonic Hall was laid by the Provincial Grand Master, Sir Charles Lanyon, Bart., M.P., Thursday, June 25, 1868. Thirty-three lodges were represented, 1,200 persons went in procession, and at the banquet in the evening 500 were present.—The foundation-stone of a new Orange Hall was laid at Sandy-row, Belfast, by Mr. Johnston of Ballykilbeg, now one of the members for Belfast, Saturday, July 4, 1868.—The new building for the Wesleyan College at Belfast, of which the foundation-stone was laid in 1865, was opened Wednesday, August 19, 1868. It stands in a good situation, adjoining Queen's College, will combine a boarding-school and day-school for boys, with a college for older

students designed for the ministry, and other students in connection with the Queen's University of Ireland, and with Queen's College, Belfast. Thirty young men of the College, and eighty boys in the boarding-school, will be accommodated; and the day-school will receive a hundred other boys. The Rev. William Arthur, M.A., who was President of the Wesleyan Conference in 1866, is the President and Theological Tutor; the Rev. Dr. Robinson Scott is the Governor, and the Rev. Dr. Robert Crook is Head Master of the school.

**BELFAST** (Irish Constituency) returned one member to the House of Commons from the Union, in 1800, till the Reform Act, in 1832, when it gained an additional member. General election, July, 1865: registered electors, 3,303. Sir H. M'Calmont Cairns (C.), 1,822; L. G. Getty (C.), 1,728; Lord J. Hay (L.), 991. Sir H. M'Calmont Cairns (C.), returned one of the members for this borough at the general election in July, 1865, was appointed one of the Justices of Appeal, October, 1866, and a contest ensued November 24, 1866, to supply the vacancy, with the following result: Sir C. Lanyon (C.), 1,263; Mr. M'Mechan (L.), 13.—General election, November 20, 1868: registered electors, 11,442. W. Johnston (C.), 5,975; T. M'Clure (L.), 4,202; Sir C. Lanyon (C.), 3,540; J. Mulholland (C.), 1,580.

**BELGIUM.**—*Sovereign*: Leopold II., King of the Belgians, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, born April 9, 1835. His Majesty, son of King Leopold I., chosen King of the Belgians June 4, 1831, in the National Congress, succeeded December 10, 1865; married, August 22, 1853, the Queen Maria Henriette Anne, Archduchess of Austria.

*Children*: Heir, the Prince Royal, Leopold Ferdinand, Duke of Brabant, &c., born June 12, 1859.—Princess Louise, born Feb. 18, 1858.—Princess Stephanie Clotilde, born May 21, 1864.

*Ministry*: Finance, H. J. W. Frere-Orban; Foreign Affairs, J. Van den Stichelin; Justice, J. M. L. Bara; Public Works, M. A. Jamar; War, Lieut.-Gen. Renard; Interior, E. Pirmez.

#### SUPERFICIES AND POPULATIONS OF ITS DISTRICTS IN 1866.

Provinces.	Kilomètres.	Population.
Flanders, East .....	2,999	801,872
Brabant .....	3,282	820,179
Hainault.....	3,721	847,775
Flanders, West .....	3,234	639,709
Liege .....	2,893	556,666
Antwerp .....	2,831	474,145
Limburg .....	2,412	199,856
Namur.....	3,666	302,719
Luxemburg.....	4,417	196,173
Total	29,455	4,839,094

The population is divided into Flemings and Walloons, in the proportion of about 58 to 42. There are about 10,000 Protestants and 2,000 Jews, the remainder are Roman Catholics.

*Finance*.—Budget for 1868: Receipts, £169,403,280; expenser, £171,911,650; national debt in 1867, £256,472,764.

**Army:** Infantry, 74,000; cavalry and gendarmes, 7,903; artillery, 14,513; engineers, 2,354; total (without officers), 98,770.

**Commerce:** Imports, £2,173,000,000; exports, £1,946,000,000.

The independence of the Belgians was proclaimed at the National Congress at Brussels, November 10, 1830. The Conference of Great Powers assembled at London interfered to prevent war between Belgium and Holland, and recognised the independence of Belgium. The Belgian Congress chose the Duke of Nemours, but as Louis Philippe of France refused to sanction his election, Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg was selected and installed at Brussels, July 21, 1831.—The Low Countries, or Flemish district of Belgium, is remarkable for the perfection of its agriculture. The provinces of Luxemburg and Namur are rich in mineral wealth. The forest of Ardennes occupies a considerable portion of the district watered by the river Meuse.

**February, 1868.**—A postal treaty is concluded with the North-German Confederation.

**March 24.**—Disturbances among the miners in the Charleroi district, caused by the strike of colliers. Some lives are lost.

**March 27.**—Serious conflict at Châtelineau between troops and rioters.

**June 8.**—Admiral Farragut arrives at Brussels.

**June 9.**—Admiral Farragut is entertained at a banquet.

**August 6.**—Explosion of fire-damp at the pit Sainte Henriette, at Jemmapes, 47 miners killed.

**August 8.**—The indisposition of the Prince Royal of Belgium excites alarm.

**August 17.**—The miners prosecuted for the disturbances at Châtelineau, near Charleroi, are acquitted by the Assize Court of the province of Hainault.

**September 20.**—The Belgian Tir-National, an association kindred to the English National Rifle Association, is opened.

**September 25.**—The shooting for prizes for Englishmen terminates, Sergeant Reid carrying off the first prize.

**September 29.**—The Tir-National terminates.

**December 14.**—The prizes gained by Englishmen at the Belgian Tir-National, and the prizes given by the Anglo-Belgian Prize Fund Committee, are distributed at Park Gate, London, by Lieut.-Colonel Thomson.

**BELHAVEN AND STENTON (1793—1868), BARON.**—The Right Hon. Sir Robert Montgomery Hamilton, K.T., born in 1793; entered the army at an early age; succeeded his father, October 18, 1814, as eighth baron (created December 15, 1647) Belhaven and Stenton in the peerage of Scotland, was created Baron Hamilton of Wishaw in the peerage of the United Kingdom, September 10, 1831, and was made a Knight of the Thistle in 1861. His lordship, who had the Peninsular medal with three clasps, and was on several occasions Lord High Commissioner of the Church of Scotland, was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Lincolnshire in 1863, and died Tuesday, December 22, 1868. In December, 1815, he married a daughter of W. Campbell, Esq., and having no issue, the title becomes extinct.

**BELL** (Head Master of Christ's Hospital).—The Rev. George Charles Bell, M.A., for some time Under-master of the Upper School, Dulwich College, was elected by the Court of Governors, Wednesday, August 12, 1868, Head Master of Christ's Hospital, London, to supply the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Jacob.

**BELL**.—The Rev. Patrick Bell, LL.D., born in 1800, and for many years minister of the parish of Carmylie, Forfarshire, having laboured for some time at the invention of a reaping-machine, succeeded, in 1827, in producing one. A proposal made at the East Lothian Agricultural Club, October 5, 1868, to present a testimonial to the inventor, was taken up by the Highland and Agricultural Society in January, 1867. It was resolved to raise £1,000 for that purpose, and this sum and a silver salver were presented to him at Edinburgh, Wednesday, January 15, 1868. The senate of the University of St. Andrews conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws on the Rev. P. Bell in the following February. The reaping-machines produced in the United States are merely reproductions of the Rev. P. Bell's invention.

**BELL, JOHN**.—See ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

**BELVEDERE** (Kent).—The Belvedere Institution for Disabled and Worn-out Merchant Seamen, was opened January 1, 1867, at the mansion of Belvedere, Erith, the seat of Lord Say and Sele having been converted into a commodious hospital. The first meeting of the subscribers was held at the offices of the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society, London, under the presidency of Mr. Thomas Baring, M.P., Wednesday, October 14, 1868, when it was announced that the Duke of Edinburgh had consented to become Patron, and that its name was to be changed to that of the Royal Alfred Aged Merchant Seamen's Institution at Belvedere-on-Thames. Its objects are—1. That the infirm merchant sailor shall have a home when aged and destitute of family connections; 2. to help, by a small pension, married seamen to reside with their wives or other relatives; 3. to establish a pension fund for seamen of all ranks, payable at sixty years of age, or before, if permanently disabled. For the profitable employment of their leisure hours an industrial ward is established in the house, with the appliances necessary to the manufacture of articles such as seamen are capable of making, the produce of each man's labour being at his own disposal. There are fifty inmates and twenty-five out-pensioners.

**BENGAL** (Asia), made the chief presidency of British India, July 1, 1773, includes Bengal, the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, &c. The Government is administered by the Governor-General and the Council. (See INDIA.) Sir John Lawrence, appointed Governor-General in December, 1863, completed his five years of service, and retired in December, 1868; the Earl of Mayo having been appointed his successor.

*Bengal*: Lieutenant-Governor, W. Grey; Secretary Home Department, E. C. Bayley; Finance, E. H. Lushington; Foreign, W. S. Seton-Karr; Military, Colonel H. W. Norman.

*North-West Provinces*: Lieutenant-Governor, Sir W. Muir.

*The Punjab*: Lieutenant-Governor, Sir D. F. M'Leod—Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature, Sir B. Peacock—Advocate-General, T. H. Cowie.

A cyclone passed over the Arracan coast of the Bay of Bengal, Friday, November 13, 1868, and was severely felt at Akvab. The crops were much damaged.—See INDIA, &c.

**BENSON (1788—1868).**—The Rev. Christopher Benson, born in 1788, was the first Hulsean lecturer, to which he was appointed in 1818. By the Earl of Liverpool he was nominated to the rectory of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, and afterwards to the Mastership of the Temple, and a canonry at Worcester. He was the author of "Discourses on Tradition and Episcopacy," of "Fabrics and Canons of the Church of England," of "Baptism and Baptismal Regeneration," and of other works. He resigned the Mastership of the Temple on account of deafness, and died at his residence near Ross, in March, 1868.

**BENTINCK (1784-1868).**—The Rev. William Harry Edward Bentinck, A.M., born February 2, 1784, and educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford, became Rector of Sigglesthorne, Yorkshire, in 1808, and was made Canon of Westminster, and Archdeacon, but resigned the Canonry and Archdeaconry in 1864. He married, July 19, 1814, Elizabeth Frances, daughter of Rev. T. Constable, and she died March 9, 1862. A liberal supporter of museums and public charities, he built the church of the Holy Trinity, Vauxhall Bridge. The Rev. W. H. E. Bentinck, who was a cousin of the Duke of Portland, and could trace relationship with Richard Cumberland and Dr. Richard Bentley, died at his rectory, Tuesday, September 29, 1868.

**BENTLEY (1786-1868).**—Samuel Bentley, publisher, born in 1786, and educated at St. Paul's School, became a partner in the publishing firm of Nichols, Son, & Bentley, and in 1818 established a separate firm in conjunction with his brother Richard. He rendered invaluable service to authors in editing and preparing indices for their works, and having been afflicted with blindness, retired from business in April, 1853. He died at Croydon, Monday, April 13, 1868.

**BERBICE (South America)** was, with Demerara and Essequibo, formed into the colony of British Guiana (q.v.) in 1831.

**BERKSHIRE (English Constituency)** returned two members to the House of Commons from 1292 till the Reform Act of 1832, when it gained an additional member. General election, July, 1865: registered electors, 4,979. Lieut-Col. R. T. L. Lindsay (C.), 2,227; R. Benyon (C.), 2,192; Sir C. Russell, Bart. (C.), 2,117; J. Walter (L.), 1,813; Lord Uffington (L.), 1,809; Hon. P. P. Bouverie (L.), 1,583.—General election, November 26, 1868: registered electors, 7,191. Colonel R. B. L. Lindsay (C.), 3,231; R. Benyon (C.), 3,171; J. Walter (L.), 2,747; Hon. A. Herbert (L.), 2,450. Under the Minority Clause, each elector had only two votes.

**BERLIN (Prussia).**—The German Commercial Congress, consisting of members belonging to the chambers of commerce, manufacturing companies, and corporations of merchants in the different German states, assembled at Berlin, October 20, 1868.—See PRUSSIA, &c.

**BERMUDAS (West Indies).**—Governor: Col. Sir F. E. Chapman, K.C.B., R.E., 1867.

**Privy Council:** The Governor, J. H. Darrell (Chief Justice), the Bishop of Newfoundland, H. T. Tucker, A. J. Musson, J. Wood, T. A. Darrell (Receiver-General), M. G. Keon (Military Secretary), N. T. Bosterfield, W. H. Gosling.

**Legislative Council** (same as Privy Council, without the Governor).

**House of Assembly** (thirty-six Members): Speaker, G. S. Tucker; Clerk, W. H. Darrell.

This is a cluster of about 300 small islands, fifteen of which are inhabited. Bermuda proper contains less than twenty square miles, and the rest are of inconsiderable size. The climate is mild and salubrious. The island produces potatoes and other vegetables, bananas, oranges, peaches, and other fruits, arrowroot of a fine quality, and cedar-wood. Since the settlement of these islands by Sir G. Somers, in 1609, they have belonged to Great Britain. The population in 1861 was 11,461; revenue in 1866, £26,637; expenditure, £25,148; value of imports in 1866, £192,122; exports, £31,842. The prospects of the colony are good. A telegraph wire has been laid from St. George, at the eastern point of the islands, to the Governor's residence at Mount Langton, and thence to Spanish Point. Though a military telegraph, the inhabitants make use of the wires.

**BERRYER (1790-1868).**—Pierre Antoine Berryer, born in Paris, January 4, 1790, intended for the Church, was educated by the Oratorians of Juilly; but at the desire of his father became an avocat, and at an early age showed his attachment to Legitimist principles. In 1830 he was elected deputy for the Haute-Loire, in 1852 bâtonnier of the French Bar, in February, 1855, a member of the French Academy, and in 1863 a member of the Corps Législatif for the Bouches-du-Rhône. Whilst on a visit to Lord Brougham a grand dinner was given in his honour by the Bar of England at the Middle Temple, November 8, 1864, Sir Roundell Palmer, at that time Attorney-General, being in the chair. At different times he defended political prisoners holding the most opposite opinions; such as Marshal Ney and Marshal Cambronne in 1815, the Abbé Lamennais in 1826, MM. Audry de Puyraveau and Voyer d'Argenson in 1834, Prince Louis Napoleon (the Emperor) in 1840, and the Comte de Montalembert in 1853. He was himself tried at Blois, October 12, 1832, for alleged complicity in the insurrection in La Vendée, but was honourably acquitted. The French Legitimists, whose cause he always zealously supported, in 1836 presented him with the estate of Angerville. He opposed the elevation of Louis Napoleon, and of late years has not taken a very active part in general affairs. His last public act was to send a subscription to the proposed monument to Baudin. He died at Angerville, Sunday, November 29, 1868, and was buried in a vault beneath the chapel of the Virgin in the church of Angerville, Monday, December 7, when speeches were delivered by M. de Sacy, in the name of the French Academy; M. Grevy, in that of the Paris Bar; M. Marie, on behalf of the city of Marseilles; M. Baraguet, on behalf of the Paris composers; M. de Falloux, in the name of deceased's friends; M. de Sèze, for the Provincial Bar; M. Bocher, for the Orleans Princes; the Marquis de la Ferte, for the Comte de Chambord, and Mr. Huddleston, on behalf of the Foreign Bars.

**BERTIE (1793-1868).**—The Hon. and Rev. Frederick Bertie, M.A., J.P., fourth son of the fourth Earl of Abingdon, born February 12, 1793, was educated at Westminster School and Jesus College, Cambridge, where he took his degree in 1816. He was appointed rector of Wytham, Berks, in 1818; rector of Albury, Oxon, in 1820; and was a magistrate for Oxfordshire. He died at Albury, Tuesday, February 4, 1868.

**BERWICK (—1868).**—The Hon. Walter Berwick, Senior Judge of the Court of Bankruptcy in Ireland, called to the Irish Bar in 1826, appointed Q.C. in 1840, and Serjeant in 1855, was made Senior Judge of the Court of Bankruptcy in Ireland in 1859, became chairman of the county sessions for the county of Waterford in 1835, and for the East Riding of Cork in 1847,

retiring in 1869, on becoming Senior Judge of Bankruptcy. With his sister, he perished in the railway accident at Abergelle, August 20, 1868.

**BERWICK-ON-TWEED** (English Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1551. General election, July, 1865: registered electors, 816. D. C. Majoribanks (L.), 396; A. Mitchell (L.), 367; W. W. Cargill (C.), 295; W. Hubback (C.), 268.—General election, November 17, 1868: registered electors, 1,378. Lord Bury (L.), 669; J. Stapleton (L.), 609; Major Carpenter (C.), 508; R. Hodgson (C.), 424.

**BERWICKSHIRE** (Scotch Constituency) has returned one member to the House of Commons since the Union in 1707. General election, July, 1865: registered electors, 1,201. D. Robertson (L.), returned unopposed.—General election, November 20, 1868: registered electors, 1,585. D. Robertson (L.), returned unopposed.

**BEVERLEY** (English Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1563, and before that year elected members occasionally. General election, July, 1865: registered electors, 1,252. Colonel H. Edwards (created a Baronet in 1866) (C.), 689; C. Sykes (C.), 637; D. Keane (L.), 495.—General election, November 17, 1868: registered electors, 2,594. Sir H. Edwards, Bart. (C.), 1,132; Captain Kennard (C.), 986; Hon. M. Maxwell (L.), 895; A. Trollope (L.), 740.

**BEWDLEY** (English Constituency) has returned one member to the House of Commons regularly since 1606, having occasionally returned a member before that time. General election, July, 1865: registered electors, 370. Sir T. E. Winnington, Bart. (C.), returned unopposed.—General election, November 18, 1868: registered electors, 1,013. Sir R. A. Glass (C.), 518; D. Lloyd (L.), 418.

**BHOPAL** (—1868).—Secundra Begum of Bhopal, K.C.S.I., who rendered important services to the Government during the Indian mutiny, and was at all times a faithful ally of the British, died during the year. Her fidelity was rewarded, and in the durbar held in the Jubbulpore districts, in January, 1861, the late Earl Canning, in the course of his address to her Highness, said: "Secundra Begum, your Highness is very welcome to this durbar. I have long desired to thank you for the services which you have rendered to the Queen's Government. Your Highness is the ruler of a state which is conspicuous in Indian history for never having been in arms against the British power, and lately when that state was beset and threatened by our enemies, you, a woman, guided its affairs with a courage, an ability, and a success that would have done honour to any statesman or soldier. Besides the greater services of repressing revolt around you, and of securing the safety of all Englishmen, amongst whom was the agent of the Governor-General, you never failed to aid and expedite to the utmost of your power all bodies of British troops that came within your reach. Such services must not go unrewarded. I now place in your hands the grant in sovereignty of the district of Burseah. The district was formerly a dependency of the state of Dhar; but Dhar has by rebellion forfeited all claim to it, and it is now given in perpetuity to Bhopal for a memorial of loyalty under your wise and brave guidance in a time of trial." In 1861, the Begum was invested at Allahabad with the Star of India, and in 1867 her Highness visited Mecca, and even desired to extend her travels to England.

**BIARRITZ** (France).—The Emperor, Napoleon III., and the Empress, arrived at this favourite watering-place for the autumn recess, Monday,

September 14. The Emperor paid a visit, Wednesday, September 16, to the new camp at Lannemesan, and the imperial visitors left Biarritz Saturday, October 17.

**BILBAO (Spain).**—In 1860 a subscription was raised for the purpose of forming a cemetery at this place for British residents, the plot of ground, known as the "Campo Santo de los Ingleses," on the banks of the Nervion, being in a very neglected state. The amount was increased by a grant from the English Government, and in 1862 the British Consul at Bilbao obtained a royal order making a grant of the land to the British Consulate at Bilbao. The necessary works were at once commenced, and have been completed during the year. The cemetery, which is 450 feet long and 90 feet wide, has been laid out with much taste. The ground has been raised several feet above the old level, and is inclosed by a substantial eight-foot fence and a broad trench on the land side, while it is protected by a strong timber stockade from the river. There is an elegant stone entrance gateway, and an ornamental lyoh-house for the reception of the hier.

**BILLS (Private).**—The following is the list of private Bills for the Parliamentary session 1868-9, of which the plans have been deposited with the Board of Trade. Many of these have been abandoned.

Aberdare and Aberaman Consumers' Gas.  
Accrington Gas and Water.  
Albert Bridge.  
All Saints District, Bishopsgate.  
Athenry and Tuam Railway.  
Aylesbury, Thame, Oxford, &c., Road.  
Barnstaple Gas (No. 1).  
Barnstaple Gas (No. 2).  
Bayswater Market and Baths.  
Belgrave Market.  
Belgravia and Chelsea Market.  
Belgravia and South Kensington New Road.  
Birkenhead and Liverpool Railways.  
Birmingham Gas.  
Bishops Stortford Waterworks.  
Bouldnor, Yarmouth, and Freshwater Railway and Pier.  
Bradford Waterworks.  
Breen Down Harbour and Docks.  
Bridgend (Glamorganshire) Gas and Water.  
Brighton and Hove General Gas.  
Brighton and Metropolitan Railway.  
Brighton Aquarium and Improvements.  
Brighton, Shoreham, and Lancing Roads.  
Bristol and North Somerset Railway.  
Bristol Harbour Railway.  
Brymbo Water.  
Buckfastleigh, Totnes, and South Devon Railway.  
Caledonian, Glasgow, and South-Western, and Crofthead and Kilmarnock Extension Railway Companies.  
Caledonian Railway.  
Callington and Calstock Railway.  
Cambridge Gas.  
Carmarthen New Gas.  
Ceylon Company (Limited).  
Clapham and London Bridge Railway.  
Cleckheaton Gas.  
Cleveland Water and Gas.  
Clontarf Township.  
Consett Waterworks.  
Cray Valley Sewerage and Drainage.

Cricksea Bridge.  
Crystal Palace and South London Junction Railway.  
Crystal Palace Company.  
Darwen Waterworks.  
Devon and Cornwall Railway.  
Dorking Water.  
Dublin and Drogheda Railway.  
Dublin and Meath Railway.  
Dublin and Ulster Railway.  
Dublin Port and Docks.  
Dukinfield and Denton Local Boards of Health.  
Dumbarton Waterworks and Municipality.  
Dundalk and Greenore Railway.  
Dundee Harbour.  
Dundee Water.  
Eastern Metropolitan Underground Railway.  
East Norfolk Railway.  
Edinburgh and District Water.  
Edinburgh Parish Poor-House Water Supply.  
Edinburgh Royal Infirmary.  
Elham Valley Railway.  
Ellesmere and Glyn Valley Railway.  
English and Continental Intercommunication.  
Enniskillen, Bundoran, and Sligo Railway.  
Fermoy and Lisamore Railway.  
Festiniog Railway Company.  
Finsbury Park Act, 1857, Amendment.  
Furness Railway.  
Garstang and Knot End Railway.  
Gateshead and Hexham Roads.  
Glasgow and South-Western Railway.  
Glasgow (City) Union Railway.  
Glasgow City and Suburban Gas Company.  
Glasgow Corporation Gas (New Works, &c.).  
Glasgow Corporation Gas (Purchase of Existing Gas-works, &c.).  
Glasgow Gas-light Company.  
Glyn Valley Tramway.  
Great Central Gas Consumers' Company.



- Great Eastern Railway.  
 Great Eastern Railway (Steam-boats).  
 Great Northern and Western (of Ireland) Railway.  
 Great Tower Hill.  
 Great Western Railway.  
 Great Yarmouth Waterworks.  
 Greenock Water.  
 Grimsby Corporation.  
 Haddenham, Willingham, and Longstanton Railway.  
 Harrogate Waterworks.  
 Harrow, Edgware, and London Railway.  
 Hartlepool Port and Harbour.  
 Hastings Pier.  
 Haslemere, Hay, and Brecon Railway.  
 Helston Valley Improvement.  
 Holyhead Docks and Warehouses.  
 Hounslow and Metropolitan Railway.  
 Huddersfield Waterworks.  
 Hyde-park and City Railway.  
 Ilkley Gas Supply.  
 Imperial (Fire) Insurance.  
 Imperial Gas.  
 Kingston Railway.  
 Kilsley Waterworks Extension and Improvement.  
 Kent Coast Railway.  
 Lew and other Bridges.  
 King's Lynn Docks and Railway.  
 Kingstown Town.  
 Lambeth Waterworks.  
 Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway.  
 Lannaston and South Devon Railway.  
 Leeds Improvement.  
 Liverpool and Birkenhead Railways (Ferry Junction).  
 Llanelli Railway and Dock Company.  
 Llynvi and Ogmore Railway.  
 London and North-Western Railway.  
 London and South-Western Railway (Bideford to Great Torrington; Extension of Line).  
 London and South-Western Railway (Further Powers).  
 London, Chatham, and Dover Railway.  
 London (City) Subways.  
 London Necropolis and National Mausoleum.  
 Loughlinstown Commons Inclosure.  
 Lynton Harbour and Docks.  
 Manchester and Sockport Railway.  
 Manchester City Railways.  
 Manchester Corporation Waterworks and Improvement.  
 Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway (Additional Lands at Grimsby).  
 Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire and Midland Railway Companies (Joint Lines).  
 Margate Pier and Tramway.  
 Maryport Town and Harbour Gas.  
 Medway Docks.  
 Melton Mowbray Cattle-market, &c.  
 Mendip Mineral Railway.  
 Mersey Docks and Harbour Board.  
 Metropolitan District Railway.  
 Metropolitan Railway.  
 Metropolitan (Southern District) Railway.  
 Metropolitan Street Tramways.  
 Metropolitan Tramways.  
 Midland and London and North-Western Railway Companies (Lancaster and Carlisle and Settle and Carlisle Railways, &c.).  
 Midland Great Western Railway (of Ireland) Company.  
 Midland Railway (Additional Powers).  
 Mid Wales Railway.  
 Milford Improvement.  
 Milnrow Gas.  
 Mossley Local Board Waterworks.  
 Navan and Kingscourt Railway.  
 Neath and Brecon, and Swansea Vale and Neath and Brecon Junction Railway Companies.  
 Newcastle-upon-Tyne Assembly-rooms.  
 Newport Harbour Commissioners.  
 North British Railway.  
 North-Eastern Railway.  
 North London Railway.  
 Nottingham Waterworks.  
 Oldham Corporation Waterworks, &c.  
 Oriel College, Oxford.  
 Oswaldtwistle Local Board.  
 Oxford Gas-light and Coke Company.  
 Park Lane Improvement.  
 Pimlico, Peckham, and Greenwich Street Tramways.  
 Ponsanct Park Trustees and Street Commissioners.  
 Porthleven Harbour.  
 Portobello Pier.  
 Port of London and Billingsgate Railway.  
 Preston Corporation.  
 Radcliffe and Pilkington Gas.  
 Railway Consolidated Annuities.  
 Redhugh Bridge.  
 Richmond and Reeth Railway.  
 Rock Life Assurance Company.  
 Ross Improvement Act, 1865, Amendment.  
 Rother Valley Railway.  
 Ryde Tramways.  
 Saint Andrew's Chapel, Hove.  
 Saint Giles, Cripplegate, Vestry.  
 Saint Helens Borough Improvement.  
 Saint James's Chapel and Burial-ground, Hampstead Road.  
 Saint Martin-in-the-fields Workhouse Fund Appropriation.  
 Saint Mary, Newington, Surrey.  
 Sandwich and Adisham Railway.  
 Scinde Railway Company.  
 Severn and Wye Railway and Canal.  
 Severn Navigation Commission.  
 Shotley Bridge and Consett District Gas.  
 Sligo Borough Improvement.  
 South Devon Railway.  
 Southend and Shoeburyness Railway.  
 South Metropolitan Gas-light and Coke Company.  
 Southsea Railway.  
 Spalding Waterworks.  
 Standish Rectory.  
 Stockton-on-Tees Extension and Improvement.  
 Stony Stratford Railway.  
 Tending Hundred Railway.  
 Truro Waterworks.  
 Tyne Salmon Conservancy.  
 University College, London.  
 Wainfleet and Firsby Railway.  
 Waltham Abbey and Cheshunt Gas.

Walton-on-Thames and Weybridge Gas.  
 Waterford, New Ross, and Wexford Junction Railway.  
 Watlington and Princes Risborough.  
 Watton and Swaffham.  
 West Auckland Road.  
 Westbourne Market.  
 West Ham Gas.  
 West Middlesex Waterworks.

West Somerset Mineral Railway.  
 West Surrey Water.  
 Whitland and Taf Vale Railway.  
 Windermere District Waterworks.  
 Wolverhampton Borough Improvement.  
 Worthington Harbour.  
 Worthing Railway Accommodation.  
 Wrexham, Mold, and Connah's Quay Railway.

**BILLS OF EXCHANGE**.—*Earl of Jersey v. Dicker and another*.—A motion was made in Vice-Chancellor Stuart's court, March 19, 1868, on behalf of the Earl of Jersey, to restrain the defendants from proceeding with actions at law to recover £10,600 on bills of exchange given by the earl under the following circumstances. During his minority he had received various advances from Mr. Dicker, amounting in all to £1,000, he being then entitled, as tenant in tail, to the Jersey estates in Oxfordshire and Kent, and as tenant in tail expectant, on the death of his grandmother, to other estates called the Child estates, as well as to an estate in Wales called Briton Ferry, to which he succeeded as heir-at-law to his father. On attaining his majority in 1866, he borrowed money of the London and Scottish Law Life Association, and paid £9,900 to Mr. Dicker. Other transactions afterwards took place, bills being given by the earl of the nominal amount of £10,000, claims being also made by Mr. Yates, who was alleged to have been Mr. Dicker's principal in most of the transactions, but with whom Lord Jersey denied ever having had any communication, for a further sum of £35,000. An action having been brought by Mr. Dicker on the bills for £10,600, Lord Jersey instituted this suit for an injunction and account, offering to pay all moneys actually advanced by the defendants, with such interest as the Court should think fit. Lord Jersey expressly declined to avail himself of the plea of infancy, and in his evidence stated that the total amount he had received from the date of the first transaction did not exceed £18,000. Vice-Chancellor Stuart granted an injunction to restrain all proceedings both by Mr. Dicker and Mr. Yates until the hearing of the cause, on Lord Jersey's paying into Court £8,100, the difference between the sum of £9,900, which he had paid to Mr. Dicker, and the £18,000 which he admitted having had from him.

**BILSTON** (Staffordshire).—The new church of St. Martin, erected at Bradley, near this place, by the Baldwin family, was consecrated by the Bishop of Lichfield, Tuesday, January 14, 1868. The plan is cruciform, with tower and spire 170 feet high.

**BIRKENHEAD** (Cheshire).—A new church, at this town, dedicated to St. Peter, was consecrated Friday, March 27, 1868, by the Bishop of Chester. The sittings are all free, and the Rev. C. Fenton is the first incumbent.—*See ST. AIDAN'S COLLEGE*.

**BIRKENHEAD** (English Constituency) has returned one member since 1861. General election, July, 1865: registered electors, 3,526. J. Laird (C.), 2,108; H. M. Jackson (L.), 1,073.—General election, November 17, 1868: registered electors, 5,544. J. Laird (C.), 2,921; Capt. S. Osborn (L.), 2,039.

**BIRMINGHAM** (Warwickshire).—The private view of the Spring Exhibition of the Birmingham Society of Artists was opened Saturday, March 21, 1868.

**Monday, April 27.**—Statue of Prince Albert by Foley in the Art Gallery of the Midland Institute (founded by Prince Albert) is uncovered.

**Wednesday, April 29.**—Address to the Queen is carried in Town Council on happy escape of Duke of Edinburgh.

**Tuesday, June 23.**—Annual Horse and Hound Show in Bingley Hall, opened with a private view.

**Monday, August 3.**—Fire breaks out in the underwood of Sutton Park, near Birmingham.

**Friday, September 4.**—A public meeting convened by the Mayor is held in the council chamber to make arrangements for the reception of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science at its approaching visit to the town. It is agreed to raise a fund of £1,000, and a further guarantee fund of £1,000.

**Wednesday, September 30—Wednesday, October 7.**—The National Association for the Promotion of Social Science holds its annual meeting in this town.

**Friday, October 2.**—The statue of James Watt, part of the cost of which was subscribed by the working men of Birmingham, is unveiled in presence of a large concourse of people, the Earl of Carnarvon presiding. The statue by Alexander Munro, eight feet three inches in height, from a solid block of Carrara marble, represents Watt in a standing posture. The statue, with pedestal, is nearly twenty feet high.

**Tuesday, October 6.**—Two shocks of an earthquake are felt.

**Saturday, November 28.**—Private exhibition of the Cattle and Poultry Show.

**Monday, November 30.**—The Cattle and Poultry Show is opened to the public.

**Wednesday, December 2.**—Mr. Reverdy Johnson, the United States Minister, receives addresses from the Chamber of Commerce and the Town Council, and is entertained in the evening at a banquet, under the presidency of Mr. E. Dixon, M.P.

**BIRMINGHAM** (English Constituency) returned two members to the House of Commons from 1832 till 1868. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 14,371. J. Bright (L.), W. Scholefield (L.), returned unopposed. Mr. W. Scholefield died in July, 1867; and a new election took place July 24, 1867, with the following result:—G. Dixon (L.), 5819; S. Lloyd (C.), 4214. By the Reform Act of 1867, Birmingham gains an additional member, though under the minority clause each elector has but two votes. General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 40,272. G. Dixon (L.), 15,098; P. H. Muntz (L.), 14,614; J. Bright (L.), 14,601; S. Lloyd (C.), 8,700; S. Evans (C.), 7,061.

**BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.**—*See REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S REPORT.*

**BISHOP OF LONDON'S FUND.**—A conference of the clergy, church-wardens, and laymen of the diocese of London, respecting this fund, the Bishop of London in the chair, was held at Willis's Rooms, London, Wednesday, February 12, 1868. A pastoral letter, in connection with this fund, was read in every church and chapel in the diocese of London, Sunday, May 10, 1868, and a collection was made May 17. According to the pastoral letter the amount received up to that time was £247,300, the amount promised £72,700; total £320,000. From the establish-

ment of the fund till Christmas, 1867, grants had been made to the extent of £42,145 11s. 6d. for 113 clergymen; of £7,870 1s. 6d. for 53 Scripture readers; of £1,455 16s. 8d. for 27 parochial mission women; of £2,204 13s. 8d. towards the rent and expenses of mission rooms; of £49,198 3s. 4d. towards 47 new permanent churches; of £2,600 towards 13 parsonages; of £53,901 12s. for the sites of 81 churches, 26 schools, 14 parsonages, and 5 mission stations; and of £27,000 for educational purposes. At the same time £18,838 in special donations have been given towards the stipends of 6 clergymen, 5 lay agents, and for parsonages, schools, mission stations, and 10 churches, in addition to those already mentioned. A donation of £5,000 for a church and school at Kensal New Town, and another of £4,500 for the church of St. Andrew, Haverstock Hill, have also been made. On being translated to the Archbishopric of Canterbury, his Grace addressed the following letter to the clergy of his diocese:—

“ Fulham Palace, S.W., Dec. 29, 1868.

“ Rev. and dear Brother,—I have been requested, before I quit the diocese of London, once more to bespeak your attention to the Bishop of London's Fund. I know that the clergy desire to make their arrangements for collections during the coming year as early as possible, and I would beg to suggest Sunday, May the 9th, as a convenient day. I feel no doubt that my successor will take the same interest as myself in this important effort, and believe that no long time will elapse after I quit this see before you will have the exact position of the fund and its claims laid before you in detail. It is therefore unnecessary for me to add more than the expression of my hearty thanks for what the clergy of London have already done in forwarding this great effort, and my earnest hope that, by God's blessing, it may prosper and advance the cause of Christ amongst us.—Believe me to remain, your faithful servant,  
A. C. LONDON.”

**BISHOPS.**—The following list shows the proportion in which the bishops appointed since 1830 have been selected from Oxford and Cambridge. It appears that whilst Oxford has contributed nineteen, Cambridge has contributed twenty-five to the episcopal bench in these thirty-eight years.

CAMBRIDGE.		OXFORD.	
1830	Monk.	1830	Phillpotts.
1836	Butler.	1836	Longley.
1836	Maltby.	1837	Denison.
1836	Otter.	1840	Shuttleworth.
1837	Musgrave.	1841	Short.
1839	Bowstead.	1842	Gilbert.
1839	Davys.	1845	Wilberforce.
1840	Thirlwall.	1847	Hampden.
1841	Pepys.	1849	Hinds.
1843	Lonsdale.	1853	Jackson.
1845	Turton.	1854	Hamilton.
1847	Lord Auckland.	1856	Baring.
		1856	Tait.
1848	Lee.	1857	Pelham.
1848	Graham.	1860	Waldegrave.
1849	Ollivant.	1861	Thomson.
1857	Bickersteth.	1864	Jeune.
1859 *	Campbell.	1865	Jacobson.
1860	Wigram.	1867	Cloughton.
1861	Philpott.		
1863	Ellicott.		
1864	Browne.		
1866	Selwyn.		
1868	Atlay.		
1868	Wordsworth.		

**BLACKBURN** (English Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1832. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 1,806. W. H. Hornby (C.), 1,025; J. Feilden (C.), 912; J. Pilkington (L.), 749; G. Potter (C.), 552.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 2,552. W. H. Hornby (C.), 4,907; J. Feilden (C.), 4,329; G. Potter (L.), 4,399; M. Fielden (L.), 4,164.

**BLACKBURN** (Lancashire).—The new public baths built by the Corporation were opened Saturday, July 11, 1868. Riots occurred Monday, November 2, caused by the excitement at the municipal elections; much damage was done to property, and many persons were injured.

**BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE**.—See **NEW BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE**.

**BLACKPOOL** (Lancashire).—The pier constructed at a cost of nearly £20,000, was opened Saturday, May 30, 1868.

**BLAKENEY** (1778–1868)—Field-Marshal Sir Edward Blakeney, G.C.B., G.C.H., born in 1778, entered the army as Cornet in the 8th Light Dragoons, in 1794, served in the West Indies, in the Peninsular war, and in North America, and was present at the occupation of Paris; commanded the forces in Ireland for several years; was made a G.C.H. in 1836, a G.C.B. in 1849; appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Chelsea Hospital in 1855, Governor in 1856, and was made a Field-Marshal, November 9, 1862. Sir Edward Blakeney died at Chelsea Hospital, Sunday, August 2, 1868.

**BLANC** (Dr.).—See **ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION**.

**BLOOD** (Transfusion of).—It is reported in the *Amico del Popolo*, of Palermo (November), that Dr. Enrico Albanese had performed the operation of transfusion of the blood with success, at the Hospital della Concezione of that city. A youth aged 17, named Giuseppe Ginazzo, of Cinisi, was received at that establishment September 29, 1868, with a bad humour on his leg, which in the end rendered amputation necessary, the patient being very much emaciated, and labouring under fever. The operation reduced him to a worse state than ever, and it became apparent that he was fast sinking, the pulse being imperceptible, the eyes dull, and the body cold. In this emergency Dr. Albanese had recourse to the transfusion of the blood as the only remedy that had not been tried. Two assistants of the hospital offered to have their veins opened for the purpose, and thus, at two different intervals, 220 gms. of blood were introduced into the patient's system. After the first time he recovered the faculty of speech, and stated that, before, he could neither see nor hear, but felt as if he were flying in the air. He was considered to be in a fair way towards recovery.

**BLUECOAT SCHOOL**.—See **CHRIST'S HOSPITAL**.

**BOARD OF TRADE**.—See **TRADE, BOARD OF**.

**BOAT-RACE**.—See **OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT-RACE**.

**BODMIN** (English Constituency) returned two members to the House of Commons from 1295 till 1868. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 495. Hon. E. F. L. Gower (L.), 268; J. Wyld (L.), 238; L. Webb (C.), 114.—It was deprived of one of its members by the Reform Act of 1867. General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 862. Hon. E. F. L. Gower (L.), 424; J. Wyld (L.), 334.

**BOHEMIA** (Austria).—On the death of Louis I. in 1526, the inhabitants conferred the crown on Ferdinand I. of Austria, and the country has since

formed part of the Austrian empire (*see* AUSTRIA). Governor, Field-Marshal Baron Koller, October, 1868. Area, 19,822 square miles; population in 1865, 5,153,602. The capital is Prague.

**BOKHARA** (Asia), the ancient Sogdiana, a district of Central Asia, lying midway between the Russian territory and British India, has been of late years frequently invaded and devastated by the Russians. Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly, sent on a mission by the British Government, were murdered at Bokhara, the chief town, in June or July, 1843. This country was the scene of another struggle with the Russians in 1863, but the accounts of the operations and the numbers engaged, as given by the Russian authorities, are altogether unworthy of credit, and no accurate intelligence has been received. The result appears to be that the Emir agreed to terms of peace. His death has been since announced.—*See* SAMARCANDE.

**BOLIVIA** (South America).—This republic is named after its liberator and first president Simon Bolívar (1783–1830, December 17).—*President and Captain General*, M. Melgarejo, 1864.

*Ministry*, June 19, 1867: Interior, Justice, and Foreign Affairs, M. D. Munoz; Finance, A. Vergara Albano; War, Major-General P. Olaneta; Education, Doctor A. R. Revollo.

The frontiers of the Republic are not definitively ascertained, but its superficies may be estimated at about 370,000 square miles. In 1858 the population amounted to 1,742,352; Indians, 24,500; total, 1,766,852, but it is now estimated at 2,100,000 souls. The army consists of about 2,000. —The victory of Ayacucho (December 9, 1824) secured independence to the provinces of Upper Peru, which had revolted from the Spanish Viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, and they were formed into a Republic August 11, 1825. Slavery was abolished in Bolivia in 1826, and a commercial treaty concluded with England September 29, 1840. The treaty was confirmed January 13, 1868, which declared the alliance between Chili, Bolivia, Ecuador, and Spain, dissolved and annulled the engagement made by Prado. It is sometimes called Upper Peru.

**BOLTON** (English Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1832. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 2,082. Lieut.-Col. W. Gray (C.), 1,022; T. Barnes (L.), 977; M. Pope (L.), 863; W. Gibb (C.), 726. —General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 11,897. J. Hick (C.), 6,062; Lieut.-Col. Gray (C.), 5,848; T. Barnes (L.), 5,451; S. Pope (L.), 5,436.

**BOLTON** (Lancashire).—Sir James Watts laid the foundation-stone of a new Independent chapel, to be built at an estimated cost of £6,000, and to hold a thousand persons, Thursday, July 30, 1868.—A Fine-Arts and Industrial Exhibition was opened in the new Mechanics' Institution by Mr. Anthony Trollope, Monday, December 7, 1868.

**BOMBAY** (Asia), one of the presidencies of British India, became subordinate to Bengal August 1, 1774, and by 24 George III., c. 25 (August 13, 1784), a Governor and Council were appointed for this presidency.

*Governor*: Right Hon. Sir W. R. S. Vezey Fitzgerald, K.C.S.I.

*Council*: Lord Napier of Magdala, Commander-in-Chief; B. H. Ellis; S. Mansfield, C.S.I.; Finance Secretary, F. C. Chapman; Political, C. Gonne; Public Works, Lieut.-Col. M. H. Kennedy; Military, Lieut.-Col. W. P. Marriott, C.S.I.

*High Court of Judicature*: Chief Justice, Sir R. Crouch. Bishop, Right Rev. H. A. Douglas, D.D.—*See* INDIA.

**BOMBAY (Asia)**, the city which stands on an island of the same name, is the chief place and seat of the Governor of the presidency.

*Monday, February 24.*—An Art Exhibition, under the patronage of the Governor, Sir Vezev Fitzgerald, is opened, and in his absence, owing to indisposition, an inaugural address is delivered by the Hon. B. H. Ellis, President of the School of Art.

*Sunday, August 9.*—Tremendous rain: five inches in three hours, and ten inches between sunrise and sunset. The lower parts of the city flooded.

*Saturday, December 19.*—The Earl of Mayo, the new Governor-General, and Lord Napier of Magdala, the new Commander-in-Chief, arrive.

*Tuesday, December 22.*—Lord Napier of Magdala holds his first levee.

**BOMBAY (Bishop of).**—See DOUGLAS, RIGHT REV. H. A.; and HARDING, RIGHT REV. JOHN.

**BONN (Prussia).**—Dr. Tait, Bishop of London, preached in the chapel of the University to the English congregation, Sunday, August 9, 1868.

—The International Congress of Archaeology and History, organized by the Society of Rhenish Antiquaries, held its meeting here from Monday, September 14, to Monday, September 21, 1868.

**BOOKS.**—The declared value of the printed books exported from the United Kingdom amounted in 1865 to £511,388, in 1866 to £601,682, and in 1867 to £631,235. The weight was 39,528 cwt. in 1865, 48,518 cwt. in 1866, and 49,814 cwt. in 1867. The imports in 1867 amounted to 10,272 cwt.; declared value, £122,717. According to the *Bookseller* the number of books published in this country amounted, in 1866, to 4,204; 1867, to 4,144; and in 1868, to 4,439.

	1867.	1868.
Religious books and pamphlets .. .. .	849	916
Minor works of fiction and children's books .. .. .	535	67
Novels .. .. .	416	360
Annals and serials (volumes only) .. .. .	257	259
Travels, topography .. .. .	213	188
English philology and education .. .. .	210	213
European and classical theology and translations .. .. .	196	176
Historical and biographical .. .. .	193	198
Politics and questions of the day .. .. .	143	260
Poetry and the drama .. .. .	150	219
Science, natural history, &c. .. .. .	133	137
Medical and surgical .. .. .	121	163
Law .. .. .	101	132
Trade and commerce .. .. .	63	63
Agriculture, horticulture, &c. .. .. .	62	65
Illustrated works (Christmas books) .. .. .	62	91
Art, architecture, &c. .. .. .	53	
Naval, military, and engineering .. .. .	42	78
Miscellaneous, not classified .. .. .	382	323
Total .. .. .	4,144	4,439

The *Monthly Bulletin* gives the following return of books published in the United States in 1868:—

Theology .. .. .	264
Juvenile Works .. .. .	235
Fiction .. .. .	310
Law .. .. .	108
Arts and Sciences and Fine Arts... .. .	116

Trade, Commerce, and Political Economy	...	...	41
Travel and Geographical Research	...	...	82
History and Biography	...	...	174
Poetry and the Drama	...	...	127
Year-Books and Annual Publications	...	...	134
Medicine and Surgery	...	...	101
Education, Philology, and Classical Literature	...	...	71
Miscellaneous	...	...	155

Total ..... 1,918

Of these, 1,450 were original works, 359 reprints of English works, and 109 translations or reprints of books published on the Continent.

**BOOTH.**—*See* SCLATER-BOOTH, G.

**BOROUGH HUNDRED AND MANORIAL COURTS.**—*See* LOCAL COURTS OF CIVIL JURISDICTION.

**BOSTON** (English Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1547. General election, July, 1865: registered electors, 1,086. J. W. Malcolm (C.), 646; T. Parry (L.), 465; M. Staniland (L.), 453. Mr. T. Parry, one of the members returned at the general election in July, 1865, was unseated on a scrutiny, March 21, 1866, fourteen votes having been struck off, which gave Mr. Staniland, who took the seat, a majority. Mr. M. Staniland resigned his seat in March, 1867, and another election took place March 18, 1867, when Mr. Parry was returned unopposed. General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 2,462. J. W. Malcolm (C.), 1,306; T. Collins (C.), 1,119; M. Staniland (L.), 1,029; M. Jones (L.), 926.

**BOUCHER DE CRÈVECŒUR DE PERTHES** (1788-1868).—Jacques Boucher de Crèvecœur de Perthes, born at Bethel, September 10, 1788, celebrated for his archæological and other discoveries, first called attention to the flint implements, of which he made a collection, presented, with other collections formed by him, to the State. He was a prolific writer, and in addition to scientific treatises and historical works, composed several dramas, both tragic and comic. His best known works are "De la Création," published in 1839-41; "Antiquités Celtiques et Antediluviennes," in 1847; and "Sous dix Rois, Souvenirs de 1791 à 1860," in 1864. His discovery at a quarry near Abbeville, in April, 1863, of a human jaw-bone, regarded as a fossil, excited much controversy. M. Boucher de Perthes, who was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour, April 29, 1831, and was promoted Grand Officer, August 14, 1863, died at Abbeville, Monday, August 3, 1868.

**BOUCICAULT'S "AFTER DARK."**—*See* PIRACY.

**BOUNDARY COMMISSION.**—The question of the boundaries of boroughs and counties in England and Wales, under the Reform Act of 1867, was referred to a Commission in August, 1867, consisting of Lord Eversley, chairman; Right Hon. Russell Gurney, M.P.; Sir J. T. B. Duckworth, Bart.; Sir F. Crossley, Bart., M.P.; J. Walter, Esq. The Commission appointed a secretary August 16, and issued instructions August 26 to the Assistant Commissioners, who were appointed to make investigations in certain constituencies. The Commission presented their report February 5, 1868, and the following is a summary of the alterations proposed with regard to boroughs:—



**Boroughs existing before 1867—**

Extensions proposed in .....	81
No extension proposed in .....	116—197
<b>Boroughs constituted by the Act of 1867—</b>	
Extensions proposed in .....	3
Contractions proposed in .....	4
Both extensions and contractions proposed in.....	2
No alteration in .....	1— 10

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It was generally understood that the recommendations would, in the main, be adopted, and a Bill based upon the report passed its first reading in the House of Commons March 24, and its second reading April 20. A discussion, however, took place in committee, and the proposals with regard to a number of boroughs were referred to a Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed May 18, and consisting of Mr. Walpole, Sir W. Stirling Maxwell, Mr. Whitbread, Mr. Austin Bruce, and Mr. K. Hodgson. In their report, published May 29, they proposed to set aside nearly all the recommendations made by the Boundary Commissioners; and after much discussion, the Bill, altered according to their suggestions, passed through committee June 11, and was read a third time in the House of Commons June 22. It was carried through the Lords, second reading June 25, and third reading July 7, and appears amongst the Acts of the session as 31 & 32 Vict., c. 46, July 13, 1868.

**BOURBON (Indian Ocean).**—This island, belonging to France, and which has been known by the names of Réunion, Ile Buonaparte, and Napoleon, was the scene of riots, caused by the collection of the taxes, in the end of November and the beginning of December, 1868. The college of the Jesuits at St. Denis was attacked, and a demonstration was made before the Town Hall December 2, when the people were dispersed by the troops, and several lives were lost. A state of siege was proclaimed, but afterwards withdrawn, and Admiral Dupré (Governor) issued a decree December 14, forbidding the publication of news of a political character. A petition, demanding the expulsion of the Jesuits, was presented.

**BRADFORD (English Constituency)** has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1832. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 4,564. H. W. Wickham (C.), W. E. Forster (L.), returned unopposed. Mr. H. W. Wickham died in October, 1867, and a new election took place October 17, 1867, with the following result:—M. W. Thompson (L.), 2,210; E. Miall (L.), 1,807. General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 20,228. W. E. Forster (L.), 9,648; H. W. Ripley (L.), 9,247; E. Miall (L.), 8,768.

**BRADFORD (Yorkshire).**—The new buildings for the Institute for the Blind were opened Wednesday, June 3, 1868.

**BRADLAUGH v. BROOKS.**—*See* LIBEL.

**BRADWELL (Derbyshire).**—A church, dedicated to St. Barnabas, recently built at this village, was consecrated by Bishop Trower, Thursday, October 22, 1868. The Duke of Rutland and Mr. W. Jackson contributed to the funds, and the latter has promised an organ.

**BRADY.**—The Right Hon. Sir Maziere Brady, Bart., born in Dublin in 1796, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, was called to the Irish Bar

in 1819. He was appointed one of the Commissioners of Inquiry into the state of the municipal corporations in Ireland in 1833; Solicitor-General for Ireland in February, 1837; Attorney-General for Ireland, and sworn a member of the Privy Council, in 1839; chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland in 1840; and Lord Chancellor for Ireland in Lord Russell's first administration in July, 1846. He was reappointed to the Lord Chancellorship in Lord Aberdeen's administration, in 1852; in Lord Palmerston's first administration, in 1855; in Lord Palmerston's second administration, in 1859; retiring with Lord Russell and his colleagues in June, 1866. He was made a bencher of the King's Inn in 1837, has been for some time Vice-Chancellor of the Queen's University in Ireland, and was made a baronet on the accession to power of Mr. Gladstone, in December, 1868.

**Braga** (Portugal).—A tumult occurred here Wednesday, February 5, 1868, between some troops escorting the King and Queen to Lisbon, on their return from a hunting excursion to Villa Viçiosa, and the populace. The troops fired, and several persons were killed, and others wounded.

**BRAND TESTIMONIAL**, consisting of several pieces of plate, was presented at Willis's Rooms, London, Saturday, March 28, 1868, to the Right Hon. Henry Brand, M.P. for Lewes, on his retirement from the post of Whip to the Liberal party, in which capacity he had acted for several years. The cost of the plate, about £2,000, was subscribed by 387 noblemen and gentlemen who had been or were at that time members of the House of Commons. The principal piece is a plateau of silver, with lion crest supports, holding a centrepiece, consisting of a circular pedestal, which supports a figure of the Queen in state robes and bearing the insignia of royalty. Grouped round the pedestal are medallions of celebrated members of the House of Commons—Hampden, Pym, Somers, Walpole, Chatham, Burke, Fox, Grey, Grattan, Macaulay, Cobden, and Palmerston. There is a dish to hold flowers on each side of the centre-piece, and two richly-chased seven-light candelabra in the same style. Mr. Gladstone presided, and about 250 sat down to dinner, some ladies being present.

**BRAZIL** (South America).—*Sovereign*: Peter II., Emperor of Brasil, born December 2, 1825, succeeded April 7, 1831, on the abdication of his father, the Emperor Peter I.; reigned in person July 23, 1840; crowned July 18, 1841; married September 4, 1843, the Empress Thérèse, born March 14, 1822, daughter of Francis I., King of the Two Sicilies.

*Ministry* (July 15, 1868): Finance, the Senator, Viscount de Itaborahy; Interior, Dr. P. J. Soares de Souza; Justice, Dr. J. M. de Alencar; Foreign Affairs, the Senator, J. M. da Silva; War, the Senator, Baron de Murityba-Parauabas; Marine, the Senator, Baron de Cotegige; Public Works, &c., J. Antas Fernandes Leão; Director-General of the Army, Marianna C. de Souza Corrêa.

*Area*, 3,100,000 square miles; settled population, 11,280,000 and 1,390,900 Slaves; Nomad Indians, 500,000; Capital, Rio Janeiro, 600,000 inhabitants.

*Budget for 1869-70 (projected)*: Receipts, about £7,000,000; expenditure, £7,050,000. National debt in 1866, £38,118,905.

*Army, &c., in 1867*: Artillery, 4,322; cavalry, 4,231; infantry, 16,650; staff 641; total, 25,844. *Fleet*: 60 Sailing Vessels and 53 Steamers.

Affairs are directed by a Senate and Chamber of Deputies, both of which are elective. The members of the former are elected for life, the latter for four years. When a vacancy occurs, a new senator is selected by the Emperor from among three elected by the people. Electors must be twenty-five years of age and possess a revenue of 200 francs.

Mr. Pakenham in his report, dated Rio Janeiro, May 1, 1868, gives the following return of the population of Brazil in October, 1867 (in round numbers) :—

Province.	Free.	Slaves.	Indians.
Amazonas .. .. .	69,000	1,000	} 140,000
Para .. .. .	390,000	30,000	
Maranhao .. .. .	320,000	65,000	
Piahy .. .. .	210,000	22,000	} 5,000
Ceara .. .. .	525,000	25,000	
Rio Grande do Norte .. .. .	210,000	20,000	
Parahyba .. .. .	250,000	30,000	} 8,000
Pernambuco .. .. .	1,000,000	250,000	
Alagoas .. .. .	250,000	50,000	
Sergipe .. .. .	220,000	55,000	
Bahia .. .. .	1,100,000	300,000	
Espírito Santo .. .. .	80,000	15,000	
Rio de Janeiro .. .. .	750,000	300,000	
"   city .. .. .	320,000	100,000	
Sao Paulo .. .. .	750,000	85,000	
Parana .. .. .	60,000	10,000	
Santa Catharina .. .. .	125,000	15,000	} 8,000
Sao Pedro .. .. .	340,000	80,000	
Minas .. .. .	1,150,000	300,000	
Goyaz .. .. .	135,000	15,000	
Mato Grosso .. .. .	40,000	6,000	
Total .. .. .	8,184,000	1,674,000	200,000

A later account estimates the population at 11,780,000, of which 1,400,000 are slaves, and 500,000 Indians. In a population of 8,044,000, there were at that period 97,408 visiting schools, or 1 in 85.

Mr. Pakenham gives the expenditure for Brazil for 1868-9 at £6,774,262.

To the Minister of the Empire.....	£498,498
"   Justice.....	330,696
"   Foreign Affairs*.....	85,855
"   War .....	1,441,510
"   Marine .....	816,287
"   Finance .....	2,375,418
"   Agriculture and Commerce..	1,225,968

Total..... £6,774,262

The revenue for the year 1868-9, is estimated at about £5,900,000, whereof these are the principal items :—

Customs—

Import duties .....	£3,303,249
Export duties .....	1,018,974
General Post Office .....	89,696
Tax on landed property .....	213,819
Stamp duty, &c.....	226,619
Brokers', agents', auctioneers' licences .....	6,049
Licences for shops, money changers, &c. ....	103,474
12 per cent. duty on lotteries .....	86,405
"   prizes in lotteries .....	35,822
10 per cent. on house property .....	114,000
Tax on slaves .....	22,610
Don Pedro II. Railway.....	200,000

Total ..... £5,870,717

\* The salaries of the officials in the Foreign Department employed abroad, are calculated at 27d. to the milreis, or at par.

The Government is authorized to issue £800,000 in Treasury Bills, in anticipation of revenue.

It appears that changes were made after Mr. Pakenham had sent off his report, by which the expenditure for 1868-9 was raised to £6,859,000, and the revenue to £7,125,000, whilst the revenue of 1869-70 was estimated at £7,300,000, and the expenditure at £7,078,700, leaving a surplus of £221,300.

During the first six months of 1867, the revenue amounted to £2,687,050, showing an increase of £75,320 on the same period in 1866.

#### ESTIMATED DEBT OF BRAZIL.

Foreign loan by accounts till November, 1867 .....	£14,081,800
Internal debt to December 31, 1867, 4, 5, and 6 per cent. bonds .....	12,418,270
Paper money and Government notes, December 31 ...	5,468,339
Debt to Bank of Brazil .....	1,226,909
Treasury acceptances, estimated at.....	6,000,000
Orphan fund and deposits .....	1,200,000
Deficit acknowledged in May last.....	7,200,000

Total ..... £47,595,318

This was still further reduced by subsequent operation of the Sinking Fund, &c., to

Foreign Loans (July 1, 1868) .....	£13,873,900
Internal Debt (March 31, 1868) .....	12,520,670
Treasury acceptances (March 31, 1868) .....	6,998,540
Debt to Bank .....	729,875
Government notes .....	8,174,927
Orphan funds and deposits .....	1,402,814

Total..... £43,700,726

Exports, 1867, £15,607,090; Imports, £14,348,374

The Portuguese took possession of Brazil in 1500, and it remained a colony of Portugal till 1822, when it declared its independence, and proclaimed the Prince Regent, Don Pedro, son of John VI., king of Portugal, constitutional emperor, August 29, 1835. The separation of Brazil from Portugal was confirmed by a treaty between the two countries August 29, 1835, after which the empire was recognized by all the Powers. In 1863 several Brazilian merchant vessels were seized by British men-of-war in reprisal of alleged insults offered to three officers of H.M. ship *Forle*. The Brazilian Government paid, under protest, the indemnity demanded; and the King of Belgium, having been requested to arbitrate between England and Brazil, decided in favour of the latter, June 1. The seizure of a Brazilian postal steamer led to a war with Paraguay, August 4, 1864, and an alliance was concluded at Buenos Ayres between Brazil, Uruguay, and the Argentine Confederation, May 4, 1865. Silveira de Souza was nominated Minister for Foreign Affairs, April 15, 1868, and a ministerial crisis occurred at Rio Janeiro, July 13, when a new Government was formed under Senhor Ytaborahy.

1868. July 8.—A postal contract for the conveyance of a mail once a month from Liverpool to Brazil and the River Plate is signed between the Duke of Montrose, Postmaster-General, and the Liverpool, Brazil, and River Plate Steam Navigation Company. The agreement to commence August 20 was to remain in force one year.

**BRECKNOCK** (Welsh Constituency) has returned one member to the House of Commons since 1536. General election, 1865; registered electors 315. Col. J. L. V. Watkins (L.), returned unopposed. Col. J. L. V. Watkins died in February, 1866, and the Earl of Brecknock was elected without opposition, February 28, 1866. The Earl of Brecknock succeeded to the Marquisate of Camden, and a new election took place, October 4, 1866, with the following result:—Gwyn (C.), 128; Churchill, Lord A. S. (L.), 102.—General election, November 19, 1866; registered electors, 773. H. Gwyn (C.), 372; H. P. Price (L.), 357.

**BRECKNOCKSHIRE** (Welsh Constituency) has returned one member to the House of Commons since 1836. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 2,431. Major Hon. G. Morgan (C.), returned unopposed. General election, November 21, 1866; registered electors, 3,420. Major Hon. G. C. Morgan (C.), returned unopposed.

**BREMEN** (Germany).—A free city, capital of the republic, forming part of the North German Confederation.—Burgomaster, J. D. Meier, elected from December 31, 1867, to December 31, 1871, president of the Senate for the year 1868; burgomaster, A. Duckwitz, elected December 30, 1866, to December 31, 1869, president of Senate for 1869, with sixteen senators and three secretaries.—Area, about 102 square miles; population in 1867, 74,945.—*Finances*: Budget of 1867: Receipts, £320,000; expenditure, £343,000 r. The inhabitants are mostly Protestants. By virtue of a convention, concluded June 27, 1867, Bremen furnishes a contingent of soldiers to the Prussian army.

The emigration from this port in 1867 was as follows:—

37,151 to New York .....	in 67 steam ships.
20,731 " " .....	" 76 sailing vessels.
8,183 " Baltimore .....	" 31 "
623 " Philadelphia .....	" 4 "
2,953 " Quebec .....	" 8 "
1,761 " Galveston .....	" 10 "
1,842 " New Orleans .....	" 11 "
146 " Charleston (S.C.) .....	" 1 "
36 " Buenos Ayres .....	" 3 "

Total, 1867. 74,126 in ..... 211 vessels.

1864 .....	27,486 in 87 vessels.
1865 .....	44,181 " 128 "
1866 .....	62,254 " 167 "

Bremen is first mentioned as a bishop's see in 1787. It joined the Hanseatic League in 1283, and its archbishopric was suppressed in 1648. It was made an imperial city in 1640. The city was separated from the diocese; the greater part of the inhabitants having declared in favour of Protestantism. It was taken by the French in 1806, and annexed to the French empire in 1810, but regained its independence in 1813, and was made a member of the Germanic Confederation in 1815, and has since become part of the North-German Confederation. One warehouse, two timber-yards, 33 maltheuses, quantities of cotton and tobacco were destroyed, and much damage was done by a fire which broke out in this city, June 22, 1868.

**BRENDAN.**—See ST. BRENDAN.

**BRETT.**—Sir William Baliol Brett, born in August, 1817, and educated at Westminster School and Caius College, Cambridge, was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in January, 1846, and was made Q.C. and a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn in March, 1860. He married Eugénie, daughter of J. Mayer, Esq., in 1830; was an unsuccessful candidate in the Conservative interest for Rochdale in March, 1866; polled an equal number of votes with his opponent at Helston in May, 1866; and obtained the seat on petition in July of that year. He was appointed Solicitor-General when Sir J. C. Selwyn was made Lord Justice of Appeal in February, 1868; was knighted February 29; was made a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in August, 1868; and was sworn in at that Court, Tuesday, November 3, 1868.

**BREWSTER (1781–1868).**—Sir David Brewster, LL.D., born at Leith December 11, 1781, was educated for the ministry, but applied himself to scientific and philosophical pursuits, and received the honorary degree of M.A. from the University of Edinburgh in 1800, that of LL.D. from the University of Aberdeen in 1807, and afterwards degrees from Oxford, Cambridge, and Durham. The *Edinburgh Encyclopædia* commenced in 1808, and completed in 1830, was produced under his direction. His investigations and researches in science were rewarded by many important discoveries, and he received the Copley Medal of the Royal Society in 1815 for his treatise on the "Polarization of Light by Reflection," the Rumford Medal in 1819, and the Royal Medal in 1831 for further discoveries in the same subject. In addition to these he received the Keith medals of the Royal Society of Edinburgh on two occasions, the Guelphic Order in 1831, and was knighted in 1832. He received from the Institute of France, in 1816, half the prize of 3,000 francs awarded for the most important scientific discoveries made in any part of Europe during the two preceding years; was elected a corresponding member of the Institute of France in 1825, an associate in 1849, and received a similar honour from numerous Continental academies. He assisted in establishing the British Association for the Advancement of Science; presided over its meeting at Edinburgh in 1850; was made Principal of the united colleges of St. Salvator and St. Leonard, St. Andrews, in 1838; and was chosen Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh in 1859. Amongst his numerous inventions may be mentioned the kaleidoscope in 1816, the lenticular stereoscope, and great improvements in light-house illumination, commencing in 1833. It is almost as difficult a task to chronicle with precision the numerous honours which he won, as it is to give an account of his varied contributions to literature. In addition to articles in the *Edinburgh, Quarterly*, and other reviews, as well as in the transactions of various learned and scientific societies, he is the author of "A Treatise on the Kaleidoscope," published in 1819; of "A Life of Sir Isaac Newton," in 1831; of "A Treatise on the Microscope," and of "More Worlds than One," in 1837; of an enlarged edition of his "Life of Sir Isaac Newton," in 1855; of "the Martyrs of Science," &c. Sir David, who also established the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*, in 1819, which became in 1824 the *Edinburgh Journal of Science*, received in 1847 the Prussian order of Merit, founded by Frederick the Great, and was made an officer of the Legion of Honour in 1855. He died at Allerby House, near Melrose, Monday evening, February 10, 1868, and was buried in Melrose Abbey, February 15. Mr. Disraeli announced to Lady Brewster, by letter, dated March 5, 1868, that a pension of £200 per annum had been conferred upon her in consideration of the scientific labours of her husband. At a meeting held at Edinburgh Monday, March 9, it was resolved unanimously that a statue of Sir David Brewster should be erected in some conspicuous part of that city.

**BRIDGE TOLLS.**—The following amounts were received at the various toll-bridges over the Thames, in and near London, the year ending June, 1866, according to a Parliamentary return: Fulham, or Putney, £4,461; Kingston, £2,405; Southwark, £4,584; Staines, £1,016; Vauxhall, £12,332; and Waterloo Bridge, £22,052.

**BRIDGENESS** (Scotland).—An interesting relic of the Roman wall, between the Clyde and the Forth, built by Lollius Urbicus, in the reign of Antoninus Pius, about A.D. 140, was found in April, 1868, on Mr. Henry Cadell's estate, Grange, Bridgeness, Linlithgowshire. It consists of a stone tablet, 9 feet long and 2 feet 11 inches broad, having at each end designs in relief, the one representing a horseman riding down the Caledonians; the other, a sacrificial scene. The inscription is thus interpreted:—"To the Emperor, Caesar Titus Ælius Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus Pius, the Father of his Country, the Second Legion, Augusta, has made 4,652 paces." Each legion undertook a certain portion of the work, and that performed by the second legion was 4,652 paces, or about five miles in length.

**BRIDGEWATER** (English Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1295. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 612. H. Westropp (C.), 328; A. W. Kinglake (L.), 257; Sir J. V. Shelley, Bart. (L.), 237. Mr. H. Westropp, returned at the general election in July, 1865, was unseated on petition in May, 1866, and a new election took place, June 8, 1866, when Mr. G. Patton (C.) was returned unopposed. Mr. Patton was appointed Lord Advocate of Scotland in July, 1866, and a new election took place, July 12, with the following result: P. Vanderbyl (L.), 312; G. Patton, (C.), 275.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 1,442. A. W. Kinglake (L.), 731; P. Vanderbyl (L.), 729; H. Westropp (C.), 681; W. Gray (C.), 651.

**BRIDGNORTH** (English Constituency) returned two members to the House of Commons from 1295 till 1868. General election, July 1865; registered electors, 647. J. Pritchard (C.), 299; Sir J. C. E. D. Acton (L.), 289; H. Whitmore (C.), 288. Sir J. C. E. D. Acton was unseated, on petition, March 22, 1866, two votes being struck off, which placed Mr. H. Whitmore in a majority, and he took the seat.—Bridgnorth was deprived of one of its members by the Reform Act of 1867. General election, November 18, 1868; registered electors, 1,107. H. Whitmore (C.), 548; Sir J. D. Acton (L.), 496.

**BRIDPORT** (1788—1868) (BARON).—The Right Hon. Samuel Hood, second baron (created June 13, 1796), Bridport, of Cricket St. Thomas, Somersetshire, in the peerage of Ireland, born December 7, 1788, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his degree in 1809, and succeeded his great uncle, Alexander Hood, a distinguished admiral, in the Irish barony of Bridport, under a special remainder, May 3, 1814. The admiral, created viscount in the English peerage June 16, 1800, dying without issue, that title became extinct. The second Baron Bridport, who was a deputy-lieutenant for Dorsetshire, and a magistrate for Somersetshire, married, July 3, 1810, Charlotte Mary, duchess of Bronté, the only surviving daughter of the first Earl Nelson, and died at his seat, near Chard, January 6, 1828. The Irish barony devolved upon his only surviving son, Major-General Alexander Nelson Hood, Equerry to the Queen, born December 23, 1814, who was created a Baron of the United Kingdom in July, 1868.

**BRIDPORT** (English Constituency) returned two members to the House of Commons from 1295 till 1868. General election, July, 1865; registered

electors, 467. T. A. Mitchell (L.); K. D. Hodgson (L.), returned unopposed.—The Reform Act of 1867 deprived it of one of its members. General election, November 16, 1868; registered electors, 968. T. A. Mitchell (L.) returned unopposed.

**BRIGHT** (President of the Board of Trade).—The Right Hon. John Bright, M.P., born in 1811, a partner in the firm of Bright & Brothers, cotton spinners, Rochdale, was one of the prominent members of the Anti-Corn Law League. He was an unsuccessful candidate for Durham, in the Liberal interest, in April, 1843; was returned for that city in July of that year; was elected one of the members for Manchester at the general election in July, 1847; was re-elected at the general election in July, 1852, but was defeated by a large majority, being last on the poll out of four candidates, at the general election in March, 1857. He was elected for Birmingham on the death of Mr. Muntz in August of that year, and has continued one of the representatives of that borough, but was third on the poll at the general election, November 17, 1868. Mr. Bright was entertained at a banquet in Dublin, October 30, 1866; paid another visit to Ireland in 1868; and was appointed President of the Board of Trade in Mr. Gladstone's Administration, and a Privy Councillor, in December, 1868.

**BRIGHTON** (English Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1832. General election July, 1865; registered electors, 5,434. J. White (L.), 3,062; H. Fawcett (L.), 2,653; H. Moor (C.), 2,115.—General election November 17, 1868; registered electors, 8,145. J. White (L.), 3,342; H. Fawcett (L.), 3,081; J. Ashbury (C.), 2,917; H. Moor (C.), 1,232; W. Coningham (L.), 430.

**BRIGHTON** (Sussex).—A panic occurred amongst the crowd, on the West Pier, listening to the band, Sunday, August 2, 1868. A squall of wind caused the pier to vibrate, and a cry that it was falling was raised. The crowd rushed off in great alarm, but no person was seriously hurt.

*Monday, August 3.*—The London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company open their direct line to Tunbridge Wells, shortening the distance between that place and Brighton fifteen miles. The viaduct between Buxted and Rotherfield, having 11 arches, is 75 feet high.

*September 7-12.*—Fifteenth annual show of the Brighton and Sussex Floricultural Society, at the Royal Pavilion.

*Saturday, November 21.*—Mr. Reverdy Johnson, the United States Minister, is entertained at the New Dome Assembly Room of the Pavilion, the mayor, Mr. Alderman Lester, in the chair. About 300 sit down to dinner, and 200 ladies are present in the balcony.

**BRISTOL** (English Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1295. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 18,829; Hon. F. H. F. Berkeley (L.), 5,296; Sir S. M. Peto, Bart. (L.), 5,228. F. Freemantle (C.), 4,269. Sir S. M. Peto, Bart. (L.), returned one of the members for this borough at the general election in July, 1865, having been declared bankrupt, resigned his seat; and a contest to supply the vacancy ensued April 29, 1868, with the following result:—J. W. Miles (C.), 5,202; S. Morley (L.), 4,972. A petition having been presented against the return, J. W. Miles was unseated in June, 1868, and no writ was issued previously to the dissolution.—General election November 17, 1868; registered electors, 19,898. Hon. F. H. F. Berkeley (L.), 8,759; S. Morley (L.), 8,714; J. W. Miles (C.), 6,694.



**BRISTOL** (Gloucestershire).—A grand banquet was given to several members of the Derby Administration in the Drill Hall of the Bristol Volunteer Corps, Wednesday, January 22, 1868, by the Bristol Conservative Association, and the Conservatives of Gloucestershire and Somersetshire. The chair was taken by the Duke of Beaufort, his Grace being supported by Lord Stanley, M.P., Sir John Pakington, M.P., the Right Hon. G. Hardy, M.P., &c., the Mayor of Bristol being Vice-Chairman. Lord Bathurst, Sir W. Miles, Sir G. Jeakinson, M.P., Colonel Hogg, M.P., Archdeacon Denison, and a number of noblemen and gentlemen, amounting to about 1,000 guests, sat down to dinner. The galleries were filled with ladies, and the proceedings were most enthusiastic in character. Speeches were delivered by Lord Stanley, Sir John Pakington, Mr. Hardy, &c. A demonstration by the Conservative Working Men took place January 23.—Great intimidation was practised during the polling at the general election, November 17, 1868, and much damage was done to property.

**BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.**—See CIRENCESTER.

**BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE** opened its thirty-eighth congress at Norwich, Wednesday, August 19, 1868. At the general meeting, the Duke of Buccleuch in the chair, Professor Hirst read the Report of the Council. Mr. Galton, F.R.S., having been compelled to retire from the general-secretaryship, a vote of thanks to him was passed unanimously, and Dr. T. Thompson was elected as his successor. The following, elected unanimously, were the presidents, vice-presidents, and secretaries of the different sections.

**Section A** (Mathematical and Physical Science).—Professor Tyndall, LL.D., F.R.S., president; Admiral Manners, F.R.S., and Professor H. J. Stephen Smith, F.R.S., vice-presidents; Professor G. C. Foster, M.A., and R. B. Hayward, M.A., secretaries.

**Section B** (Chemical Science).—Professor Frankland, F.R.S., president; Professor W. A. Miller, D.C.L., F.R.S., and Warren De la Rue, Esq., F.R.S., vice-presidents; Dr. Brown, F.R.S.E., F.C.S., Dr. Russell, F.C.S., and F. Sutton, Esq., F.C.S., secretaries.

**Section C** (Geology).—R. A. C. Godwin-Austen, Esq., F.R.S., F.G.S., president; Professor Huxley, F.R.S., and Professor Hardness, F.R.S., vice-presidents; and G. W. Pengelly, Esq., F.R.S., and the Rev. H. Wimwood, M.A., F.G.S., secretaries.

**Section D** (Biology).—The Rev. J. M. Berkeley, M.A., F.R.S., president; W. H. Fowler, Esq., F.R.S., and E. B. Taylor, Esq., F.R.S., vice-presidents; and Dr. M. Foster, H. D. Stainton, Esq., F.R.S., the Rev. H. B. Tristram, M.A., F.R.S., and Dr. E. Percival Wright, F.L.S., secretaries.

**Section E** (Geography and Ethnology).—Captain Richards, F.R.S., president; Sir Henry Rawlinson, Bart., F.R.S., vice-president; and H. W. Bates, Esq., C. R. Markham, Esq., F.R.G.S., and Thomas Wright, Esq., M.A., secretaries.

**Section F** (Economic Science and Statistics).—Samuel Brown, Esq., president; Sir W. Jones, Bart., vice-president; and Professor Leone Levi, F.R.S., Edward Macroy, Esq., M.A., and F. Purdy, Esq., F.R.S., secretaries.

**Section G** (Mechanical Science).—G. Bidder, Esq., C.E., president; O. Hutton Gregory, Esq., of Civil Engineers, and J. Whitworth, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S., vice-presidents; and P. Le Neve Foster, Esq., M.A., and J. F. Iselin, Esq., M.A., secretaries.

At the evening meeting in the Drill Hall, Dr. Hooker delivered the opening address. The International Congress of Præhistoric Archaeology was opened at Norwich, Thursday, August 20, and in the evening the *soirées* of

the British Association was held in St. Andrew's Hall, 1,500 ladies and gentlemen attending. The sections held their various sessions, and the congress was brought to a close at a meeting in St. Peter's Hall, Wednesday, August 26. In the course of the meeting, deputations attended from Bradford, Brighton, Edinburgh, Exeter, Liverpool, Plymouth, the Potteries, Southampton, and Waterford, to put in their claim for the next congress. It was resolved to hold it at Exeter, and Professor Stokes was chosen president. After the close of the congress, parties were organised to visit, for geological purposes, Cromer, Lynn, and Hunstanton; for archæological inspections, Wolterton Manor House, the remains of the Augustine Monastery at Walsingham, and the Roman camp at Burgh, near Yarmouth; and a grand entertainment was given at Holkham Hall, the seat of the Earl of Leicester.

*Synopsis of Grants for Scientific Purposes proposed to the General Committee at the Norwich Meeting in August, 1868. The names of the Members who would be entitled to call on the General Treasurer for the respective Grants are prefixed.*

Kew Observatory.—Maintaining the Establishment of Kew Observatory ... .. £600

*Mathematics and Physics.*

Tait, Professor.—Thermal Conductivity of Iron and other Metals 30

\*Joule, Mr.—Remeasurement of the Dynamical Equivalent of Heat (renewed) ... .. 50

\*Thomson, Professor Sir W.—Underground Temperature ... 30

\*Thomson, Professor Sir W.—Tidal Observations ... 100

\*Brooke, Mr.—Rainfall Committee ... .. 50

\*Glaisher, Mr.—Lunar Committee ... .. 50

*Chemistry.*

\*Anderson, Dr.—Synthesis of Organic Acids (renewed) ... 12

Frankland, Dr.—Composition of Gases dissolved in Deep Well Water ... .. 25

Matthiessen, Dr.—Chemical Nature of Cast Iron ... 80

*Geology.*

\*Lyell, Sir C., Bart.—Kent's Cavern Exploration ... 150

\*Mitchell, Mr. W. J.—Leaf Beds of the Lower Bagshot series... 30

\*Duncan, Dr. P. M.—British Fossil Corals ... 50

\*Moore, Mr. C.—Veins containing Organic Remains in the Mountain Limestone of the Mendips and elsewhere ... 10

\*Bryce, Dr.—Earthquakes in Scotland (renewed) ... 14

Woodward, Mr. H.—Sections of Mountain Limestone Fossils ... 25

*Biology.*

Jukes, Professor.—Kiltorcan Fossils, Kilkenny ... 20

\*Carruthers, Mr.—Fossil Flora of Britain ... 25

\*Richardson, Dr.—Physiological Action of the Methyl series ... 30

Foster, Dr.—Products of Digestion ... 10

Brown, Dr. Crum.—Relation between Chemical Constitution and Physiological Action ... .. 15

\*Lancaster, Mr.—Investigation of Animal Substances with the Spectroscope (renewed) ... .. 5

Wright, Dr. E. P.—Dredging on the Coast of Lisbon ... 20

\*Lubbock, Sir J., Bart.—Record of the Progress of Zoology ... 100

\* Re-appointed.

*Statistics and Economic Science.*

\*Bowring, Sir J.—Metrical Committee ... .. £25

*Mechanics.*

\*Russell, Mr. J. S.—Analysis of Reports on Steam Ship  
Performance... .. 80  
\*Fairbairn, Mr. W.—Manufacture of Iron and Steel (renewed)... 100  
Grantham, Mr.—Treatment and Utilization of Sewage ... 10

Total... .. £1,696

The attendance at Norwich was as follows:—

Old Life Members	...	196
New " "	...	18
Old Annual "	...	226
New " "	...	117
Associate "	...	720
Ladies ...	...	682
Foreigners	...	45
Attended the Meeting	...	2,004

# BRITISH COLUMBIA AND VANCOUVER'S ISLAND (North America).

*Executive Council.*—Governor, Frederick Seymour (1863); Colonial Secretary, W. A. G. Young; Attorney-General, H. P. P. Crease; Treasurer (vacant); Chief Commissioner of Land and Works, J. W. Trutch; Collector of Customs, W. D. Hamley.

*Legislative Council* (the same with fifteen additional members)—Judge of Supreme Court, M. B. Begbie; Bishop, Right Rev. G. Hills, D.D.; Dean of Victoria, E. Cridge.

The elections for representatives in the Legislative Assembly came off Thursday, November 5, 1868.

Revenue in 1866, £90,000; expenditure, £106,000; value of imports in 1866, £298,149; exports, £43,000; exclusive of gold. In 1865, gold was exported to the amount of £578,790.

British Columbia consists of the territory between the Pacific Ocean, the Rocky Mountains, and Vancouver's Island. The length of the coast line is about 450, and the average breadth of the territory about 250 miles. Its area, including Vancouver's and Queen Charlotte's Islands, is estimated at about 220,000 square miles. The Hudson's Bay Company possessed the exclusive right of trading over this district till the year 1858, when the gold discoveries, and consequent influx of immigration, rendered it incumbent upon Her Majesty's Government to make provisions for the maintenance of order, and the security of life and property. In November, 1866, the colony of Vancouver's Island was added to that of British Columbia. Mining adventurers have resorted to this country from all parts of the world, including China. The settled white population of the united colony numbers about 13,000, and the native 40,000 souls. The climate is temperate, and agricultural operations have been, of late years, much extended. But the greater part of the country is covered with dense forests; and the fur trade is important. There is a continuous line of telegraph from New Westminster to England. Any British subject may take up a claim to 160 acres of land, and settle upon the same, with the certainty of not being

\* Re-appointed.

called upon to pay for the land, until it is included in a survey of the colony, and then at a rate not exceeding 4s. 2d. an acre. The number of aborigines has been estimated at 50,000.—Vancouver's Island is about 275 miles in length, and from forty to fifty in breadth; its area having been estimated at 12,000,000 acres, a large proportion of which is barren mountain land. Captain G. Vancouver, R.N., first determined its separate existence as an island in April, 1792, and named it Quadra, in compliment to the Spanish commandant at Nootka, where the first British settlement had been made in 1778, the district having been subsequently claimed by the Spaniards; but his name has fallen into disuse. Excepting on the mountains, which rise to the height of 16,000 feet, the country is thickly wooded. Coal of good quality has been found at many points, and worked to some extent. The chief town, Victoria, is a flourishing town with 5,000 inhabitants. There are about 17,000 aborigines in the island. Mr. Charles Good, assistant colonial secretary, in his report dated November 28, 1867, remarks, with reference to the product of gold:—"The total yield of gold during the year has been roughly estimated at £600,000. This perhaps is less than the produce of some previous years; but considering the number of miners engaged, certainly not over 3,000, the average earning of £200 per man a year is satisfactory, and far exceeds any average ever reached either in California or Australia. Prospecting was vigorously carried on, and many new creeks and diggings were opened up. Great hopes are entertained as to the prospects of silver mining in this colony. During 1866 a fair amount of prospecting was done in the Shushwap district, and specimens obtained from the Cherry Creek mines assayed as much as 1,300 oz. of silver to the ton. Up to the close of the year, however, a sufficient capital to thoroughly develop this branch of mining was not attainable, though the utmost confidence is expressed by those engaged as to their probable success." Governor Seymour proclaimed Monday, May 25, 1868, the city of Victoria, Vancouver's Island, the capital and seat of government of the colony of British Columbia. The matter of decision between New Westminster and Victoria was left to the Governor, by the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, Secretary of State for the colonies, in a despatch dated October 1, 1867, though in the same document his Grace declared that, should he decide in favour of Victoria, he might quote the authority of the Home Government in support of that decision; and on learning Governor Seymour's decision, the duke, in a despatch dated July 9, 1868, stated "he felt little doubt that the Governor had judged rightly in placing the seat of government in that part of the colony where the greatest stationary population has collected, and where maritime communication is easiest." The Governor was guided in his decision by the Legislative Council, which, on considering the question, decided by fourteen to five in favour of Victoria.

**BRITISH GUIANA.**—*Governor, F. Hincks, C.B. (1861).*

*Court of Policy.*—President, The Governor; J. L. Smith, Attorney-General; J. R. Holligan, Government Secretary; W. B. Pollard, Auditor-General; W. R. Inglis, Receiver-General; Henry Clementson, S. G. Barr, H. S. Bascon, J. M'Connell, H. Watson, A. Garnett; Comptroller of Customs, W. H. Warr; Chief Justice of Supreme Court and Judge of Vice-Admiralty Court, J. Beaumont; first and second Puisne Judges, R. C. Beete, LL.D., B. G. Norton, A.B.; Attorney-General, J. L. Smith; Solicitor-General, W. F. H. Smith; Lord Bishop, Right Rev. W. P. Austin, D.D.; Archdeacon and Vicar-General, Ven. H. H. Jones, M.A.

*Revenue in 1866, £304,816; expenditure, £310,877; value of imports in*

1866, £1,530,674; exports, £2,170,967; population in 1861,—natives of British Guiana, 93,861; Europe, 1,482; West India Islands, 8,809 North America, 147; Madeira, or Cape de Verde, 9,859; other place 298.

## IMMIGRANTS.

Africa.	Madras.	Calcutta.	China.	Miscellaneous.
9,299.	3,664.	18,416.	2,629.	948.

The aboriginal Indians are estimated at about 20,000.

This colony, on the north east of South America, includes the settlements of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, and extends from east to west about 200 miles. It was first partially settled by the Dutch West India Company, in 1680; and, after alternately belonging to France, Holland, and England, became the property of the latter in 1814. The three divisions were formed into one colony in 1881. The Constitution consists of a Governor, Court of Policy, and Combined Court. The Court of Policy is composed of five officials and five elective members, who are chosen by seven *keizers*, or members of the college of electors. Six financial representatives assist the Court of Policy in matters relating to the revenue and expenditure. In the colony of British Guiana the Roman Dutch law is in force in civil cases, modified by orders in council, and local ordinances. The criminal law is the same as that of Great Britain. It was included in the bishopric of Barbadoes in 1827, was made an archdeaconry in 1838, and a separate bishopric in 1842. Slavery was abolished in 1834. The immigration agent reports to the Emigration Commissioners (28th General Report) that during the first six months of 1867, no less than 2,765 Indians and Chinese had reindentured themselves for a second period of five years' service, and had received bounties for so doing to the amount of £28,557. 5s. 10d., or at the rate of more than £10 a head, and that 42,166 emigrants were employed on estates June 30, 1867. The mortality was, according to the same authority, at the rate of 2·17 per cent. in the half-year, and Essequibo is generally the healthiest, Berbice next, and Demerara last.

## BRITISH HONDURAS (Central America):—

*Executive Council.*—Lieut.-Governor, J. R. Longden (Oct., 1867); Officer Commanding Troops, Brigadier-General Harley; Colonial Secretary, P. J. Hankin, Lieut. R.N.; Treasurer, T. Graham; Attorney-General, S. S. Plues; A. W. Cox; Antonio Mathe.

*Legislative Council.*—Speaker, A. W. Cox; Clerk, J. Bristowe; Sergeant, W. T. M'Kinnes; fourteen members; Chief Justice, R. J. Corner.

This country, discovered by Columbus in 1502, is bounded on the north by the Mexican portion of Yucatan, on the west and south by Guatemala, on the east by the Bay of Honduras. The English obtained a specific grant of the settlement from Spain by the treaties of 1783 and 1786. The settlers in 1798, claimed to hold the colony by right of conquest, and gradually extended their territories. In 1851, when the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was under discussion, it was especially stipulated that the promise of Great Britain not to colonize any part of Central America did not apply to Honduras. Of late years some apprehension has been caused by the disturbed state of the northern frontier, owing to the barbarous wars of the Indians, and inroads of Spanish-Mexican refugees. In his report dated August 10, 1867, the Lieutenant-Governor says:—"In the month of December 1866, the peace of the colony was disturbed by the traitorous

union of the Indians and Yucatecan refugees long resident in the western district with the marauding bands of Indians scattered along the western and northern frontiers. The gallantry and endurance of her Majesty's troops, and their skilful employment by Brigadier-General Harley, have driven the enemy from the colony, and have again placed us in possession of the tracts from which we were temporarily driven; but, with exception of the sugar settlement at Indian Church, no attempt has as yet been made by the colonists to resume their labours. Exposed as the mahogany cutters must always be in districts so remote, and difficult of access and of combined defensive movements; depreciated too in value as mahogany has become, and expensive as its transport is proving from exhaustion of the forests close on the banks of the rivers and navigable streams, it is doubtful whether this branch of industry will be again resumed on anything approaching its former scale; and perhaps it is as well for the interests of the colony that such should be the case, as an employment which drains off resources and capital without reproduction, as in agriculture, can only end in complete exhaustion. Already, one of the great landed proprietors has given evidence of his adhesion to such views, as well in the withdrawal of his mahogany gangs as in the gratuitous offer of lands to agricultural settlers; and should his anticipations be realized, as there is every reason to conclude they will be from the constant arrival of settlers, these splendid lands, hitherto unknown along the western frontier of the colony, may give in their agricultural development a stability which could never have been dreamt of a few years back." The following are the returns for the last five years:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Imports.	Exports.
1862	£37,399	£32,175	211,357	£356,399
1863	38,549	28,641	265,751	39*,643
1864	31,544	28,364	291,144	373,197
1865	26,529	35,614	210,675	323,169
1866	27,333	31,694	169,033	277,155

The public debt December 31, 1866, was £32,919, of which 19,480 was raised under the Act of 1863 for the improvement of the town of Belize,\* and £13,439 under the Act of 1864 for defraying in the first instance the expense of introducing immigrants into the colony.

#### BRITISH INDIA.—*See* INDIA.

BRITISH INSTITUTION (London), for the encouragement of British artists, was opened January, 1806; the charter having been obtained June 4, 1805. A spring exhibition of the works of deceased artists, established in 1813, has been recently abandoned. With reference to this subject the Council of the Art-Union of London, in their annual report, remark, "The casual intimation that has reached the public that this institution, which was founded in 1806, has ceased to exist, is felt to be unsatisfactory. The British Institution has done good service, as well in bringing artists and the public together, and by the rewards bestowed on rising men, as in its periodical gatherings and exhibitions of fine works of the old masters, which are scattered over the kingdom, and are not otherwise to be seen; and the art-loving public had a right to expect an authoritative statement of the position of the institution, and the opportunity to assist in preventing its disappearance." A proposal for an amalgamation with the Burlington Fine Arts Club (*q. v.*) was made towards the end of the year.

\* The capital.

**BRITISH KAFFRARIA.**—See CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

**BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.**—Held its thirty-sixth Annual Meeting at Oxford, from Tuesday, August 4, till Friday, August 7, 1868, inclusive, under the presidency of Dr. Acland, F.R.S., Regius Professor of Medicine at the University of Oxford. The scientific business was arranged under five heads, Sir William Jenner, presiding over Medicine; Professor Rolleston over Physiology; Mr. James Paget, over Surgery; Sir Charles Locock over Midwifery; and Mr. John Simon over State Medicine. The meetings were held in the great hall of Christ Church College, and in the Divinity School, and the President held his *soirée*, Wednesday, August 5, in the University Museum. Essays were read, and discussions upon various topics of medical science and practice, and questions affecting the health of the people, followed. The honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon Sir Charles Locock, M.D., F.R.S.; Sir W. Jenner, M.D., F.R.S.; the Rev. Samuel Haughton, M.D., F.R.S.; Mr. William Withey Gull, M.D.; Mr. James Paget, F.R.S.; Mr. John Simon, F.R.S.; and Mr. James Syme, F.R.S. The degrees were bestowed in the Sheldonian Theatre by the Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Leighton, Principal of All Souls' College, with the usual formalities. The operations of this association, founded by Sir Charles Hastings, of Worcester, in 1832, extend throughout the kingdom, to the colonies and our Indian empire, and it has recently made great progress, as within two years it has received an addition of 1,500 members. The meeting in 1867 was at Dublin, under the Presidency of Dr. Stokes; and Leeds has been selected for 1869, under that of Dr. Chadwick.

**BRITISH MUSEUM.**—See MUSEUM, BRITISH.

**BRIXHAM RAILWAY.**—A branch line, two miles and a quarter in length, from the Dartmouth and Torbay line, was opened Wednesday, January 1, 1868.

**BROADSTAIRS (Kent).**—A new life-boat, the cost of which was defrayed by Mrs. Collins, was launched after the conclusion of the sailing and rowing matches, Tuesday, August 25, 1868. It was presented through the National Life Boat Institution, and named by Miss Walter after a deceased son of Mrs. Collins, "Samuel Morrison Collins." It is 36 ft. long, 9 ft. wide, and rows twelve oars double-banked.

**BROADWINDSOR (Dorsetshire).**—The parish church re-built by Major Malan, in memory of his young wife, was consecrated by the Bishop of Salisbury, Wednesday, October 21, 1868. Mr. J. Shidley, churchwarden, made a grant of land to increase the size of the churchyard.

**BROMBY (1771-1868).**—The Rev. John Healey Bromby, the oldest clergyman in the country, born in 1771, was educated at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, and was seventeenth wrangler in 1792. He was admitted into holy orders; was presented to the vicarage of Holy Trinity, Hull, in 1797, and was master of the Charterhouse in that town. He died Wednesday, March 25, 1868.

**BROMPTON (to Paddington).**—Metropolitan Extension Railway was opened for traffic Thursday, October 1, 1868.

**BROOKE (1813-68), Rajah of Sarawak.**—Sir James Brooke, K.C.B., born April 29, 1803, was educated at Norwich Grammar School, served in the Indian army, from which he retired on account of impaired health, caused by a wound received in the Burmese war. In July, 1839, he first visited Sarawak, of which he induced the Sultan to make him Rajah in 1841. In this new position he endeavoured to suppress piracy, to foster trade, and

to extend the blessings of civilization amongst the people of the Eastern Archipelago, and was appointed by the British Government agent in Borneo. He visited England in 1847, and received from the University of Oxford the honorary degree of D.C.L., and was made a K.C.B., having been also created Commissioner and Consul to the Native States of Borneo, and "Governor of Labuan," an island created into a British colony. On the outbreak of war between Great Britain and China, in 1857, his house was attacked and his property was seized by the Chinese settlers, and Sir James Brooke narrowly escaped with his life. Having obtained assistance, Sir James overcame and punished the Chinese. During a visit to England in 1858, Sir James was prostrated by a second paralytic stroke, and a subscription was raised to purchase an estate for him in Devonshire. In 1861, Sir James again visited Borneo; returned to England in 1862; went out for the last time in 1863, returning in 1864, and died on his estate in Devonshire, Thursday, June 11, 1868. "Memoirs of Sir James Brooke, in a course of Letters to his Friends" appeared in 1853, and several works on the result of his rule in Borneo have been published. By his will, dated April 15, 1867, he devised the sovereignty of Sarawak to his nephew, Charles Johnson Brooke and his heirs male; and in default of issue to his nephew, Stuart Johnson, and his heirs male; and, in default of issue, to the Queen of England, her heirs and assigns for ever.

**BROOKE (1822-68).**—Captain Johnson Brooke, born in 1822, served in the army, and for some time assisted Sir James Brooke in the government of Sarawak. Captain J. Brooke, brother to Charles Johnson Brooke, Sir James Brooke's successor as Rajah of Sarawak, died in December, 1868.

**BROTHERTON (1785-1868).**—General Sir Thomas William Brotherton, G.C.B., born in 1785, entered the army in 1800, served in Egypt, Germany, and the Peninsula, where he greatly distinguished himself, and received the war medal with seven clasps. He became captain in 1807, major in 1811, lieutenant-colonel in 1814, colonel in 1830, major-general in 1841, lieutenant-general in 1851, and general April 1, 1860. He was appointed one of the aides-de-camp to William IV. in 1830, colonel of the 15th Hussars in 1849, K.C.B. in 1855, was transferred to the colonelcy of the 1st Dragoon Guards July 17, 1859, and was made a G.C.B. in 1861. He died at Esher, Monday, January 20, 1868.

**BROUGHAM AND VAUX (1779-1868), Baron.**—The Right Hon. Henry Brougham, P.C., F.R.S., D.C.L., born in Edinburgh, September 19, 1779,\* educated at the high school and the university of his native city, admitted Advocate at the Scottish bar in 1800, quitted Scotland in 1804, and was called to the English Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1808, going the northern circuit. Having been returned to the House of Commons for Camelford, he delivered his maiden speech March 2, 1810, on Mr. Whitbread's censure on Lord Chatham for having sent George III. privately an account of the Scheldt expedition. He was an unsuccessful candidate for Liverpool in 1812, was returned for Winchester in 1816, for Knarborough in 1830, and in August of that year was elected for Yorkshire. On being made Lord Chancellor, he was created Baron Brougham and Vaux, November 22, 1830, and resigned the Lord Chancellorship on the retirement of the Grey adminis-

\* The writer of the obituary memoir in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for June 1868, p. 121, remarks, "He was born either in 1777 or 1778, but in which year he really could not tell. 'Had you only asked me while my poor sister was alive, she could have told you; but she is gone, and I never thought of asking her before she went.' Such were his words. That sister had died only a few months before, and she was the chronicler of the births, marriages, and deaths of the family."



tration in November, 1834. Lord Brougham took a very prominent part in the debates in the House of Lords, devoted much attention to the slave-trade question, and to the amendment of the law, though he did not hold office again. As Attorney-General to Queen Caroline, Lord Brougham conducted her case in 1820-21, against George IV. In 1825 he was elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow; was first President of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge in 1827; purchased an estate at Cannes, in the south of France, where he usually spent a portion of the winter, in 1848; and having no issue, obtained a fresh patent of peerage, with remainder to his brother William, in 1860. Though he took an active part in his profession and in politics, Lord Brougham contributed largely to literature. He assisted in the establishment of the *Edinburgh Review*, for which he wrote several articles, republished in three volumes in 1855. His best-known works are, "Inquiry into the Colonial Policy of the European Powers," published in 1803; "Dissertations on Subjects of Science connected with Natural Theology," in 1828; "Discourse of Natural Theology," in 1835; "Historical Sketches of Statesmen," in 1839-43; "Political Philosophy," &c., in 1840-4; "Speeches at the Bar and in Parliament," in 1843; "Lives of Men of Letters and Science, temp. George III.," in 1845-6; "Dialogue on Instinct," in 1846; "The History of England and France under the House of Lancaster," in 1851; and numerous pamphlets, &c. He edited a collected edition of his works, which appeared in Edinburgh in 1855-7. A three-volume novel, suppressed on the eve of publication (1844), entitled "Albert Lunel; or, the Château of Languedoc," is attributed to his pen. This versatile writer also applied his mind to scientific pursuits, prosecuting investigations and making experiments, the results of some of which he communicated to the Royal Society and to other learned associations, and was joint editor, with E. J. Routh, of "Analytical View of Newton's Principia," published in 1855. Lord Brougham was found dead in his bed at Cannes whither he had retired for the winter, before midnight, Thursday, May 7, 1866, and was buried in the Protestant cemetery there, Sunday, May 10. He was President of University College, London, Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh, and a member of the French Institute.

**BROUGHTON** (Nottinghamshire).—The new parish church of St. Matthew was consecrated by the Bishop of Lincoln, Tuesday, September 15, 1868.

**BROWN** (1803-68), Surgeon to the Queen's Household.—Henry Brown, born in 1803, having acted as assistant to Mr. O'Reilly, a surgeon, at Windsor, became his partner, and was surgeon to the royal household under George IV., William IV., and the Queen. He died at Windsor Saturday, October 24, 1868.

**BROWNE v. ESMONDE**.—See WILL CASE.

**BRUCE** (Home Department).—The Right Hon. Henry Austin Bruce, born in 1815, and called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1837, ceased to practise in 1843, and was appointed police magistrate of Merthyr Tydvil in 1847, retiring from this post in 1852, and in December of that year was returned to the House of Commons as member, in the Liberal interest, for Merthyr Tydvil. He continued to represent that constituency until the general election in November, 1868, when, although the borough returned two members instead of one, he was defeated by a large majority. He was appointed Under Secretary for the Home Department in Lord Palmerston's second administration, in November, 1862; was made Vice-President

of the Committee of Education at the Privy Council, and was sworn a Privy Councillor in April, 1864; and was appointed one of the Church Estate Commissioners in November, 1865. The Right Hon. H. A. Bruce, who is a magistrate for Glamorganshire, and was made a deputy-lieutenant in 1847, was appointed Secretary of the Home Department in Mr. Gladstone's administration in December, 1868, and at the close of the year was without a seat in the House of Commons. His father assumed the name of Pryce in 1837.

**BRUCE, JAMES.**—*See* ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

**BRUNSWICK (Germany).**—*Sovereign*: Augustus Louis Duke of Brunswick and Luneburg, born April 25, 1806, succeeded April 25, 1831.

*Heir.*—His brother Charles, born October 30, 1804; succeeded to the throne of Brunswick, but quitted it on account of disturbances September 7, 1830.

*Ministry of State.*—A. B. C. F. de Campe, J. C. G. Schulz, C. F. Zimmermann; C. H. Nieper.

Area, 1,525 square miles. Population December 3, 1867—302,792. The inhabitants are mostly Protestants.

*Finances.*—Budget for 1868: receipts, £372,000; expenditure, £372,000.

By the Constitution, settled in 1832, and amended November 22, 1851, the legislative power is confined to one chamber of 48 members, elected for 6 years. Brunswick forms part of the North German Confederation, constituted July 1, 1867.

*National Debt.*—January 1, 1868, 15,344,096 thalers.

The army is comprised in that of the North German Confederation.

The capital of Brunswick contains 50,502 inhabitants.

**BUCCLEUCH, DUKE OF, v. METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.**—*See* COMPENSATION.

**BUCHANAN (1791—1868), United States Legislator.**—James Buchanan, born in Pennsylvania, April 13, 1791, and educated at Dickenson College, was admitted to the Bar in 1812, and was elected a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives in 1814. He was chosen member of Congress in 1820, went as ambassador to Russia in 1831, returned to the United States in 1834, was elected a member of the Senate in 1834, in 1836, and 1843, was appointed Secretary of State by President Polk in March, 1845, and minister to the English Government in 1853. He was a prominent member of the Conference at Ostend in 1854, to maintain the Monroe doctrine. Returning to the United States in 1855, he was elected President in 1856. At the expiration of his term of office he was succeeded by President Lincoln, and he died, Monday, June 1, 1868.

**BUCHAREST (Wallachia).**—Shocks of an earthquake were felt here, Friday, November 13, and Friday, November 27, 1868.

**BUCKINGHAM (English Constituency)** returned two members to the House of Commons from 1542 till 1868. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 375. Sir H. Verney, Bart. (L.), and J. G. Hubbard (C.), returned unopposed. The Reform Act of 1867 deprived it of one of its members.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 321. Sir H. Verney (L.), 463; J. G. Hubbard (C.), 338.

**BUCKINGHAM PALACE (London).**—Three men were taken in the vicinity, carrying some explosive material, Tuesday, April 21, 1868. Information had been given of a contemplated attempt on the part of the Fenians to injure the palace by explosive material.—While the company

were assembling for the Grand State Ball, Friday, May 15, the curtains and woodwork of one of the illuminated windows in the ball-room caught fire. It was speedily extinguished, and the festivities were not interrupted.

**BUCKINGHAMSHIRE** (English Constituency) returned two members to the House of Commons from 1542 till 1832, when the Reform Act gave it an additional member. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 5,836. C. G. Du Prè (C.), Right Hon. B. Disraeli (C.), R. B. Harvey (C.), returned unopposed.—General election, November 19, 1868; registered electors, 7,426. Right Hon. B. Disraeli (C.), C. G. Du Prè (C.), N. G. Lambert (L.), returned unopposed. By the minority clause of the Reform Act of 1867, each voter has only two votes.

**BUDA** (Hungary), sometimes called Ofen, is connected with Pesth by a bridge of boats, the Danube flowing between the two cities, they are often mentioned together as Buda-Pesth. Buda has increased in importance since the complete reconciliation between Austria and Hungary. The Empress of Austria gave birth to a daughter at Buda, April 22, 1868; and the emperor and empress paid a winter visit to Buda, Tuesday, November 24.

**BUDGET** for 1868-9 was introduced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Right Hon. G. W. Hunt) Thursday, April 23, 1868. The estimate for ordinary expenditure was as follows:—

#### EXPENDITURE.

Interest on Debt	...	...	...	...	£26,700,000
Other Charges on Consolidated Fund	...	...	...	...	1,865,000
Army	...	...	...	...	15,456,000
Navy	...	...	...	...	11,177,000
Civil Service	...	...	...	...	9,173,000
Revenue Department	...	...	...	...	4,968,000
Post-Office and Packet Service	...	...	...	...	1,089,000
Total	...	...	...	...	£70,428,000

By the renewal of tea duties (which would expire in August) and of income at 4d., the estimate of revenue was as follows:—

#### REVENUE.

Customs	...	...	...	...	£22,800,000
Excise	...	...	...	...	20,380,000
Stamps	...	...	...	...	9,650,000
Assessed Taxes	...	...	...	...	3,540,000
Income Tax (4d.), including arrears	...	...	...	...	6,900,000
Post-Office	...	...	...	...	4,650,000
Crown Lands	...	...	...	...	350,000
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	3,130,000
Total	...	...	...	...	£71,350,000

Leaving a surplus of £922,000. The extraordinary expenditure for the Abyssinian war, beyond the £2,000,000 previously provided to defray expenses of the same up to end of 1867, was not expected to exceed £3,000,000, supposing the war to terminate in May. To meet this, the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed to add 2d. in the pound to the income-tax, which would produce £2,900,000, of which £1,800,000 would be collected in 1868, and the remaining £1,100,000 in 1869, and to antic-

pate the receipts from the income-tax by issuing a million of exchequer-bonds. This gave a surplus of £3,822,000, or, allowing for chances, of £3,722,000, to meet the extra £3,000,000 for the Abyssinian war.—See REVENUE.

**BUENOS AYRES** (South America).—This province of the Argentine Confederation threw off the Spanish rule in 1810. It combined with other South American States, and issued a declaration of independence, in July, 1816. Its area is about 200,000 square miles, the whole being perfectly flat, and abounding with rich pastures. It possesses a fine climate. Cholera, which broke out at the city of Buenos Ayres, the capital of the Argentine Republic, in December, 1867, carried off 20,000 persons before the end of February, 1868. Population, 420,000.

**BUFFALO** (United States).—A Fenian pic-nic was held here Monday, July 27, 1868, at which about 20,000 spectators were present. Gen. O'Neil, President, delivered an address, and after other speeches had been made, dancing and various amusements followed.

**BULAMA** (Africa).—This island, situated at the mouths of the great rivers Teba and Rio Grande, is a dependency of Sierra Leone, from which it is distant 350 miles. It is thickly wooded with mahogany trees, and produces ground nuts, bees'-wax, gum, copal, and rough rice. Value of exports in 1862, £289,720; imports, £250,000.

**BULLION**.—The following is the computed real value of the total imports and exports of gold and silver bullion and specie into the United Kingdom since 1863:—

## IMPORTS.

Countries from which Imported.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Russia .. ..	£912,486	£53,860	£19,037	£159,048	£51,446
Hanse Towns .. ..	872,017	856,343	184,415	1,323,991	216,682
Holland .. ..	585,071	439,997	435,978	116,953	37,142
Belgium .. ..	970,793	1,195,541	210,035	199,071	23,328
France .. ..	1,444,370	1,669,009	1,161,876	5,341,886	1,388,462
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira .. ..	59,164	150,001	806,019	620,728	341,244
Spain and Canaries ..	8,942	17,405	26,751	33,779	26,751
Gibraltar .. ..	38,352	58,342	84,099	109,190	89,978
Malta .. ..	2,319	12,712	2,207	51,247	54,312
Turkey .. ..	98,558	2,129	1,468	154,519	52,328
Egypt .. ..	18,086	65,464	317,427	124,179	106,388
West Coast of Africa ..	77,635	120,486	132,277	139,041	149,420
British Possessions in South Africa .. ..	8,801	6,922	56,139	12,580	22,425
British India .. ..	61	58,272	474,758	1,018,806	205,328
Australia .. ..	5,095,441	2,657,123	5,051,491	6,840,718	5,801,726
British Columbia ..	12,664	12,053	—	—	2,335
British North American Provinces .. ..	93,813	122,438	139,837	163,585	148,718
Mexico, South America (except Brazil) and West Indies .. ..	10,548,060	12,242,283	7,376,826	6,247,547	7,840,862
Brazil .. ..	162,284	250,924	46,854	392,032	683,141
United States .. ..	8,147,524	7,634,940	4,524,560	10,245,583	6,498,006
Other countries .. ..	24,353	81,022	20,947	82,687	66,005
Total .. ..	30,830,794	27,728,276	21,462,211	34,287,139	23,821,047

## EXPORTS.

Countries to which Exported.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Russia .. ..	£2,707,857	£289	—	£8,597	£34,503
Denmark .. ..	164,227	107,734	£21,792	100,392	17,400
Prussia .. ..	—	—	—	727,281	14,280
Hanse Towns ..	1,469,925	248,995	565,400	1,591,269	1,281,062
Holland .. ..	221,356	548,311	1,027,407	1,302,894	1,210,231
Belgium .. ..	211,305	265,297	617,982	1,223,965	1,150,230
France .. ..	4,760,984	9,921,624	4,962,865	10,555,361	8,224,648
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira .. ..	638,755	202,020	82,415	108,519	62,300
Spain and Canaries ..	1,058,826	1,412,724	1,412,468	158,067	296,513
Gibraltar .. ..	52,696	4,594	—	6,096	3,075
Malta .. ..	184,781	110,492	30,021	—	145,727
Turkey .. ..	35,534	33	303	—	—
Egypt .. ..	12,289,430	8,368,122	4,388,522	2,995,871	889,334
British Possessions in S. Africa .. ..	165,067	185,417	19,469	4,867	79,719
Mauritius .. ..	103,218	—	—	—	—
East Indies .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
British Settlements in Australia .. ..	21,282	8,385	41,202	46,483	18,260
British N. America ..	181,747	244,621	83,394	190,236	96,682
Danish West Indies ..	53,608	126,708	210	40,689	41,639
Spanish West Indies ..	95,434	57,527	24,772	—	25,434
United States .. ..	54,195	189,731	65,918	1,015,070	68,679
Mexico .. ..	122,472	12,834	—	—	—
Central America .. ..	10,870	2,409	3,046	713	399
New Granada .. ..	39,712	25,439	51	7,063	20,104
Brazil .. ..	1,781,037	1,069,650	1,376,671	1,833,999	401,761
Other countries .. ..	234,723	118,545	368,586	461,329	247,277
Total .. ..	26,344,040	23,132,300	15,092,524	21,638,611	14,324,517

The total imports for 1868 were £27,235,339, and the total exports £20,593,539.

**BULL-FIGHTING.**—Some details respecting this inhuman sport have been circulated in the Spanish newspapers. It appears from an account given in the *Gibraltar Chronicle*, that in 1866 there were 101 bull-rings in Spain, viz., thirty-six belonged to the capital towns of provinces, and sixty-five to other places. Amongst the towns which are without plazas may be mentioned Coruna, Lerida, Lugo, Malaga, Orense, Ovideo, Tarragona, Viscaya, and Zamora. The province of Badajoz has nine, Cadiz six, and Huelva five bull-rings, and these three provinces contain the largest number. The bull-ring of Valencia has 16,826 seats, that of Barcelona 11,972 seats, and the chief bull-ring of Madrid 9,766 seats. Every Sunday afternoon during the season the bull-ring in Madrid is as crowded as the Prado is at night. The total number of bull-fights in Spain in 1861 was 245, and in 1866, 330. Besides these first-class funciones, every town has its "novillos" or fight with young bulls, at the end of the harvest-time, and in all the principal cities clubs of amateur bull-fighters are formed. In Malaga, which has no stone bull-ring, the number of these societies is considerable, and, as in other towns, amateur performances are very often given.—A bull-fight took place at Havre, Sunday, July 5, 1868.

**BURGOYNE (Field-Marshal).**—General Sir John Fox Burgoyne, Bart., G.C.B., born in 1782, entered the Royal Engineers in 1798; was engaged in active service in the Mediterranean, Sweden, the Peninsula, and North America; and received the gold cross with one clasp for Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, San Sebastian, and Nive; and the silver medal with three

claps for Busaco, Ciudad Rodrigo, and Nivelle. After various services he was appointed Inspector-General of Fortifications in 1845, went to the Crimea, and for his services in that campaign was created a baronet, and obtained the rank of general. He received the Turkish order of the Medjidie, was made Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, and G.C.B. in 1852, and succeeded Lord Combermere as Constable of the Tower and Custos Rotulorum of the Tower Hamlets in 1865. He was made a Field Marshal and the freedom of the corporation of the city of London was conferred upon him at the Guildhall, in recognition of his distinguished services, Thursday, October 22, 1868. The insignia was enclosed in a casket valued at one hundred guineas. A banquet in his honour was given at the Egyptian Hall, Mansion House, by the Lord Mayor in the evening.

**BURLINGAME, THE HON. ANSON**, born at New Berlin, in the State of New York, in the United States in 1822, having embarked in politics was elected a member of the senate of Massachusetts, and afterwards a member to Congress. He was appointed by President Lincoln Minister of the United States in Vienna, but the Austrian Government objected to the appointment, and he was sent as Minister to the Chinese Government in 1861. On his retirement from this post in 1867, he was requested by the Regent, Prince Kung, to go on a special mission for the Chinese Government to some European courts. After visiting the United States, where he concluded a treaty July 4, he sailed from New York September 9, and arrived at Liverpool, Saturday, September 19, with the Chinese mission, including ten Chinese and two European secretaries. The embassy consists of the First Associate-Minister, Chih-u-Kang, Chih-Tajen, or his Excellency Chih, a Mantchu Tartar, and the Second Associate-Minister, Sun-Chia-Chang, or Sun-Tajen. They are both good scholars, have considerable experience in official life, and are accompanied by Fung-Yeh and Teh-Ming, the English interpreters; Kway-Yung, and Tah-Keh-Che-Na, or Moo-An, Russian interpreters; Lien-Fang, or Choon-Tsing, and Tien-Kiem, or Foo-Chen, the two French interpreters; Chaung-Chou-Ling, or Soong-Joo, and Koug-Ting-Yung, or Yean-Noong, the scribes. The First Secretary to the legation is Mr. John McLeavy Brown, an Irishman, who, with the consent of the British Foreign Office, has left the diplomatic service to be attached to the mission; and the Second Secretary is M. Ferdinand Auguste Emile Deschamps, a French gentleman. The mission, received by the Queen November 20, left England for Paris January 2, 1869. Soon after their departure it was announced on authority that Lord Clarendon had agreed upon the basis of the future policy of the Government in relation to China, to the effect, first, that it is necessary to observe existing treaty stipulations; secondly, that all negotiations should be conducted with the Central Government at Pekin, and not with provincial authorities; and, thirdly, that when any differences arise, before war shall ensue, they shall be referred to the Home Government for consideration. Lord Clarendon is said to have instructed her Majesty's agents in China to act in this spirit and with these objects, and to caution all British subjects to pay due respect not only to the laws of China, but to the usages or feelings of the Chinese people.

**BURLINGTON FINE ARTS CLUB** (London), to consist of not more than two hundred and fifty members, with a limited number of foreign honorary members, was formed for the purpose of bringing together amateurs, collectors, and persons interested in the fine arts, and for exhibiting and comparing the acquisitions made from time to time by the members. The fourteenth rule expressly states, "the main object of the

club being the exhibition of works of art of past ages, the works of living artists will be admitted only upon special application from the committee." They exhibited during the year an extensive collection of the works of Marc Antonio Raimondi, and in 1869 purpose to exhibit,—1, a collection of Oriental porcelain, arranged with reference to the history of its manufacture, to be open January, February, and March. 2. A collection of the works of Albert Durer and Lucas of Leyden, to be open April, May, and June. A proposal for the amalgamation of the British Institution with the Burlington Fine Arts Club has been favourably entertained. Towards the end of the year the Burlington Fine Arts Club advertised for a site in the St. James's district, with more or less frontage towards one of the main streets, and to contain an area of about 100,000 superficial feet, whereon it is proposed to erect a building to combine the exhibition of the works of ancient masters and deceased British artists, heretofore carried on by the British Institution alone, with the accommodation required by the club. It is understood that the capital of the British Institution, amounting to about £15,000, will be available towards defraying the expense of the new building.

**BURLINGTON HOUSE** (London), erected in Piccadilly towards the end of the seventeenth century, by the second Earl of Burlington, was repaired and extended by the third earl, who built the colonnade. It was of this structure Gay wrote (*Trivia*, ii., 494-5),—

Yet Burlington's fair palace still remains;  
Beauty within, without proportion reigns.  
Beneath his eye declining art revives,  
The wall with animated picture lives.

The house became the property of the Cavendish family in 1753, and the lease, which expired in 1809, was renewed. In spite of a special injunction in the bequest by which the property passed into the Cavendish family, that it should not be pulled down, the work of demolition commenced towards the end of 1867. For several years Burlington House has been used by the Royal Society, the University of London, and the Royal Geographical Society; and the site will be occupied by the new buildings for the Royal Academy of Arts and the University of London. The entrance and gate, and colonnade, were carefully removed, in October or November, to Battersea Park, where they are to remain till the site on which they are to be re-erected has been selected. It is expected that the exhibition of the Royal Academy for 1869 will be held here.—*See* ROYAL SOCIETY.

**BURMAH** (Asia), sometimes called Ava, has an area of about 157,500 square miles. Little was known of this extensive empire, lying on the north-east side of the Bay of Bengal, and sometimes distinguished as India beyond the Ganges, previously to the visit of the Portuguese in the 16th century. It was then divided into four states, Arracan, Ava, Pegu, and Siam. In 1757 the English East India Company obtained a site for a factory; and March 5, 1824, after repeated inroads had been made by the Burmese upon the British territory, the Governor-General of India declared war against them. Rangoon was captured May 11, 1824, and after an arduous campaign, peace was made by the treaty of Yandaboo, February 24, 1826. The towns of Assam, Arracan, Tavoy, Mergai, and Tenasserim were ceded to England, in addition to a heavy fine. In 1852 complaints of ill-treatment were received by the Governor of Rangoon from British seamen, and reparation having been refused, another war was commenced, which ended June 30, 1853, with the annexation of Pegu. Mandalay is at present the capital, and Ava, which formerly gave the name to the empire, was the ancient capital. Its seasons are regular, and the extremes of heat

and cold are seldom experienced; but it is liable to severe thunderstorms. Exclusive of the Delta formed by the mouths of the river Irawaddy, there is very little low land in the country. Rice, grain, sugar-canes, cotton, tobacco, and the various tropical fruits are produced; and the empire also contains wells which produce petroleum oil. Buddhism is the religion of the inhabitants, and it is said to have been introduced about A.D. 301. The women are not secluded from intercourse with men, as in India; and in their features the natives have a nearer resemblance to the Chinese than the Indians. A treaty concluded October 25, 1867, and ratified by the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council November 26, came into operation at the commencement of the year. It is subsidiary to the treaty of 1862, and provides for the regulation of trade, customs, &c.

**BURNET (1784-1868).**—John Burnet, engraver, said to have been descended from the family of Bishop Burnet, born in Edinburgh, March 20, 1784, studied art, and his style was formed on that of James Heath and C. Vesscher. In 1806 he sailed from Leith in a smack, and arrived in London with but very scanty means. Having formed an intimacy with Wilkie, at that time engaged on "The Blind Fiddler," he obtained his permission to engrave "The Jew's Harp," which was published in 1809, and proved a great success. It was the first of the series of engravings of Wilkie's works, consisting of "The Blind Fiddler," "The Reading of the Will," "Chelsea Pensioners reading the Gazette of the Battle of Waterloo," "Rabbit on the Wall," "The Letter of Introduction," "The Death of Tippoo Saib," and "The Village School." Burnet, who visited Paris in 1815, assisted in preparing the collection of prints from the National Gallery, and executed several engravings from his own designs. His picture "The Draught Players," was in the Royal Academy Exhibition of 1808, and he produced other works—"The Greenwich Pensioners," "Feeding the Young Birds," and two, viz., "Cows Drinking," and "The Fish Market at Hastings," in the Sheepshanks Collection, being the best known. He was the author of "Practical Hints on Composition in Painting," published in 1822; of "Practical Hints on Colour in Painting," and of "Light and Shade in Painting," in 1827; of "Essay on the Eye as to Painting," in 1837; of an edition of "Reynolds's Lectures on the Fine Arts," in 1844; of "Practical Essays on Various Branches of the Fine Arts;" of "Letters on Landscape Painting in Oil Colours," and of "Rembrandt and His Works," in 1848; of "Hints on Portrait Painting," in 1849; of "Turner and his Works," in 1852; and of "Progress of a Painter in the Nineteenth Century," in 1854. He received a pension from Lord Palmerston's Government in 1860, and died in London, Wednesday, April 29, 1868.

**BURNLEY (English Constituency)** obtained the right of returning one member to the House of Commons by the Reform Act of 1867. General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 5,514. R. Shaw (L.), 2,620; Sir J. Y. Scarlett (C.), 2,238.

**BURNTISLAND (Scotland).**—A meeting held at the Town Hall, Monday, August 24, 1868, Mr. R. S. Aytoun, M.P., in the chair: resolved unanimously, "That a tablet, Celtic cross, or cairn, be erected to the memory of Alexander III., on the King's Rock, between Burntisland and Kinghorn, being the spot to which the body and horse of the King are believed to have rolled after falling over the cliffs above." A committee was appointed to carry out the object of the meeting.

**BURY (English Constituency)** has returned one member to the House of Commons since 1832. General election, July, 1865; registered electors,



1,318. R. N. Phillips (L.), 595; Right Hon. F. Peel (L.), 572.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 5,253. R. N. Phillips (L.), 2,880; Viscount Chelsea (C.), 2,284.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS (English Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1607. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 692. J. A. Hardcastle (L.), 331; E. Green (C.), 800; Lord A. Hervey (C.), 266.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 1,451. E. Greene (C.), 714; J. A. Hardcastle (L.), 703; C. H. Bunbury (L.), 593.

BUTE (Marquis of).—See CARDIFF.

BUTE INLET ROUTE (British Columbia).—Mr. A. Waddington, who has spent many years exploring the country in order to find the most practicable route for waggons and a railroad from the Pacific across the Rocky Mountains, read at the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, in August, 1868, a paper on "The Geography and Mountain Passes of British Columbia with reference to an Overland Route," in which he showed that the Bute Inlet was the most suitable as the terminus on the side of the Pacific of the overland route.

BUTESHIRE (Scotch Constituency) has returned one member to the House of Commons since the Union in 1707. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 497. J. Lamont (L.), 203; Hon. W. G. Boyle (C.), 192.—General election, November 24, 1868; registered electors, 1,042. C. Dalrymple, 527; J. W. Burns (L.), 362.

BYRON (1789-1868), Baron.—The Right Hon. George Anson Byron, of Rochdale, co. palatine Lancaster, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, born March 8, 1789; entered the navy in 1800, was appointed Commander in 1812, Captain in 1814; conveyed the King and Queen of the Sandwich Islands to their own country, in the *Blonde* frigate, in 1824-5, and on his return in 1826, retired from active service. He obtained the rank of Rear-Admiral December 24, 1849; of Vice-Admiral March 19, 1857, and of Admiral May 20, 1862. He succeeded as seventh Baron (created October 24, 1643) on the death of his cousin, the poet, April 19, 1824. His lordship, who for some years held an appointment as one of the Lords in Waiting at Court, and published in 1826, "A Narrative of the Voyage of his Majesty's Ship *Blonde* to the Sandwich Islands, in 1824-5," died in London, Monday, March 2, 1868, and was succeeded by his eldest son, George Anson Byron, born June 30, 1818.

CAB STRIKE (London).—The privilege maintained by some of the railroad companies, of admitting only certain cabs, on special conditions, to ply for hire at their metropolitan stations, has long caused much dissatisfaction amongst what are termed the non-privileged proprietors. As an illustration of the system adopted, it appears that the revenue received by the London and North-Western Railway Company from privileged cabs at Euston Square, for the year ending August 31, 1868, amounted to £335 8s., and the expenses for policemen, cab clerk, and stationery during the same period was £409 10s. 11d., showing a loss to the Company of £64 2s. 11d. In addition to the fee of 1s. 6d. per cab paid weekly by the owners, the railway company receives 2d. weekly from each cabman. These subscriptions amounted in the twelve months ending August 31, 1868, to £37 5s. 4d., for which the Company provided, for the exclusive use of the cabmen, a large room, open at all hours of the day and night, with fire, lights, water, and every convenience for cooking and

partaking of their meals. The non-privileged cab proprietors held a meeting at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, Friday, August 28, at which it was resolved not to drive into any railway station until they were thrown open by the companies to all hackney carriages, subject to proper traffic regulations; not to allow their cabs to ply for hire before eleven o'clock in the morning, and to withdraw the night cabs at two o'clock, a.m. The committee of the Amalgamated Association of Cab Masters met at the offices of the society, High Holborn, Wednesday, September 2, when the following resolution was passed:—"That the committee meet on Friday next (September 4), at twelve o'clock, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for fully and completely carrying out the resolutions passed at the Agricultural Hall." The strike commenced Saturday, September 5, and a meeting of delegates from the Amalgamated Association was held Wednesday, September 9, when, after much discussion, a resolution, permitting the cabs to resume work, but not to ply at the railway stations, was passed. The cabs returned to the streets Thursday, September 10, and the strike whilst it lasted was only partial, as many of the small masters did not withdraw their vehicles. (*See LIVERPOOL.*) The first cab strike in the metropolis occurred in 1853, when the cabmen—displeased with the provisions of 16 and 17 Vict., cap. 83 (June 28, 1853), reducing the fare from 8d. to 6d. per mile, and effecting other changes—withdraw their cabs after midnight, Tuesday, July 26. This strike—which was general, travellers being put to the greatest inconvenience—lasted three days, and entailed a heavy loss on the cabmen, who resumed work Saturday, July 30, 1853.

CABINET COUNCILS were held January 21, 28, and 31; February 1, 4, 6, 10, 11, 15, and 22; March 2, 3, 7, 14, 21, 24, and 27; April 4, 21, and 22; May 4, 9, 16, 19, 21, and 23; June 4, 6, 10, 13, 20, and 27; July 4, 11, 18 (summoned), 28, and 31; October 13 and 31; November 23; December 2 (last under the Disraeli Ministry), 15 (Mr. Gladstone's first), 22, and 29, 1868.

CABUL (Afghanistan).—Shere Ali entered this city and ascended the throne, August 14, 1868.

CADIZ (Spain).—The revolution which drove Queen Isabella II. from the Spanish throne commenced in this city, Friday, September 18, 1868, when the admiral, officers, and crews of the vessels belonging to the royal navy of Spain, lying in the port, pronounced against the Bourbon rule, and were joined by the garrison and many of the inhabitants. The Duke de la Torre (Marshal Serrano) placed himself at the head of the movement.—The Republicans made an armed demonstration at this place Saturday, December 5, and erected barricades, which were cleared away by the troops. For many days they held out, and soldiers were sent to reduce them to subjection. They were induced to submit without an appeal to arms, General Caballero de Rodas entered the city at the head of the Government troops Sunday, December 13, and the insurgents laid down their arms.

CADORE.—The hill of Antelao, overhanging several villages of Cadore, gave way early in the night, July 27, 1868, when eleven persons were buried under the ruins of their cottages, and about sixty families were rendered homeless. It is supposed that the great heat melted the snow on the mountain, and that the water undermined the masses of overhanging rock.

**CÆSAREWITCH.**—This race (2 miles, 2 furlongs, 28 yards), run at Newmarket Tuesday, October 6, 1868, for a stake of £1,490, terminated as follows:—Cecil, 1; Restitution, 2; Nelusko, 3. The winners since 1860 were—

1860 .....	Dulcibella	1864 .....	Thalestris
1861 .....	Andrey	1865 .....	Salpinctes
1862 .....	Hartington	1866 .....	Lecturer
1863 .....	Lioness	1867 .....	Julius

**CAICOS.**—*See* **TURKS**, and **CAICOS ISLANDS**.

**CAIRNS, Baron.**—The Right Hon. Hugh M'Calmont Cairns, born in 1819, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1844; and in July, 1852, was returned one of the Members in the Conservative interest for Belfast, which city he continued to represent till he became Lord Justice of Appeal, October 18, 1866. He was made a Q.C. and a bencher of his inn in 1856; was appointed Solicitor-General in Lord Derby's second administration, and received the honour of knighthood in March, 1858; was appointed Attorney-General in Lord Derby's third administration in July, 1866; was made Lord Justice of Appeal October 18 the same year; and was raised to the peerage of the United Kingdom as Baron Cairns of Garmoyle, co. Antrim, February 23, 1867. On the accession of Mr. Disraeli to the Premiership, Lord Cairns became Lord Chancellor, March 2, 1868; and he retired with his colleagues December 1, 1868. Lord Cairns was elected Chancellor of the University of Dublin in 1867.

**CAIRO (Egypt).**—Shepherd's Hotel, well known to travellers up the Nile, was destroyed by fire during the night, Thursday, August 6, 1868.

**CAITHNESS-SHIRE** (Scotch Constituency) returned one member to the House of Commons, alternately with Buteshire, from the Union in 1707 till 1832, when it was made a separate constituency. General election, July, 1865. G. Traill (L.), returned unopposed.—General election, November 25, 1868; registered electors, 975. G. Traill (L.), 512; Major Horne (C.), 275.

**CALAIS (France).**—The project of direct communication with Dover by means of a railway bridge or a railway tunnel has been discussed during the year (*see* **DOVER** and **CALAIS**). Consul B. Hotham, in his report dated April 13, 1868, gives the following return of the continental passenger traffic to France:—

Port.	Number in 1867.	Number in 1866.	Difference in 1867.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
Calais .. .. .	199,637	125,532	74,305	..
Boulogne .. .. .	152,931	113,948	38,983	..
Dieppe .. .. .	89,294	38,707	49,587	..
Le Havre .. .. .	16,177	16,523	..	346
Dunkirk .. .. .	No return.	2,158	..	2,158
Ostend .. .. .	19,707	15,997	3,810	..
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>476,946</b>	<b>312,765</b>		..

**CALCRAFT (1831-68).**—Captain John Hales Montagu Calcrafft, R.N., M.P., born May 4, 1831, entered the Royal Navy in 1844, became a lieutenant in 1854, served through the Crimean campaign, was invalided home in 1861, and became commander on the retired list in 1862. He was first returned to the House of Commons as Member for Wareham, in the Liberal interest, after a close contest, at the general election in July, 1865; and was re-elected, after another severe contest, at the general election,

November 17, 1868. Captain Calcraft died at Bempstone House, near Corfe Castle, a few days after the election, Tuesday, December 1, 1868. He was never married.

**CALDER (1790—1868).**—Sir Henry Roddam Calder, Bart., born in 1790, succeeded his father in 1792 as fifth baronet (created November 5, 1786), and married, in 1819, Frances Selina, daughter of the first Earl of Limerick. This lady died September 7, 1866; and Sir Henry died at Muirtonne, in Elginshire, Thursday, August 13, 1868. He is succeeded by his second and only surviving son, William Henry Walsingham Calder, born September 14, 1821, who married, in 1842, Julia, daughter of J. Hutchinson, Esq.

**CALDERWOOD.**—The Rev. Dr. Calderwood, elected June, 1868, to the Chair of Moral Philosophy at the University of Edinburgh, was inducted Monday, October 26. At the Religious Institution Rooms, Glasgow, Dr. Calderwood was, Tuesday, October 27, presented with an address, a silver salver, and a cheque for £300. Mr. Dalglish, M.P., presided; and Professor Fairbairn, Mr. Graham, M.P., and others, addressed the audience.

**CALIFORNIA (North America).**—The coast of California was visited by a very disastrous earthquake, Monday, September 21, 1868. The first shock occurred about seven minutes to eight in the morning, and others were felt during the course of the day. At San Francisco the damage was very serious.

**CALNE (English Constituency)** returned two members to the House of Commons from 1295 till the passing of the Reform Act of 1832, when it was deprived of one of its members. General election, July, 1865: registered electors, 173; Right Hon. R. Lowe (L.), returned unopposed.—General election, November 16, 1868; registered electors, 246; Lord E. Fitzmaurice (L.), returned unopposed.

**CALTHORPE (1790—1868) Baron.**—The Right Hon. Sir Frederick Gough, born June 14, 1790, represented Bramber in the House of Commons from 1826 till 1830; and succeeded his brother, as fourth Baron (created June 15, 1806) Calthorpe, of Calthorpe, in the county of Norfolk, and a baronet, in September, 1851. Lord Calthorpe and his issue were, by royal license, May 14, 1845, allowed to discontinue the surname and arms of Calthorpe, and to bear those of Gough only. Lord Calthorpe, who died at his seat, near Winchfield, Hampshire, Saturday, May 2, 1868, was succeeded by his son, Frederick Henry William Gough Calthorpe, M.P., born July 24, 1826, who was returned one of the Members in the Liberal interest for East Worcestershire in February, 1859.

**CAM IMPROVEMENT.**—A meeting of Cantabs was held at the smaller St. James's Hall, Saturday, June 27, 1868, Lord Justice Selwyn in the chair, for the purpose of adopting means for the improvement of the river. An estimate to clean the river from Jesus sluice locks to Baitsbite, a distance of three and a half miles, under £3,000, was furnished by Mr. Hawkshaw, C.E. A subscription-list was opened; and some time after the Queen contributed £100, and the Prince of Wales £50, towards the fund. The works were commenced in the autumn.

**CAMBRIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.**—*See RAILWAYS.*

**CAMBRIDGE (English Constituency)** has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1295. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 1,875. W. Forsyth (C.), 762; F. S. Powell (C.), 760; Col. Torrens (L.), 726; W. D. Christie (L.), 725. Mr. W. Forsyth, Q.C., was, on petition,

declared, in April, 1866, incapable of sitting in the House of Commons, because he held office under the Crown. A new election took place April 25, 1868, with the following result:—J. E. Gorst (C.), 774; Lieut.-Col. R. R. Torrens (L.), 755.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 3,876. Col. Torrens (L.), 1,879; W. Fowler (L.), 1,857; F. S. Powell (C.), 1,436; J. E. Gorst (C.), 1,889.

CAMBRIDGE (University of).—The following are the results of the principal Examinations of the year:—

**I.—LIST OF HONOURS AT THE BACHELOR OF ARTS' COMMENCEMENT,  
JANUARY 25, 1868.**

Moderators.—Percival Frost, M.A., St. John's College; Robert Baldwin Hayward, M.A., R. John's College.

Examiners.—Arthur Cockshott, M.A., Trinity College; Anthony William Wilson Steel, M.A., Gonville and Caius College.

In all cases of equality the names are bracketed.

**WRANGLERS.**

De.		De.	
1 Moulton .. ..	St. John's	23 Hetherington ..	Trinity
2 Darwin .. ..	Trinity	23 Thornton .. ..	Jesus
3 Smith .. ..	Sidney Sussex	24 Henry .. ..	Gonville & Caius
4 Christie .. ..	Trinity	25 Holditch .. ..	St. John's
5 Watson .. ..	Jesus	26 Bourne .. ..	St. John's
{ Griffith .. ..	St. John's	{ Atry .. ..	Trinity
{ Haynes .. ..	Queen's	{ Daguld .. ..	Trinity
{ Verdon .. ..	St. John's	29 Farrer .. ..	Pembroke
9 Backley .. ..	Christ's	30 Patterson .. ..	Christ's
10 Carpenter .. ..	Trinity Hall	{ Karran .. ..	Sidney Sussex
11 James .. ..	Gonville & Caius	{ Lewis .. ..	Trinity
12 Watson .. ..	St. John's	{ Herbert .. ..	St. Catherine
13 Meadon .. ..	Emmanuel	{ Jackson .. ..	Jesus
14 Obbard .. ..	St. John's	{ Wright, G. E. ..	Pembroke
{ Hopkinson .. ..	Christ's	36 Hagreen .. ..	Trinity
{ Swettenham .. ..	Trinity	37 Harvey .. ..	St. Peter's
17 Day .. ..	Emmanuel	{ Lester .. ..	St. John's
18 Kirby .. ..	Gonville & Caius	{ Marshall .. ..	St. John's
19 Gaskell .. ..	Trinity	{ Ebsworth .. ..	Clare
20 Williams .. ..	Trinity	{ Wright .. ..	Queen's
21 Stevelly .. ..	St. Peter's	43 Shann .. ..	Trinity

**SENIOR OPTIMES.**

De.		De.	
{ Brook Smith .. ..	St. John's	{ Browne .. ..	Emmanuel
{ Tomlinson .. ..	Trinity	{ Jackson .. ..	Trinity
45 Hughes .. ..	Jesus	{ Nelson .. ..	Corpus Christi
46 Wright, T. R. .. ..	Pembroke	61 Gribble .. ..	Trinity
{ Bayley .. ..	Jesus	{ Beal .. ..	Trinity Hall
{ Chesbire .. ..	Trinity	{ O'Connor .. ..	St. Peter's
{ Knight .. ..	Trinity	{ Ranyard .. ..	Pembroke
{ Whidborne .. ..	Corpus Christi	{ Turner .. ..	Trinity
{ Boveil .. ..	St. Mary Mag.	66 Morgan .. ..	Sidney Sussex
{ Sutton .. ..	Christ's	67 Collier .. ..	Corpus Christi
58 Leck .. ..	St. John's	{ Bamber .. ..	Trinity
{ Ellis .. ..	St. John's	{ Collard .. ..	St. John's
{ Hogg .. ..	Christ's	70 Braithwaite .. ..	St. John's
{ Barnes .. ..	St. Peter's	71 Lloyd .. ..	St. John's
{ Watts .. ..	Trinity	72 Taylor .. ..	Trinity

**JUNIOR OPTIMES.**

De.		De.	
{ Abbott .. ..	Trinity	79 Sams .. ..	St. Peter's
{ Sparkes .. ..	St. John's	80 Kelly .. ..	St. Catherine
75 Elliott, Hon. A. R. D. ..	Trinity	81 Stubbs .. ..	Sidney Sussex
{ Greenwood .. ..	St. Catherine	{ Gannon .. ..	St. John's
{ Mason .. ..	Corpus Christi	{ Johnson .. ..	St. Mary Mag
78 Wood, Hon. F. G. L. ..	Trinity	84 Hyett .. ..	Trinity Hall

DS.				DS.			
85	Norrie	..	Trinity	{ Wingate	..	St. Peter's	
	{ Haig ..	..	Gonville & Caius	95	Taylor	..	Queen's
	{ Stoddart	..	St. John's	96	Bower	..	St. John's
88	Laidman	..	St. John's	97	Harland	..	Clare
89	Rigg ..	..	Trinity	98	Atkinson	..	St. John's
90	Shuter	..	Corpus Christi	99	Hackblock	..	Trinity
91	Eaton..	..	Emmanuel	100	Pinckney	..	Trinity
92	Whiteley	..	St. John's	101	Esdaile	..	St. Peter's
	{ Thomas	..	St. John's	102	Nadin..	..	Pembroke
	'Wranglers	..	..		1867.	1868.	
	Senior Optimes	..	..		42	—	42
	Junior ..	..	..		37	—	30
					39	—	30
				Total..	116		102

## 2.—CLASSICAL TRIPOS, MARCH 19, 1868.

EXAMINERS.—Francis Cotterell Hodson, M.A., King's College; John Perile, M.A., Christ's College; Alfred George Day, M.A., Gonville and Caius College; Richard Claverhouse Jebb, M.A., Trinity College; Henry Carr Archdale Tayler, M.A., Trinity College; and Charles Walter Moule, M.A., Corpus Christi College.

In all cases of equality the names are bracketed.

## FIRST CLASS.

DS.			
1	Kennedy	..	King's
2	Cullinan	..	Christ's
3	Rawlins	..	Trinity
4	Moss ..	..	St. John's
5	Wilkins	..	St. John's
6	Stogdon	..	Clare
7	Blakesley	..	King's
8	Iremonger	..	Clare
	{ Fynes Clinton	..	St. John's
	{ Lewis ..	..	Corpus
11	Stewart	..	Trinity
12	Haslam	..	St. John's
13	Reed ..	..	Trinity
	{ Hetherington	..	Trinity
	{ Tarring ..	..	Trinity
	{ Taylor ..	..	Trinity
	{ Fitzmaurice, Lord E.	..	Trinity
	{ Tabor..	..	King's

## SECOND CLASS.

	{ Goodford	..	Trinity
	{ Lloyd ..	..	St. John's
	{ Upton..	..	Trinity
	{ Warner	..	Pembroke
	{ Davies	..	Christ's
	{ Hales ..	..	Christ's
25	Johnson	..	Christ's
	{ Almack	..	St. John's
	{ Fry ..	..	Pembroke
	{ Leech ..	..	Emmanuel
	{ Baddeley	..	Clare
	{ Hare ..	..	Emmanuel
	{ Rowe ..	..	Christ's
2	Colvill	..	Trinity
	{ Grenside	..	Queen's
	{ Salusbury	..	Catherine
	{ Damaat	..	Christ's
	{ Eyre ..	..	Clare

DS.			
37	Verdon	..	St. John's
38	Griiffith	..	St. John's
39	Wilson	..	Emmanuel
	{ Browne	..	Emmanuel
	{ Hollins	..	Emmanuel
	{ Pearson	..	St. John's
	{ Rand ..	..	Caius
	{ Deeley	..	Emmanuel
	{ Oakley	..	Trinity
	{ Gaskell	..	Trinity
	{ Sparkes	..	St. John's
	{ Bourne	..	St. John's
	{ Irvine..	..	Corpus
	{ Hussey	..	Trinity
	{ Knight	..	Trinity
	{ Ottley..	..	Emmanuel
	{ Wood..	..	Clare

## THIRD CLASS.

	{ Melvill	..	Trinity
	{ Tipping	..	Trinity
	{ Bremner	..	Trinity
	{ Lewis ..	..	Trinity
	{ Woodroffe	..	Emmanuel
59	Lane ..	..	Trinity
	{ Jones ..	..	Magdalene
	{ Lucas ..	..	Trinity
62	Swettenham..	..	Trinity
63	Jefferson	..	Trinity
64	Tomlins	..	Magdalene
	{ Jackson	..	Jesus
	{ La Mothe	..	Corpus
67	Jukes ..	..	Trinity
68	Hobson	..	Sidney Sussex
69	Whidborne	..	Corpus
70	Abbott	..	Trinity
71	Thwaites	..	Trinity
	{ Atkinson	..	St. John's
	{ Micklethwaite	..	St. Peter's

## 3.—SPECIAL BRANCHES OF MORAL SCIENCE, JUNE 17, 1869.

## MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

I.—Clarke, Corpus.

II. (In alphabetical order).—Goodwin, St. John's; M'Arthur, Corpus.

## HISTORY.

I.—Carlisle, Trinity; Horne, Jesus, and Williams, Christ's (bracketed); Gardner, Trinity Hall; Russell, Trinity, and Smith, Jesus (bracketed).

II.—(In alphabetical order).—De Zoete, Trinity; Hervey, S. H., Trinity; Lister, Jesus; Macleod, Trinity; Mirza-Houssein, Christ's; Morley, H., Trinity; Mure, Trinity; Otter, Jesus; Ridley, Trinity; Stuart, Trinity.

#### POLITICAL ECONOMY.

I.—Washington, Trinity; Taylor, St. John's.

II. (In alphabetical order).—Lockwood, Caius; Thompson, Trinity; Tritton, Trinity Hall.

#### 4.—THEOLOGICAL EXAMINATION, JUNE 18, 1868.—SPECIAL THEOLOGICAL EXAMINATION FOR B.A. DEGREE.

##### FIRST CLASS (In order of merit).

*Bakiston .. ..	Downing	*Hodges .. ..	St. John's
*Nunn .. ..	Corpus	Flack .. ..	Queen's
Hindson .. ..	Corpus	*Stafforth } .. ..	Sidney
*Twist } .. ..	Emmanuel	Swalwell .. ..	St. Cath.
Whaley } .. ..	Christ's	Bryan's .. ..	Christ's
*Fitzgerald .. ..	St. John's	*Barton .. ..	Jesus
Bagshawe .. ..	Trinity		

##### SECOND CLASS (arranged alphabetically).

Atkins .. ..	Trinity	Lefroy .. ..	Trinity
Balfour .. ..	Trinity	Margett .. ..	Trinity
Beckett .. ..	Emmanuel	Morris .. ..	Sidney
Bradstock .. ..	Corpus	Neill, R. .. ..	Corpus
Braithwaite .. ..	Trinity	Neild .. ..	Trinity
Buckmaster .. ..	Trinity	Nelson .. ..	Clare
Barleigh .. ..	Downing	*Nepean .. ..	Christ's
Barton .. ..	Trinity	Nixon .. ..	Magdalene
Calcraft .. ..	Clare	Palmer .. ..	Trinity
Child .. ..	Christ's	Pearson .. ..	Trinity
Collin .. ..	Corpus	Phelps .. ..	Christ's
Dunn, J. C. .. ..	Peter's	Pratt .. ..	Trinity
Edwards .. ..	Caius	Proud .. ..	St. John's
Ellis .. ..	Caius	Reece, J. E. .. ..	St. John's
Fenton .. ..	Clare	Relton .. ..	Magdalene
Fitzherbert .. ..	St. John's	Salman .. ..	St. John's
Garnson .. ..	Sidney	Scott .. ..	Emmanuel
Gardner .. ..	St. John's	Scott .. ..	St. John's
Gilderdale .. ..	St. John's	Sewell .. ..	Clare
Giles .. ..	Clare	Snow .. ..	Trinity
Griffiths .. ..	St. John's	Stoney .. ..	St. John's
Hervey, F. .. ..	Trinity	Summer .. ..	Trinity Hall
Hope .. ..	Sidney	Toke .. ..	Corpus
Horne, J. W. .. ..	St. John's	Trevor .. ..	Caius
Houghton .. ..	Corpus	Upcher .. ..	Trinity
James .. ..	Corpus	Verdon .. ..	Jesus
Johnston .. ..	Trinity Hall	Wagstaff .. ..	Trinity
Karney .. ..	Trinity	Walker .. ..	Jesus
Kensway .. ..	Trinity	Williams .. ..	St. John's
Langley .. ..	Caius	Young .. ..	Clare

#### 5.—NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOS, 1868.

Class I.—NIL.

Class II.—Da. Higgins, Down.; Moore, Catherine; Cory, Pembroke, and Penny, Caius, bracketed equal.

Class III.—Da. Holditch (B.A.), St. John's, and Monckton, Caius, bracketed equal; Roe, Down.

Excused General Examination for Ordinary Degrees.—Bruce, Trinity Hall; D'Orsey, Corpus; Hughes, Jesus; Overend, Sidney.

#### 6.—SPECIAL EXAMINATION FOR ORDINARY DEGREE. MICHAELMAS TERM, 1868.

##### LAW.—FIRST CLASS.

Fulham, Hon. T. H. W., Trinity | Simpson, St. John's

##### SECOND CLASS (arranged alphabetically).

Ashburnham, Hon. W., Trinity	Howe, Christ's
Gillespie, St. John's	Lyttelton, Hon. S. G. W., Trinity
Gordon-Rebow, Trinity	Rigden, Trinity
Hoole, Magdalen	Wilkinson, St. John's

\* Acquitted themselves with credit in Hebrew.

COMPARATIVE NUMBER OF RESIDENTS IN THE UNIVERSITY, NOV. 9, 1867,  
AND 1868. NUMBER MATRICULATED NOV. 9, 1868.

College.	In College.		In Lodgings.		Total.		Matri- culated 1868.
	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.	
Trinity .. ..	250	316	315	242	565	558	149
St. John's .. ..	212	217	105	146	317	363	102
Corpus .. ..	79	79	54	62	133	141	43
Caius .. ..	62	38	48	67	130	125	29
Trinity Hall .. ..	40	46	55	77	101	123	34
Christ's .. ..	71	71	52	48	123	116	24
Emmanuel .. ..	46	66	55	43	101	108	24
Jesus .. ..	49	50	46	54	95	104	32
Clare .. ..	52	50	25	20	77	70	16
Sidney .. ..	42	44	32	26	74	70	19
Pembroke .. ..	35	36	27	27	62	63	14
St. Peter's .. ..	44	0	8	8	52	61	19
Magdalen .. ..	40	44	18	16	67	60	12
Queen's .. ..	49	49	10	10	59	59	16
St. Catherine's .. ..	35	37	0	18	44	55	14
King's .. ..	32	33	6	6	38	39	6
Downing .. ..	19	19	22	19	41	38	6
Total .. ..	1186	1203	887	906	2090	2153	558

Matriculations in 1867 .. .. . 508.

**CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY** (English Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1603. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 5,184. Right Hon. S. H. Walpole (C.), C. J. Selwyn (C.), returned unopposed. Sir C. J. Selwyn, returned one of the members for the University at the general election in July, 1865, was made Lord Justice of Appeal in February, 1868, and a new election took place Feb. 19-24, with the following result:—A. J. B. Hope, who resigned his seat for Stoke-upon-Trent (C.), 1,931; Mr. Cleasby (C.), 1,400.—General election, November 15, 1868; registered electors, 5,235. Right Hon. S. H. Walpole (C.), A. J. B. Hope (C.), returned unopposed.

**CAMBRIDGESHIRE** (English Constituency), returned two members to the House of Commons from 1835 till the Reform Act of 1832, when it gained an additional member. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 6,882. Viscount Royston (C.); Lord G. J. Manners (C.); R. Young (L.); returned unopposed.—General election, November 24, 1868; registered electors, 8,930. Lord G. J. Manners (C.), 3,998; Viscount Royston (C.), 3,974; Right Hon. H. Brand (L.), 3,300; R. Young (L.), 3,290. By the Minority clause each elector possesses two votes.

**CAMERON** (1868).—Donald Cameron, a Highland piper, became piper to Sir J. J. R. Mackenzie, in 1838, and declined the offer, frequently made, of the post of piper to Her Majesty. He won a broadsword at Edinburgh in 1838, and bagpipes at Glasgow in 1841, at Inverness in 1843, at Edinburgh in 1844, and at Perth in 1850. He also gained the gold medal at Inverness in 1849; a gold medal at a competition of the nine best pipers in Scotland in 1850; the first of the annual champion medals, given by the Highland Society of London, at the Great Northern meeting in 1859; and the great champion gold medal at the Northern meeting in 1867. "Lady Anne Mackenzie," "Braham's Castle," and other airs, were composed by Cameron, who died near Dingwall, Tuesday, January 7, 1868.

**CAMERON** (Consul).—Charles Duncan Cameron, F.R.G.S., born about 1820, was some time in the army, and received the Kaffir war medal. He



served in the Crimea, was at the siege of Kars, and was appointed Vice-Consul at Redout-Kale, April 20, 1858, and Consul for Abyssinia, to reside at Massowah, June 30, 1860. He went on a mission to the Emperor Theodore, who at first treated him well, but ordered him to be seized, January 2, 1864, and put in fetters January 4. Consul Cameron was released by the Abyssinian Expedition (*q.v.*), and has received a special pension of £350 per annum as compensation.

**CANADA** (North America).—Composed of a confederation of provinces, consisting of Upper and Lower Canada (Ontario and Quebec), New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, by virtue of the Union Act of 1867. Their constitution was confirmed by Royal Proclamation, May 22, 1867. The executive authority is declared by the Act of Union to be vested in the Queen, as represented by the Governor-General. The Legislative Power is settled in a Parliament, for the whole of Canada, composed of two chambers—the Senate and House of Commons; the former consisting of 72, and the latter of 181 members; elected in proportions by the four provinces.

*October, 1861.*—Governor-General.—Viscount Monck. *September, 1868.*—Sir J. Young.

*Privy Council for Canada.*—Hon. Sir J. A. Macdonald, K.C.B.; Sir G. Etienne Cartier, Bart., C.B.; Hon. S. L. Tilley, C.B.; Hon. W. M'Dougall, C.B.; Hon. J. Rose, C.B. (three vacancies); Hon. P. Mitchell, President; Hon. G. Archibald; Hon. A. Campbell; G. Blair; Hon. J. C. Chapais; Hon. H. L. Langevin; Clerk of the Council, W. H. Lee, Esq.; Speaker of the Senate, Hon. J. Cochrane; Speaker of the House of Commons, Hon. J. Cockburn; Governor-General's Secretary, vacant; Military Secretary, vacant; Finance Minister, Hon. J. Rose; Chief Commissioner of Public Works, W. M'Dougall, C.B.; Postmaster-General, Alexander Campbell; Minister of Justice and Attorney-General, Sir J. A. Macdonald, K.C.B.; Assistant-Commissioner of Crown Lands, A. Russell; Minister of Agriculture, J. C. Chapais; Militia, Sir G. E. Cartier, Bart., C.B.; Geological Department—Director, Sir W. E. Logan.

*Ecclesiastical.*—Bishop of Quebec, Right Rev. J. W. Williams, D.D.; Bishop of Montreal, Metropolitan, vacant; Bishop of Huron, Right Rev. B. Cronyn, D.D.; Bishop of Rupert's Land, Right Rev. B. Machray, D.D.; Bishop of Ontario, Right Rev. J. T. Lewis, D.D.; Dean of Montreal, Very Rev. J. Bethune, D.D.; Archdeacon of Montreal, Ven. J. Scott, D.D.; Roman Catholic Archbishop, Rev. P. F. Turgeon, D.D.

*Province of Ontario.*—Lieut.-Governor, W. Pearce Howland, C.B.; Attorney-General and Premier, J. S. Macdonald. This province is represented in the Senate by 24, and in the House of Commons by 82 members, and also possesses an Elective and Legislative Assembly. Chief Justice of Queen's Bench, vacant; Chief Justice of Common Pleas, vacant; Chancellor, P. M. Vankoughnet.

*Province of Quebec.*—Lieut.-Governor, Sir N. F. Belleau, Knt.; Secretary and Registrar, P. J. Olivier Channeau; Attorney-General, Gédéon Ouimet. Quebec is represented in the Senate by 24, and in the House of Commons by 65 members. It also has a Legislative Council, and Assembly respectively, composed of 24 and 65 members. Chief Justice of Queen's Bench, J. F. J. Duval; Chief Justice of Superior Court, W. C. Meredith.

*Province of Nova Scotia.*—Lieut.-Governor, Major-General C. Hastings Doyle, C.B.; Private Secretary, H. Moody, Esq.; Attorney-General, Hon. M. J. Wilkins; Solicitor-General, J. W. Ritchie; Immigrant Agent,

Hon. H. G. Pineo. Nova Scotia is represented in the Senate by 12, and in the House of Commons by 19 members. It possesses also a Legislative Council, appointed by the Crown, and an Elective Assembly. *Province of New Brunswick*.—Lieut.-Governor, L. A. Wilmot; Provincial Secretary and Registrar of Records, J. A. Beckwith; Emigration Agent, R. Shivers; Chief Justice, W. J. Ritchie; Master of the Rolls, Neville Parker; Attorney-General, A. R. Wetmore; Solicitor-General, C. N. Skinner.

*Militia Establishment*.—Commander-in-Chief, Colonel F. P. Harding, C.B.; Adjutant-General, Lieut.-Colonel W. B. Robinson. The area of United Canada is estimated at 376,987 English square miles.

*Budget for 1867-8*.—Receipts, 14,695,500 dollars; expenditure, 14,321,360 dollars. The dollar is about 4s. 1d.

The Emigration Commissioners, in their 28th General Report, give the following as the number of emigrants who arrived in the St. Lawrence in 1867:—

English .....	5,151
Irish .....	4,260
Scotch .....	1,827
Germans and Prussians .....	3,778
Norwegians, Swedes, and Danes .....	13,173
Belgians .....	83
Bohemians .....	1,501
From other countries .....	1,039
Total .....	30,757

It is calculated that two-thirds of these, including all the foreigners, passed into the United States.

Canada was discovered by John and Sebastian Cabot in June, 1497, and was first colonized by the French in the 16th century; though, according to a Castilian tradition, the Spaniards had previously visited it, and left it because they could not find gold or other riches. In 1690 and 1711 the British American colonists made attempts to conquer Canada, and in 1759 the town of Quebec surrendered to their arms; General Wolfe falling in the hour of victory. Canada was ceded to Great Britain by the treaty of Paris, February 10, 1763. A great portion of the country is covered with dense forest, and it abounds with coal, which is worked by a joint-stock company. Canada has no State Church. The Anglican Church in Upper Canada has more adherents than the Church of Rome, while the Roman Catholics preponderate in Lower Canada, owing to the French origin of most of the inhabitants. The Presbyterian and Free Churches have an aggregate number of members larger than either. The summer months are very hot, and the six winter months extremely severe. The first session of the Parliament of the dominion of Canada was closed May 22, 1868. Sir John Young, the new Governor, arrived at Ottawa November 27, and took the oaths December 1. As an inducement to emigrants, it was resolved by Government to assign grants of 200 acres of land to each settler. Great indignation was excited by the assassination of Mr. Darcy M'Ghee by a Fenian, April 6, 1868. Whelan was brought to trial for the crime, September 8, and was sentenced to be hanged, December 10; but, as an appeal was lodged, the execution was postponed for the decision to be ascertained.

CANDAHAR (Affghanistan) was taken by Sirdah Futtah Mahomed Khan, in the name of Shere Ali Khan, Wednesday, April 1, 1868.

**CANDIA.**—*See* CRETE.

**CANON HALL GREEK TESTAMENT PRIZES.** *See* HALL-HAUGHTON SEPTUAGINT PRIZE.

**CANON LAW.**—The Very Rev. Hugh M'Neile, in a letter refusing to support Mr. Gladstone as a candidate for South West Lancashire, published in the *Times*, June 30, 1868, referred to the Canon Law, on which he wrote a long letter, explaining its nature, &c., which appeared in the *Times*, August 6. This provoked controversy; and letters on the subject appeared in that journal August 7, 12, 15, 17, and 19. Of these, Dr. M'Neile wrote the communications which appeared August 12 and 19. In the last-mentioned, Dr. M'Neile exposed the mistakes in the letters of his assailants, Sir G. Bowyer, M.P., and the Rev. P. Haines.

**CANTERBURY (Archbishopric).**—The death of the Right Rev. Dr. Longley (*q. v.*) caused a vacancy in this see, which was filled up by the translation of the Right Rev. Dr. Tait (*q. v.*) from the see of London. The following is a list of the Archbishops of Canterbury promoted from the Bishopric of London:—1375, Sudbury; 1381, Courtenay; 1504, Wareham; 1604, Bancroft; 1611, Abbott; 1633, Land; 1660, Juxon; 1663, Sheldon; 1628, Howley; 1868, Tait.

**CANTERBURY (English Constituency)** has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1265. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 1,853. H. A. B. Johnstone (C.), 767; J. W. Huddleston (C.), 737; Major W. Lyon (L.), 643; Col. A. S. Adair (L.), 614.—General election November 17, 1868; registered electors, 2,851. H. A. B. Johnstone (L.), 1,453; Capt. Brinckman (L.), 1,236; J. W. Huddleston (C.), 1,157; Lee-Warner (C.), 709.

**CAPE OF GOOD HOPE (Africa).**—British colony.

*Governor and Commander-in-Chief.*—Sir P. E. Wodehouse, K.C.B. (1861).

*Executive Council, President*—The Governor; Commander of the Forces—Lieut.-General Sir B. P. Douglas, Bart.; Colonial Secretary, R. Southey; Treasurer, J. C. Davidson; Attorney General, W. Downes Griffith; Auditor General, E. M. Cole; Collector of Customs, F. B. Pinney; Clerk to Council, J. C. Rivers.

*Legislative Council, President*—S. S. Bell, Chief Justice; 21 members.

*House of Assembly, Speaker*—Sir C. J. Brand, Knt.; 65 members.

*Chief Justice.*—S. S. Bell.

*Primo Judges.*—Sir W. Hodges, Knt., P. S. Denyassen, J. C. Fitzpatrick, E. Dwyer.

*Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court.*—S. S. Bell.

*Bishop of Capetown and Metropolitan*, Right Rev. R. Gray, D.D.; *Bishop of Grahamstown*, Right Rev. H. Cotterill, D.D.; *Bishop of Orange River Free State*, Right Rev. E. Twells, D.D.; *Roman Catholic Bishop, Capetown*, Right Rev. Dr. Grimley.

The colony contains an area of about 188,286 square miles. Its population in 1865 was divided as follows:—

European, 181,582; Hottentot, 81,608; Kaffir, 100,536; Other, 132,655; Total, 496,381.

Value of imports in 1866, £1,940,281; exports, £5,590,348. Revenue for 1866—receipts, £554,297; expenditure, £640,384.

The emigration in 1867 amounted to 401 souls, and during the session acts were passed by the Legislature of the Cape to impose a licence duty on

persons depasturing stock on crown lands, to provide for the leasing of crown lands, and to amend the law relating to the issue of passes to, and contracts of service with, natives, and to the issue of certificates of citizenship. The last mentioned act repealed five acts passed between 1828 and 1860, and some clauses of an act passed in 1864 for regulating the admission of "native foreigners" into the colony, and their employment there. Some of the acts so repealed were of a temporary nature, and had become obsolete; the main provisions of the others are re-enacted. The act preserved all contracts made between employers and "native foreigners" under the act known as the Masters and Servants' Act, 1856. It defined "native foreigners" to be members of any tribe (other than a Fingo), of which the principal chief resides outside the colony, and Kaffirs and Tambookies living in certain districts, and not provided with certificates of citizenship." The Cape of Good Hope, besides the promontory at the extreme south-west of Africa, comprises the colony of British Kaffraria. It was discovered by Bartholomew Diaz the Portuguese, in 1487, and doubled for the first time by Vasco di Gama, November 19, 1497. The English took possession of it in 1620, but neglected it, and it was first colonized by the Dutch in 1652. In 1795 the British Government again took possession, but ceded it to the Dutch at the peace of Amiens. In 1806 it was once more taken by the British, and was confirmed to them at the peace of 1815. The settlers frequently came into collision with the Kaffirs. In 1850, under the governorship of Sir Harry Smith, the Kaffirs rose in general insurrection. Sir George Cathcart succeeded Sir Harry Smith as governor, April 9, 1852, and the Kaffirs, after severe fighting, sued for peace February 13, 1853. The climate of the Cape is favourable to Europeans, the temperature being exceedingly agreeable. The settlers are principally occupied in the production of wheat, barley, oats, maize, wool, and wine; and in the breeding of horses, cattle, and sheep. A railway has been recently completed between Cape Town and Wellington. Sir P. E. Wodehouse resolved during the year to extend British protection and control over the Basutos, which proceeding the Free State determined to oppose. It was understood that the protectorate would be established by the appointment of a British resident at Mosesh's capital, and that the Basutos themselves would be taxed to a sufficient extent to provide the revenue for maintaining the protectorate. Governor Wodehouse had requested Mr. Brand, the President of the Free State, to suspend hostilities against the Basutos till matters could be arranged; but the Volksraad formed the intention of sending a deputation to England, to embark June 9, 1868, to protest against this injustice, and even request the interposition of Foreign Powers, should England refuse to listen to them. Diamonds have been recently discovered near the northern boundaries of the colony; and new gold diggings have been opened in South Africa, called the Victoria Diggings, situated about 500 miles from Patchefstrom, a town on the southern border of the Transvaal Republic. According to tradition the Portuguese sent an expedition in the 16th century to work these mines, which failed through the prevalence of fever and the poisonous fly. Natal is the nearest sea-port to the district. A merchant writing from Cape Town, June 4, says, "reports of the existence of extensive gold-fields beyond the Transvaal Republic appear to be fully corroborated, richer and more extensive, it is said, than anywhere else. In fact, it is thought the ancient Ophir has been struck. What do you think of gold in heavy veins embedded in white quartz—auriferous quartz—in 30 different localities, and immense surface strata rich in gold, the one 22 miles broad and 60 miles long with parallel veins, and width of from two to three miles?"—*See MOSELEKATSE.*

**CAPE TOWN** (Africa), the capital of the British colony of the Cape of Good Hope, and the seat of the colony, situated between Table Bay and Table Mountain, has been the scene of considerable excitement during the year, on account of the discoveries of gold in South Africa. The theatre was destroyed by fire, January 17, 1868.

**CAPITAL PUNISHMENTS.**—By 31 Vict. cap. 24 (May 29, 1868), it was provided that, after the passing of the Act, criminals were to be executed within the walls of the prison, in the presence of the sheriff, the gaoler, the chaplain, the surgeon of the prison, such other officers thereof as the sheriff may require, the relatives of the prisoner, and persons whom the sheriff or the visiting justices deem fit to admit. The sheriff and the surgeon are required to certify death, and an inquest is to be held within twenty-four hours of the execution. The Act extended to Ireland and Scotland. The first execution in England under this Act took place at Maidstone, Thursday, August 13, 1868, when Thomas Wells was hanged for the murder of the station-master at Dover, and the first at Newgate, Tuesday, September 8, when Alexander Mackay suffered for the murder of a woman. The last public execution in the provinces was that of Richard Bishop, at Maidstone, Thursday, April 30, and the last in London that of Michael Barrett, the Fenian, hanged at Newgate, Tuesday, May 26, for having fired the barrel at the Clerkenwell Explosion.

**CARDIFF** (Wales).—Great rejoicings, consisting of a public banquet, a regatta, illuminations, fireworks, and distribution of meat, bread, tea, &c., to the poor took place here, Saturday, September 12, 1868, to celebrate the attainment by the Marquis of Bute, of his majority. The festivities were continued Monday and Tuesday, September 14 and 15, and the marquis, who arrived from Scotland in his yacht Wednesday, September 16, experienced a most enthusiastic reception, went in procession through the town to the castle, and a dinner was given to the workmen, at which about 4,000 guests sat down. The marquis was entertained at dinner by the gentlemen of the county, the High Sheriff in the chair the same evening. The town was again illuminated, and a regatta for yachts in the Bristol channel took place Thursday, September 17. The Right Hon. John Patrick Crichton Stuart is third Marquis and seventh Earl of Bute, Earl of Dumfries, Earl of Windsor, Viscount Mountjoy, Ayr, and Kingarth, Baron Mountstuart, Cardiff, Crichton, Cumra, and Inchmarnock, a Baronet of Nova Scotia, Hereditary Sheriff of Bute, and Keeper of Bothsay Castle. The Marquis of Bute presided at the annual distribution of prizes to the students of Schools of Science and Art, at the Town Hall, Monday, December 7, 1868.

**CARDIFF, &c.** (Welsh Constituency), with some other contributory boroughs, returned one member to the House of Commons from 1536 till 1832, when the Reform Act separated Swansea and four other places from this district, which now includes Aberdare, Cardiff, Cowbridge, Llandaff, and Llantrissant. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 1,669. Lieut.-Col. J. F. D. C. Stuart (L.) returned unopposed.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 5,070. Lieut.-Col. J. F. D. C. Stuart (L.), 2,501; H. Giffard (C.), 2,051.

**CARDIGAN** (1797—1868), Earl of.—The Right Hon. Sir James Thomas Brudenell, K.C.B., Earl of Cardigan, and Baron Brudenell of Stanton Wyvil, in the peerage of England, and a baronet, born at Hambledon, October 16, 1797, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford, entered the army in 1824, and

sat in the House of Commons for Marlborough, from 1818 till 1830; for Fowey, Cornwall, from 1830 till 1832, and for North Northamptonshire, from 1832 till he succeeded his father as seventh earl, August 14, 1837. Having quitted the army, being at that time Lieut.-Colonel of the 15th Hussars, he was reinstated in 1836, and obtained the command of the 11th Hussars. The duel with Captain Harvey G. Tuckett, which arose out of what was known as the "Black Bottle Quarrel," took place on Wimbledon Common, September 12, 1840, Captain Tuckett being slightly wounded. On a charge of "feloniously shooting" his opponent, Lord Cardigan was tried before the House of Lords, and acquitted on a technical point, Feb. 16, 1841. Appointed to the command of the Light Cavalry Brigade in the Crimea, Lord Cardigan led the celebrated cavalry charge at Balaklava, October 25, 1854, when between six and seven hundred cavalry charged the Russians, above three thousand strong in position and protected by artillery, and he was made a K.C.B. in 1855. His lordship was appointed Inspector-General of Cavalry in 1856, Colonel of the 5th Dragoon Guards in 1859, when he resigned his Inspectorship, was transferred to the Colonelcy of the 11th Hussars in August, 1860, and became Lieutenant-General in 1861. The injuries he sustained in an accidental fall from his horse, March 26, caused his death, March 28, 1868, and having no issue his titles passed to the Marquis of Ailesbury. The baronetcy was created in 1611, the barony in 1628, and the earldom in 1661.

CARDIGAN, comprising Aberystwith, Adpar, and Lampeter, have formed one borough (Welsh Constituency), returning one member to the House of Commons since 1536. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 658. Captain E. L. Pryse (L.), returned unopposed.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 1,516. Sir T. Lloyd (L.), returned unopposed.

CARDIGANSHIRE (Welsh Constituency) has returned one member to the House of Commons since 1536. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 3,415. Sir T. D. Lloyd (L.), 1,510; D. Davies (C.), 1,149.—General election, November 26, 1868; registered electors, 4,809. E. M. Richards (L.), 2,074; — Vaughan (C.), 1,918.

CARDINALS.—Pius IX. held a secret consistory at Rome, Friday, March 13, 1868, at which he delivered a short allocution and created Monsignori Lucien Bonaparte, Barili, Berardi, Borromeo, Capatti, Moreno, Ferrieri, and La Valetta, cardinals. Six of the new cardinals took the oaths and received their hats at a public consistory, Monday, March 16, and Monsignori Barili and Ferrieri took the oaths and received their hats, Tuesday, September 22. A further creation of cardinals, announced for December, has been postponed till March, 1869. "The Lives of English Cardinals," by F. Williams, was published during the year.

CARDWELL (Secretary of State for War).—The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P., born July 24, 1813, and educated at Winchester School and Balliol College, Oxford, where he took a "double first," was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in November, 1838. He became member for Clitheroe, in the Conservative interest, in 1842 (having unseated on petition his successful opponent at the poll, in July, 1841), was returned one of the members for Liverpool at the general election in August, 1847; was a defeated candidate for Liverpool at the general election in July, 1852, and for Ayrshire at the latter end of the same month; and was returned one of the members for the city of Oxford, in the Liberal interest, in December, 1852. He was defeated for the city of Oxford at the general election in

March, 1857; was returned in July of that year, and has continued one of the representatives of that city. He was appointed one of the Secretaries to the Treasury in February, 1845, retiring with Sir Robert Peel's administration in 1846; was made President of the Board of Trade, and sworn a Privy Councillor, in the Coalition Ministry in 1852, and retired in February, 1855; was appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, with a seat in the Cabinet, in Lord Palmerston's second Administration, in June, 1859; was made Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in July, 1861, and Secretary of State for the Colonies in April, 1864, retiring with Lord Russell's second administration in July, 1866. On the formation of Mr. Gladstone's administration, in December, 1868, he was appointed Secretary of State for the War Department. He is a magistrate for Lancashire and a F.R.G.S.

**CARINGTON** (1796—1868) Baron.—The Right Hon. Robert John Carington, Baron Carington of Upton, Nottinghamshire, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, and Baron Carington of Balcot Lodge, in the peerage of Ireland, born January 16, 1796, was educated at Eton and at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1815, succeeded his father, Robert Smith, as second baron, September 18, 1838, and took the surname of Carington in place of Smith, by royal license, August 6, 1839. Of Whig politics, he sat in the House of Commons, for Wendover, from 1818 till 1820, for Buckinghamshire from 1820 till 1826, and from 1820 till 1831, and for Chipping Wycombe from 1831 till he succeeded to the title in 1838. Lord Carington died at Wycombe Abbey, Tuesday, March 17, 1868, and was succeeded by his son, Charles Robert, born May 16, 1843. The Irish Peerage was created in 1796, and the Peerage of the United Kingdom in 1797. Lord Carington was Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Buckinghamshire, and colonel of the Royal Bucks militia.

**CARINTHIA.**—See AUSTRIA.

**CARLISLE** (English Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1295. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 1,475. W. N. Hodgson (C.), 615; E. Potter (L.), 601; W. Lawson (L.), 586.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 4,312. Sir W. Lawson (L.), 2,043; E. Potter (L.), 1,971; W. N. Hodgson (C.), 1,957; W. Slater (L.), 71.

**CARLOW** (Irish Constituency) has returned one member to the House of Commons since the Union in 1800. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 248. T. O. Stock (L.), 126; Captain Rochfort (C.), 108.—General election, November 18, 1868; registered electors, 343. Captain Fagan (L.), 174; Colonel Rochfort (C.), 150.

**CARLOW CO.** (Irish Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons since the Union in 1800. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 2,418. H. Bruen (C.), Captain D. W. P. Beresford (C.), returned unopposed.—General election, November 19, 1868; registered electors, 2,238. H. Bruen (C.), A. M. Kavanagh (C.), returned unopposed.

**CARMARTHEN, &c.** (Welsh Constituency), returned one member to the House of Commons from 1536 till 1832, when the Reform Act incorporated Llanelly with it. General election, July, 1865: registered electors, 858; W. Morris (L.), returned unopposed.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 3,035. Lieut.-Col. J. S. C. Stepney (L.), 1,909; M. D. Treherne (C.), 613.

**CARMARTHENSHIRE** (Welsh Constituency) returned one member to the House of Commons from 1588 till 1832, when the Reform Act gave it an additional member. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 4,521. David Jones (C.), David Pugh (C.), returned unopposed.—General election, November 24, 1868; registered electors, 7,545. E. J. Sartoris (L.), 3,280; D. Jones (C.), 2,942; H. C. Puxley (C.), 2,828; D. Pugh (C.), 1,340.

**CARNARVON** (Wales).—The Prince and Princess of Wales, on their return from Ireland, visited Carnarvon, Saturday, April 25, 1868, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Teck, the Duke of Sutherland, Earl Vane, and Earl Powis. The party reached the railway station about one, and were received on the platform by Lord Penrhyn, Lord Lieutenant of Carnarvonshire, and Lady Penrhyn; Lord Mostyn; the High Sheriff (Sorton Parry, Esq.) and Mrs. Parry; Col. Williams, M.P.; the Hon. Price Lloyd, high constable of Conway; Sir Watkin W. Wynne, Bart., M.P.; the Hon. Major Pennant, M.P.; Sir R. W. Williams Bulkeley, M.P.; Mr. W. Bulkeley Hughes, M.P.; Mr. H. R. Hughes, Kinmel; the Mayor of Carnarvon (Mr. Llewellyn Turner); the Town Clerk (Mr. Powell), and several members of the Corporation; the Mayor of Denbigh (Mr. Evans Pearce) and the Town Clerk (Mr. R. Williams); Mr. J. Parry Jones, senior Alderman of Denbigh; the Mayor and Town Clerk of Pwllheli; Mr. J. Jenkins, deputy Mayor of Ruthin; Mr. R. M. Preston, Chairman of the Rhyl Commissioners; Mr. J. B. Harrison, chairman of the local board, Holywell; Mr. Watts, chairman of the local board, Pensarn; Mr. Joel Williams, Mold; Mr. John Owen, Holywell; the Rev. J. C. Vincent, Vicar of Carnarvon; Mr. Chapman, chairman of Commissioners, Llandudno; the Mayor of Beaumaris; and other gentlemen of local rank and influence. The officials, &c., were distinguished by a leek (the emblem of the Principality) and a small Danish cross; and the mayors and other functionaries wore their official robes. An address was presented by the Mayor of Carnarvon; and the royal party having entered the High Sheriff's carriage, went in procession to the Castle Square, where the Prince of Wales inaugurated the new waterworks, constructed at a cost of £10,000, under the superintendence of Mr. R. J. Davids, C.E., of Carnarvon. The water, supplied from Quellyn Lake, seven miles east of Carnarvon, flows into two reservoirs, one containing 3,000,000 gallons and the other 160,000 gallons, sufficient to supply 25,000 people. The Prince and Princess of Wales proceeded to the castle, and on the mound in the upper castle received an address from the inhabitants of the Principality, presented by the High Sheriff of Carnarvonshire, and an address from the council of the Welsh National Eisteddfod, read by the chairman, the Rev. J. Griffiths, who presented to the Princess of Wales the gold medal struck by the Eisteddfod in honour of their visit, bearing the inscription, "Presented to Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, on the occasion of her first gracious visit to the Principality. Carnarvon, April, 1868." The reverse side bore the words, "Eisteddfod genedlaethol gewelia." The Prince replied: "Gentlemen, I cordially thank you for your hearty and affectionate welcome. It is with peculiar satisfaction that we receive your addresses on the birthday and in the birthplace of the first Prince of Wales. The Princess of Wales feels deeply your kind congratulations on the recovery of her health. We both sincerely appreciate the consideration which has led the towns and counties of North Wales to unite in embodying in one address the sentiments you have now expressed, and we desire to assure the whole Principality of our continued interest in your welfare and prosperity." A banquet was given in one of the rooms of the castle, after which the Prince



and Princess of Wales quitted Carnarvon, which was illuminated in the evening.—The first stone of the new harbour works, on the north side of the town, to be erected at a cost of £224,000, was laid by the mayor, Mr. Llwelllyn Turner, in December. The existing harbour is also to be improved.

**CARNARVON, &c.** (Welsh Constituency), with Conway, Oriccieth, Nevin, and Pwllheli, returned one member to the House of Commons from 1536 till 1832, when the Reform Act added Bangor to the district. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 1,046. W. B. Hughes (L.), returned unopposed.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 3,231. W. B. Hughes (L.), 1,601; H. T. J. Wynn (C.), 1,051.

**CARNARVONSHIRE** (Welsh Constituency) has returned one member to the House of Commons since 1536. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 2,298. Hon. E. G. D. Pennant (C.), returned unopposed. The Hon. Colonel E. G. D. Pennant having been made a peer, under the title of Baron Penrhyn, August, 1866, a new election took place August 17, when his son, the Hon. G. D. Pennant (C.), was returned.—General election, November 24, 1868; registered electors, 4,612. Captain T. L. D. J. Parry (L.), 1,963; Hon. G. D. D. Pennant (C.), 1,816.

**CARNIOLA.**—*See* AUSTRIA.

**CARPENTER, Miss.**—*See* FEMALE TRAINING SCHOOL.

**CARRICKFERGUS** (Irish Constituency) has returned one member to the House of Commons since the Union in 1800. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 1,243. R. Torrens (C.), 498; Col. White (L.), 285. General election, November 20, 1868; registered electors, 1,216. M. R. Dalway (C.), returned by a majority over R. Torrens (C.).

**CARSLAKE** (Winner of the Queen's Prize).—John Barham Carslake, born in Bridgwater in 1826, and educated at Rugby and Oxford, was captain of the Rugby School Rifle Corps, and was a member of the Oxford University Rifle Corps. He is a lieutenant in the 5th Somerset Volunteer Rifle Corps, and as Corporal Peake, of the 6th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers, who scored the highest number of points, was disqualified, because he had used a cartridge with a lubricating wad instead of the regulation cartridge supplied to all competitors, the Queen's prize was awarded to Mr. Carslake. On Mr. Carslake's return to Bridgwater, Monday, July 27, a triumphal procession escorted him home.

**CARTER** (1774—1868).—The Rev. Thomas Carter, M.A., Vice-Provost of Eton, born in 1774, became Vicar of Barnham-cum-Boveney, Bucks, in 1833, and Vice-Provost of Eton in 1857. He died at the Vicarage, Barnham, Thursday, October 8, 1868.

**CARYSFORT** (1781—1868) **EARL OF.**—The Right Hon. Granville Leveson Proby, born in 1781, and educated at Rugby, entered the Royal Navy in March, 1798; was midshipman under Sir Horatio Nelson at the battle of the Nile, and after much service in various parts of the world, was with him at Trafalgar. He became captain November 28, 1806, and retired from active service in 1816. He was one of the members for Wicklow in the Liberal interest from 1818 till 1822, and succeeded his brother as third Earl of Carysfort in the peerage of Ireland, and third Baron (created Jan. 21, 1801) Carysfort of the Hundred of Norman Cross, county Huntingdon, in the peerage of England, June 11, 1855. Lord Carysfort, who was a deputy-lieutenant for Wicklow, and married, in 1818, Imbella, daughter of the Hon. H. Howard, died at his seat, Elton Hall,

Northamptonshire, Tuesday, November 3, 1868, and is succeeded by his eldest son, Granville Leveson Proby, born in 1825, who sat in the House of Commons as one of the members for Wicklow in the Liberal interest from February, 1858, till he succeeded to the peerage, and married, in 1858, Lady Augusta Maria, daughter of the second Earl of Listowel.

CASHEL (Irish Constituency) has returned one member to the House of Commons since the Union in 1800. General election, July, 1868; registered electors, 147. J. L. O'Beirne (L.), 86; J. Lanigan (L.), 49.—General election, November 20, 1868; registered electors, 197. J. L. O'Beirne (L.), 100; H. Munster (L.), 84.

CATTERMOLE (1800-68).—George Cattermole, water colour artist, born at Dickleburgh, in Norfolk, in 1800, contributed some sketches to Britton's "Cathedrals," and began to exhibit at the Water Colour Society in 1830. A medal was awarded to him at the French Exhibition of 1855, and he was a member of some foreign academies. "Luther at the Diet of Spire;" "The Sacking of Basing House;" "Macbeth and the Murderers;" and "Christ preaching on the Steps of the Temple," are amongst his best known pictures. He designed the engravings for "History of the Great Civil War," by his brother, Richard, published in 1852, produced some scenes from the plays of Shakespeare and the novels of Scott, and in his later years applied himself to oil-painting. He died Friday, July 24, 1868.

CATTLE PLAGUE committed great ravages in Russia in August, 1868, and broke out in Poland and other parts of Europe soon afterwards.

CATTLE SHOW (London).—The seventieth, held in the Agricultural Hall, Islington, opened Monday, December 7, 1868, and closed Friday, December 11. The following is the number of the animals exhibited, and prices realised per stone, since 1860:—

Year.	Number of animals exhibited.	Prices per stone.			
		s.	d.	s.	d.
1860	7,860	3	4	to	5 4
1861	8,840	3	4	—	5 0
1862	8,430	3	4	—	5 0
1863	10,370	3	6	—	5 2
1864	7,130	3	8	—	5 8
1865	7,530	3	4	—	5 4
1866	7,340	3	8	—	5 6
1867	8,110	3	4	—	5 0
1868	5,320	3	8	—	5 8

The agenda of the Smithfield Club have been brought down to the present year by Mr. Brandreth Gibbs, who has collected some interesting details. It appears "the Smithfield Cattle and Sheep Society," as it was at first called, was from its establishment, in 1798, till 1804, held in the Dolphin Yard, Smithfield. It was removed in 1805 to Dixon's Repository, Barbican; in 1806 to Sadler's Yard, Goswell Street; in 1839 to the Horse Bazaar, Baker Street; and in 1862 to the Agricultural Hall.

CAUCASIAN ALPS (Asia).—Three Englishmen, Messrs. Freshfield, Moore, and Tucker, ascended the Kasbek Mountain, in the Caucasian Alps, Tuesday, June 30, and Wednesday, July 1, 1868. The height of this mountain is 16,546 feet. They then pursued their journey (120 miles) to Elbrus, and commenced the ascent of this mountain, Thursday, July 30,

1868, and reached the summit the next day, July 31. It was found to consist of a ridge in the shape of a horse-shoe, and is 18,526 feet in height. Mr. D. W. Freshfield, one of the party, read a paper on the subject at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, Monday, January 11, 1869.

**CAUCASUS** (Asia) is a Government of Asiatic Russia, comprising the districts between the Black Sea and the Caspian, and the rivers Don and Cuban.—The same name is also applied to the chain of mountains extending from the mouth of the Cuban, in the Black Sea, to the mouth of the Kur, in the Caspian.

*Lieutenant-Governor*: The Grand Duke Michel.

*Head of the Civil Administration*: The Baron de Nicolai.

*Superficies*: 8,084 square miles.

*Population in 1868*: 4,157,917.—(See **CIRCASSIA**.)

**CAVAN CO.** (Irish Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons since the Union in 1800. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 5,989. Lieut.-Col. Hon. H. Annesley (C.), E. J. Sanderson (L.), returned unopposed.—General election, November 23, 1868; registered electors, 6,031. Lieut.-Col. Hon. H. Annesley (C.), E. J. Sanderson (L.), returned unopposed.

**CENTRAL AMERICA**.—See **BRITISH HONDURAS**, **COSTA RICA**, **GUATEMALA**, **HONDURAS**, **NICARAGUA**, **SAN-SALVADOR**, &c.

**CENTRAL CHAMBER OF AGRICULTURE**.—See **AGRICULTURE**, **CHAMBERS OF**.

**CEYLON** (Indian Ocean; British Colony).—Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson, Knt., 1865.

*Executive Council*: The Governor; Commander of the Forces, Major Gen. L. J. Hodgson; Colonial Secretary, W. O. Gibson; Queen's Advocate, R. F. Morgan; Treasurer, G. Vane; Auditor-General, R. J. Callandar; Clerk of the Council, F. B. Templer.

*Legislative Council*: The Governor, Commander of the Forces, Colonial Secretary, Queen's Advocate, Auditor-General, Treasurer; and Government Agent, Western Provinces, C. P. Layard; Government Agent, Central Provinces, P. W. Braybrooke; Surveyor-General, Capt. A. B. Fyers, R.E.; Collector of Customs, T. B. Stephen; G. S. Duff, J. A. Martinez, C. B. Smith, E. J. Dehigami, M. Cormaraswamy, A. Wise; Clerk, E. B. Templer; Chief Justice, Sir E. S. Creasy, Knt.; Senior and Junior Puisne Judges, C. Temple and C. H. Stewart; Queen's Advocate, R. F. Morgan; Bishop of Colombo, Right Rev. P. C. Claughton, D.D.; Archdeacon of Colombo, the Ven. E. Mooyaart, M.A.

The area of Ceylon is about 24,700 square miles. Its estimated population in 1866 amounted to 2,039,330.

Ceylon possesses a comparatively healthy climate for a tropical country, and the heat is less oppressive than in Hindostan. It is thickly wooded on the low lands with cocoa-nut palms and various tropical plants, and the mountains rise to 8,000 feet above the level of the sea. Cinnamon, pepper, coffee, arrack, rice, tobacco, and fine woods are among the exports. It abounds with animals, dangerous reptiles, and a great variety of birds, and is especially famous for its elephants. The Singalese form the greater part of the population in the district of Kandy, and are Buddhists in religion, but there are three other distinct nations among the native inhabitants. 1,580,078 acres out of the 15,808,000 acres, the area of the country, are under cultivation. The following are the latest official returns:—

—					1865.	1866.
Revenue	..	..	..	..	£978,402	£962,873
Expenditure	..	..	..	..	838,198	917,669
Imports	} not includ-	..	..	..	3,398,511	3,517,184
Exports		ing	specie	..	3,009,155	3,070,347

The following are the returns for 1866:—

Births	...	...	...	...	...	48,223
Marriages	...	...	...	...	...	18,921
Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	89,125

The railway from Colombo to Kandy was opened for passenger traffic August 1, 1866, and 124,096 passengers were carried during the remaining months of the year. The missionaries give the following educational returns:—

—	Schools.	Pupils.
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel ..	44	1,528
Church Missionary Society ..	32	1,232
Wesleyan " " ..	105	3,767
Presbyterians " " ..	1	18
Baptist Missionary Society ..	17	416
American " " ..	68	2,061
Roman Catholic " " ..	90	4,452
	357	14,074

The numbers in 1865 were 419 schools, and 14,746 pupils.

The number of private schools in 1866 was 210, with an attendance of 4,449, showing a decrease, as compared with 1865, of 42 schools and 1,527 pupils.

CHÂLONS (France).—A series of grand manœuvres, &c., in the presence of the Emperor Napoleon, the Duke d'Elchingen, Marshal Niel, and other distinguished officers, took place at the camp of Châlons, in the last week of June. The Emperor, accompanied by the Prince Imperial, paid another visit to the camp at Châlons, Friday, September 4. Some part of the journey was performed by an engine in which the invention of MM. Sauvage and Sainte Claire, to substitute petroleum for coal, was tried with success. Experiments in military signalling by the aid of balloons, according to a system invented by M. Eugène Godard, were tried Saturday, September 5. Trials of various descriptions of artillery, amongst which figured those of the Emperor's own invention, were made Sunday, September 6. A sham fight, the manœuvres planned by the Emperor himself, came off Monday, September 7. After inspecting the soldiers who, under the command of General Failly, took part in the second expedition to Rome, the Emperor, Tuesday, September 8, presided over some experiments with rifled cannon and various kinds of artillery. The Emperor and the Prince Imperial, after holding a grand review of the troops, quitted the camp Friday, September 11, and returned to Fontainebleau.

CHAMBERS (1831-68) ROBERT, oars-man, born in 1831, a puddler by trade, worked at a forge on the banks of the Tyne, and at an early age

exhibited much skill in rowing. He is said to have rowed in 112 matches, of which he was winner in 90. For six years he was champion of the Thames. He died at the village of Anthony, on the banks of the Tyne, Thursday, June 4, 1868, and was buried Sunday, June 7, when 60,000 people are said to have been present. He was familiarly known as "Old Bob."

**CHAMBERS OF AGRICULTURE.**—See AGRICULTURE, CHAMBERS OF.

**CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.**—The Association of Chambers of Commerce held their annual general meeting at the Westminster Palace Hotel, under the presidency of Mr. Sampson S. Lloyd, Wednesday, March 4, 1868, when numerous interesting topics were discussed. A correspondence has during the year been carried on with the Board of Trade with the view of incorporating these associations according to the clause in the Companies' Act of 1867.

**CHAMOUNI (Switzerland).**—Comte Louis de Cambacérès fell down a precipice, in descending from the upper part of the Col de Balme to the Glacier du Trient, and was killed, Saturday, August 22, 1868. His dead body was conveyed to Chamouni, where the Countess was awaiting the return of her husband.

**CHAMPNEYS (Dean of Lichfield).**—The Very Rev. William Weldon Champneys, born in 1807, educated at Brazenose College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship; was ordained in 1831, and having served in two curacies in the diocese of Oxford, was appointed rector of Whitechapel in 1837. His labours amongst the poor of this parish are well known, and he took a prominent part in originating ragged schools, refuges, &c., and was instrumental in establishing the Church of England Young Men's Society. In 1851 he was appointed Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's, in 1860 to the living of St. Pancras, and in November, 1868, to the Deanery of Lichfield. He is the author of "Floating Lights: Spiritual Reflections;" "Images: or Allegories for the Young;" "Sermons on the Liturgy," published in 1849; "Drops from the Deep Well;" and "Six Lectures on Protestantism," in 1852; "Sermons on Sin and Salvation," in 1858; "The Spirit in the Word: Facts from a Thirty Years' Ministry," in 1862; "Facts and Fragments: a Sequel," in 1864; "Sermons on the Liturgy;" and "Parish Work: Manual for the Younger Clergy," in 1865, and other works.

**CHANCELLOR.**—See EXCHEQUER, LORD CHANCELLOR, AND VICE-CHANCELLORS.

**CHANNEL ISLANDS (British Channel).**—This group of islands, comprising Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark, the last of the Norman possessions of the English crown, have a jurisdiction of their own, founded on the ancient Norman laws. French is the official language, and is commonly spoken by the peasantry. They are 18 miles from the coast of Normandy, and 84 from Dorsetshire. Jersey: Lieut.-Governor, Major-General P. M. N. Guy; Jersey is 18 miles in length by 6 in breadth; population in 1861, 55,618. Guernsey: Lieut.-Governor, Major-General C. R. Scott; Guernsey is 26 miles in circumference; population in 1861, 29,850. Alderney, population, 4,932; Sark, population, 583. Alderney is 8 miles in circumference. Sark is 5 miles in length by 3 in width. A French force landed in Jersey in 1781, but were repulsed and taken prisoners by the British, under Major Pierson, who fell in the engagement. The Anglican is the State Church, and the service is performed in the French language.

CHANCERY (High Court of).—The following abstract from the judicial statistics for 1867 shows the total number of proceedings in the Chancery Courts in 1866 and 1867 :—

Nature of Proceedings.	For Hearing at the commencement of the year.		Set down during the Year.		Heard during the Year.		Otherwise disposed of.		Remain at the end of the Year.	
	1866-7.	1865-6.	1865-7.	1865-6.	1866-7.	1865-6.	1866-7.	1865-6.	1866-7.	1865-6.
Pleas.....	—	6	7	4	7	4	—	—	—	6
Demurrers .....	6	—	58	43	47	36	5	7	12	7
Exceptions to Pleadings.....	7	3	24	29	20	23	7	2	4	—
Motions for Decree.....	300	260	1,145	1,139	1,077	964	120	135	248	300
Causes .....	112	88	260	257	221	184	47	49	104	112
Special cases .....	14	9	29	24	36	17	—	2	7	14
Causes, Claims, and Causes and Matters for further directions and further consideration .....	83	83	496	545	510	532	11	13	58	83
Rehearings and Appeals ..	74	39	119	105	71	68	11	2	111	74
Appeal Motions .....	16	5	118	81	98	66	3	4	33	16
Appeal Petitions.....	—	6	—	25	—	24	—	1	—	6
Appeals from County Courts	1	—	8	—	6	—	1	—	2	1
Appeals from County Palatine of Lancaster .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Appeals from Vice-Warden of the Stannaries .....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Trials with a Jury .....	1	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Trials without a Jury.....	1	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	1
Total.....	616	499	2,270	2,252	2,099	1,923	206	215	581	622

In 1866-67 the Lord Chancellor sat in Court 91 days; the Lord Chancellor and Lords Justices, 20; the Lords Justices, 137; the Master of the Rolls, 151; the three Vice-Chancellors respectively, 169, 167, and 169. In 1865-6 the numbers were: the Lord Chancellor, 74; the Lord Chancellor and Lords Justices, 14; the Lords Justices, 127; the Master of the Rolls, 164; the three Vice-Chancellors, each 168. The total number of days was greater in 1866-7 by 21.

**CHANTILLY (France).**—The race for the Prix du Jockey Club, known as the French Derby, was run at this place, about a mile's journey by rail from Paris, Sunday, May 24, 1868, with the following results:—1, Suzerain; 2, Gondolier; 3, Pietro.——In 1867, Sunday, May 19, the result was—1, Patricien; 2, Trocadero; 3, Montgoubert; 4, Fervacques.

**CHARING CROSS (London).**—A fire broke out in the Customs department of the London and South Eastern Railway Station, Charing Cross, Tuesday afternoon, February 18, 1868, by which considerable damage was done to the roof of the station, though the large hotel was not injured.—An explosion of gas took place at the telegraph office at the entrance of the station, Wednesday, February 19, and two boys in the office at the time were much hurt.

**CHATEAU LAFITTE (France).**—This estate, celebrated for the quality of the wines produced, was offered for sale June 20, 1868, and bought in for £180,000, the reserved price. It was again offered for sale Saturday, August 8, for £120,000, and after a keen competition sold to Baron James Rothschild for £165,600. The value of the vintage for 1868 was estimated at £40,000.——An application was made Wednesday, December 30, 1868, to a judge of the Civil Tribunal at Paris, sitting in Chambers, by some of the heirs to the estate of the late M. Vanlerberghe, the former proprietor, for authorisation to sell by auction the vintages of 1866 and 1867. The judge, after hearing counsel on both sides, decided that the sale should take place at Bordeaux, and at a date to be subsequently fixed.

**CHATHAM (Kent).**—A mimic siege, the defence being assisted by the electric light, took place here Thursday evening, July 16, 1868. The first Depot Battalion, under Colonel Smith, C.B., formed the assailants. They sent out pickets and skirmishers to cover the working parties, who, under Colonel Lennox, V.C., C.B., and other engineer officers, endeavoured to establish batteries and parallels. The defence was entrusted to the Royal Engineers, and the whole presented a scene of great animation.—A fearful accident occurred Monday, August 3, during "a rehearsal of siege operations." A wooden bridge which had been thrown across a ditch gave way as a party of Royal Engineers and Marines happened to be passing over with fixed bayonets, and the men were precipitated into the ditch. Several were transfixed with their own weapons, and one man received a stab which proved fatal.—The annual field day, for the exhibition of siege operations by the Royal Engineers and other troops in garrison, was held Wednesday, August 5. The commanding officer was Major-General Freeman Murray, Field Marshal Sir John Burgoyne, Inspector of Fortifications, and Lieutenant-General Lord Napier of Magdala being present.—The new naval docks in course of construction are nearly completed.

**CHATHAM (English Constituency)** has returned one member to the House of Commons since 1832. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 1,876. A. J. Otway (L.), 986; Admiral G. Elliott (C.), 704.—General election, November 17, 1868: registered electors, 4,293. A. J. Otway (L.), 2,042; Admiral G. Elliott (C.), 1,858.

**CHAUCER MEMORIAL.**—A memorial window, designed by Mr. J. G. Waller, and executed by Messrs. Baillie & Meyer, has been erected immediately over this poet's tomb, in Westminster Abbey. The setting-out from London and the arrival at Canterbury of the Canterbury Pilgrims are shown at the base, whilst the medallions above represent Chaucer with others receiving a commission in 1373, from King Edward III. to the Doge of Genoa, and his reception by the latter. The subjects at the apex are taken from the poem entitled "The Floure and the Leafe." The Lady of the Leafe, dressed in white, and attendants, appear on the dexter side; the Lady of the Floure dressed in green on the sinister. The arms of Chaucer are in the spandrels adjoining, and on the dexter side and on the sinister, Chaucer impaling those of (Roet) his wife. In the tracery above, the portrait of Chaucer occupies the centre, between that of Edward III. and Philipps; below are Gower and John of Gaunt; and above, Wickliffe and Strode, his contemporaries. In the borders are disposed the following arms alternately:—England, France, Hainault, Lancaster, Castile, and Leon. At the base of the window are inscribed the words "Geoffrey Chaucer, died A.D. 1400;" and four lines from the poem entitled "Balade of Gode Counsaile." A memorial window has also been erected to I. K. Brunel.

**CHEFOO (China).**—Gold was discovered at this place in the province of Chantung, early in 1868. Some foreigners immediately commenced digging, and the mandarins protested against their proceedings. The English Minister issued a proclamation declaring their conduct to be an infraction of the laws of China, and warning them that they rendered themselves liable to punishment.

**CHELMSFORD (BARON).**—The Right Hon. Frederick Theiger, born in London in 1794, entered the royal navy, and was present at the bombardment of Copenhagen in 1807. He quitted the naval profession, studied law, was called to the bar in 1818, was made King's Counsel in 1834, solicitor-general in 1844, attorney-general in 1845, retiring with Sir Robert Peel's administration in 1846, and was attorney-general in Lord Derby's first administration in 1852. Having resigned with his colleagues at the end of that year, he was appointed lord chancellor in Lord Derby's second administration in February, 1858, and created Baron Chelmsford. This ministry resigned office in November, 1859, and Lord Chelmsford was appointed lord chancellor in Lord Derby's third administration in July, 1866. On the formation of the Disraeli administration in February, 1868, the lord chancellorship was conferred upon Lord Cairns. Sir F. Theiger, who was an unsuccessful candidate for Newark in January, 1840, was first returned to the House of Commons as member in the Conservative interest for Woodstock, in March, 1840, was re-elected for that borough at the general election in June, 1841, and sat for it till April, 1844; represented Abingdon from April, 1844, till July, 1852, and Stamford from July, 1852, till he was raised to the peerage in 1858.

**CHELSEA (English Constituency)** was formed into a metropolitan borough, returning two members to the House of Commons, by the Reform Act of 1867. General election, November 18, 1868; registered electors, 16,364. C. W. Dilke (L.), 7,374; Sir H. Hoare (L.), 7,183; W. H. Russell (C.), 4,177; C. Freake (C.), 3,929.

**CHELTENHAM (English Constituency)** has returned one member to the House of Commons since 1832. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 2,656. C. Schreiber (C.), 1,159; Col. F. W. F. Berkeley (L.), 1,129. —General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 3,361. H. B. Samuelson (L.), 1,648; A. Gardner (C.), 1,460.



**CHELTHENHAM** (Gloucestershire).—The Rev. T. W. Jex-Blake, one of the classical masters of Rugby, was nominated Principal of Cheltenham College in July, 1868.—A centenarian, well known in the town, and who went out to daily labour until 1861, was buried in October. His coffin bore the following:—"Richard Purser, died 12th October, 1866. Aged 112 years." He was not married till he was 40 years of age; he leaves a son 63 years of age; and he remembered the illuminations in honour of the coronation of King George III. in 1760. He retained his faculties to the last, taking a final leave of his son within an hour of his death.

**CHESHIRE** (English Constituency).—This county returned two members to the House of Commons from 1543 till 1832, when, by the Reform Act, it was formed into two divisions. **CHESHIRE, NORTH.**—General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 6,026. G. O. Legh (C.), Hon. W. Egerton (C.), returned unopposed. **CHESHIRE, SOUTH.**—General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 6,832. Sir P. De M. C. Egerton, Bart. (C.), J. Tollemache (C.), returned unopposed.—By the Reform Act of 1867, it was divided into three divisions, each returning two members. **CHESHIRE, EAST.**—General election, November 19, 1868; registered electors, 3,117. E. C. Egerton (C.), W. J. Legh (C.), returned unopposed. **CHESHIRE, MID.**—General election, November 24, 1868; registered electors, 6,732. Hon. W. Egerton (C.), 3,071; G. C. Legh (C.), 3,057; Hon. J. B. L. Warren (L.), 2,462. **CHESHIRE, WEST.**—General election, November 20, 1868; registered electors, 8,366. Sir P. Egerton (C.), J. Tollemache (C.), returned unopposed.

**CHESS CONGRESS.**—The German chess players announce a chess congress, to be held at Baden Baden in June, 1869. The first prize is to be 3,000 francs. A consultation match and a revision of the chess code are proposed.

**CHESTER.**—The Memorial Ragged School to the memory of Bishop Graham was opened by the Mayor, Tuesday, June 2, 1868. Earl Grosvenor and the Dean of Chester took part in the proceedings. The statue of Bishop Graham, executed by Mr. Griffiths, stands over the doorway. About £4,000 were raised on the occasion.—The county volunteers, about 4,000 strong, were inspected on the Roodee, Chester, by General Lindsay, Saturday, August 8, 1868.

**CHESTER** (English Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1541. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 2,650. Earl Grosvenor (L.), 1,372; W. H. Gladstone (L.), 913; W. Fenton (L.), 626; H. C. Raikes (C.), 574.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 5,734. Earl Grosvenor (L.), 2,270; H. C. Raikes (C.), 2,198; E. G. Salisbury (L.), 1,283; R. Hoare (L.), 1,071.

**CHESTER** (1806-68).—Harry Chester, born in 1806, was educated at Westminster School, and Trinity College, Cambridge, and entered the Civil Service in 1826. Having filled various posts, he was appointed Assistant-Secretary to the Committee of the Privy Council on Education in 1840, and retired in 1858. He was a magistrate for Middlesex, was twice married, and wrote "Lay of the Lady Eden: a Tale," published in 1835, and contributed articles to various periodicals. Mr. Chester died in London, in November, 1868. Lord H. Gordon Lennox, M.P., in his speech at the ordinary meeting of the Society of Arts, Monday, November 23, 1868, said of Mr. Chester,—"He was mainly known to the public in connection with this Society from his efforts to affiliate with the Society of Arts the

various literary societies and Mechanics' Institutions throughout the kingdom,—a movement which proved thoroughly successful, and out of which grew the Society's system of examinations, the arrangements for which, as at present conducted, were the work of Mr. Chester himself. The great success of this system is sufficiently evinced by the fact that, while, in 1856, only 52 candidates presented themselves for examination, in the past year the number approached 2,000. Mr. Chester was also mainly instrumental in bringing about the Exhibition of Educational Appliances, which was held in 1854, at St. Martin's Hall; and to his more recent exertions was in great measure due the establishment of the Food Committee, which has obtained and disseminated so much useful information."

**CHESTER CATHEDRAL.**—The Ecclesiastical Commissioners made a preliminary grant of £10,000 towards the fund for the restoration of this edifice, which has been for some time in want of repair; and a meeting of the nobility and gentry of the county of Cheshire was convened by the High Sheriff, Wednesday, June 3, 1868, for the purpose of assisting the work. The Earl of Derby contributed £500 towards the fund. The Dean, the Very Rev. Dr. Howson, in an appeal for funds issued in October, remarks:—"Our appeal for funds in aid of our works of restoration began last spring. The architect's estimate for the whole amounts to about £55,000. Towards this we have now about £28,000 promised, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners contributing £10,000 of this sum. The process of restoration began during the summer, attention being first given to a part of the fabric which was in imminent danger. It is calculated that the whole undertaking will extend over five years; and we hope that subscriptions may be obtained all the more easily, because the payment may be spread over the whole or any portion of that period. Our wish now is to know the amount upon which we can reckon during the next two years, in order that we may decide upon the extent of new work which can be prudently put in hand." The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the works took place Wednesday, November 25. A procession, consisting of the bishop, the dean, the cathedral dignitaries, the mayor and corporation, the workmen, the choir of the cathedral, and citizens, proceeded from the chapter-house to the north-east corner of the edifice, where the chief stone was laid by the dean. The choir sang a hymn as the procession moved along, and after the stone had been laid, the procession returned to the chapter-house, where addresses were delivered by the bishop, the dean (the originator of the movement), and the mayor.

**CHICAGO (United States).**—A disastrous fire broke out in the city of Illinois, on the shores of Lake Michigan, Tuesday evening, January 28, 1868, in the large bookselling warehouse of Messrs. Griggs & Co., and spread with great rapidity, destroying thirty-two of the chief wholesale establishments, and doing damage to the amount of three million of dollars. It was not subdued until one the next morning.—The National Republican Convention was held at this place May 20, 1868, and issued its declaration of principles, constituting what is termed the "Republican platform."—The census, taken October 1, 1868, gives the population at 252,054.—A tunnel under the river, which flows through the city, was nearly completed at the end of the year. The contract price of this work was \$328,500. The length is about 1,605 ft.; of the retaining walls of the open approach on the west side about 320 ft., and 275 ft. on the east side. The length of the main archway, or covered way, is 932 ft.

**CHICHESTER (English Constituency)** returned two members to the House of Commons from 1295 till 1868. General election, July, 1865;

registered electors, 599. Lord H. G. C. G. Lennox (C.), J. A. Smith (L.), returned unopposed.—The Reform Act of 1867 deprived it of one of its members. General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 1,188. Lord H. G. C. G. Lennox (C.), 603; J. A. Smith (L.), 433.

**CHIGWELL** (Essex).—The grammar school, founded by Archbishop Harsnett in 1629, was re-opened on an entirely new plan, Tuesday, September 29, 1868. The Bishop of Rochester preached in the parish church, and a luncheon followed, at which Lord E. Cecil, supported by Archdeacon Wordsworth (now Bishop of Lincoln), Mr. W. H. Smith, &c., presided. The Rev. H. M. Robinson is Head Master.

**CHILDERS** (First Lord of the Admiralty).—The Right Hon. Hugh Culling Eardley Childers, M.P., F.R.G.S., born June 25, 1827, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1850 and M.A. in 1857, went to Australia, was a member of the Government of Victoria from 1851 till 1856, and had a seat in the Legislative Assembly. He was an unsuccessful candidate for Pontefract at the general election in April, 1859, unseated his opponent on petition, and was returned in January, 1860, and was re-elected at the general elections in July, 1865, and in December, 1868. He was appointed a Lord of the Admiralty in Lord Palmerston's second administration in 1864; Financial Secretary to the Treasury in 1865, retiring with Lord Russell and his colleagues in June, 1866; and was appointed First Lord of the Admiralty in Mr. Gladstone's administration, and sworn a Privy Counsellor in December, 1868. He is a magistrate for the West Riding of Yorkshire, was appointed a Royal Commissioner on the Penal Servitude Laws in 1863, and a Royal Commissioner on the Law Courts, and has been a director of several public companies.

**CHILDREN'S DINNER**.—M. Victor Hugo, who takes a warm interest in children, and has inaugurated and supported several schemes for rescuing poor children from the perils and privations to which they are exposed, gave his annual Christmas treat, consisting not only of food, but also of warm clothing, to a number of children at Hauteville House, Guernsey, Thursday, December 24, 1868. In the course of his speech on the occasion, M. Victor Hugo said, with reference to the progress that the idea of the poor children's dinner has made,—“In the single parish of Marylebone the number of children succoured in 1868 has increased from 5,000 to 7,850. A society entitled ‘The Children's Provident Society’ has been founded in Maddox Street, Regent Street, with a capital of £20,000; and you may remember that this time last year I congratulated myself on having read in the English papers that the Hauteville House idea had so fructified that 30,000 children were assisted. In 1866 there were in London 6,000 children assisted in the manner I have mentioned, in 1867 there were 30,000, and in 1868 there were 115,000. Add to these the 7,850 of Marylebone, which is a separate society, and you have a total of 122,850 children who have been assisted. Such is the fruit of a grain of seed thrown into the ground when God is pleased to water it. How many children do you see now before you? Forty. Well, each of these children has produced elsewhere 3,000,—the forty children of Hauteville House have become 120,000 in London.”

**CHILI** (South America).—This republic, formerly a Spanish province, according to the Constitution of 1833, consists of a President, chosen for five years, and a Council of State, with a Legislature, composed of a Senate of twenty members, with powers lasting nine years, and a Chamber of Deputies, elected for three years.

*President*.—J. J. Pérez (September 18, 1866).

*Ministry* (September 18, 1866).—Interior and Foreign Affairs, Vargas Fontecilla; Justice and Education, J. Blest Gana; Finances, A. Reyes; War and Marine, F. Errazuriz.

*Area*, 139,335 square miles; population in 1866, 2,084,945, of which 19,669 are German, English, and French emigrants.

*Budget in 1867*.—Receipts, 9,756,838 piastres; expenditure, 10,814,000 piastres; national debt, 1867, 37,830,673 piastres.

The army numbers 37,000, with a national guard of 35,600; and a fleet of 14 vessels, carrying 120 guns.

Commerce in 1866: Value of imports, 18,757,345 piastres; exports, 26,680,510 piastres.

Chili was subdued by the Spaniards in 1722, after the Chilians had maintained a struggle against them for nearly two centuries. In 1810 the republic declared its independence, which was recognized by Mr. Canning in 1823; and a treaty was signed at Madrid, April 25, 1844, by which Chilean independence was recognized by Spain. Chile extends along the coast of the Pacific Ocean to the south of Peru, about 1,400 miles in length, and ranging in breadth from 140 to 340 miles, to its eastern boundary, the great mountain chain of the Andes. The soil is fertile and the climate salubrious, and the country is enriched with valuable mines of gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, and tin, while precious stones are to be found among the mountains. It is subject to earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. The Roman Catholic is the prevailing religion. A proclamation confirmed the treaty concluded by Pezet with Spain, dissolved the alliance between Chile, Bolivia, and Ecuador, and annulled all the engagements entered into by Prado, January 13, 1868. Shocks of an earthquake were felt in the autumn, but no damage was done. The presidential contest at the end of the year was carried on with great bitterness, and even threats of an appeal to arms were made.

**CHILLON** (Switzerland).—The Historical Society of Switzerland held its annual meeting at the Castle of Chillon, Thursday, September 3, 1868. The "Ancre" hotel, at Ouchy, Switzerland, where Byron wrote "The Prisoner of Chillon," and Shelley resided, has been "restored" and not a vestige remains of the rooms which the poets occupied. The inscription cut by Byron in the stone window-sill has been erased.

**CHINA** (Asia).—*Sovereign*: T'oung-Chí, Emperor, born April 21, 1856; succeeded and assumed the name Ki-tsiang August 22, 1861.—*Regent*: Prince Kung.

The Council of State is composed of four chief dignitaries and two members of the Grand College, whose province it is to take care that nothing be done contrary to the fundamental laws of the empire, as contained in the sacred books of Confucius. Under the orders of the members of the Council of State are six colleges, or Ministerial departments. President of the College for Foreign Affairs, instituted in 1861, Prince Kung, uncle to the Emperor. The empire is divided into eighteen provinces, each of which possesses a separate administration, army, and financial arrangements. The professed religions are those of Confucius and Buddha.

The army numbers 900,000, disseminated through the vast empire. The customs receipts from 1861 to 1865 are estimated at—annual receipts, £6,521,896; annual expenditure, £8,685,629.

## AREA AND POPULATION.

	Area.	Population.
	Square Miles.	
Central Provinces .....	145,676	58,013,582
Eastern       " .....	262,764	171,164,621
Northern     " .....	243,526	118,482,106
Southern     " .....	329,918	48,001,261
Western       " .....	321,242	57,964,123
Total .....	1,803,126	453,625,693

According to traditions worthy of credit, the origin of this empire may be fixed at about B.C. 2637, but the best authorities regard the commencement of the Han dynasty as the more probable beginning of the historical period. The birth of Confucius, the founder of the Chinese religion, is placed B.C. 550. The completion of the great wall to resist the inroads of the Tartars, B.C. 211; while the art of printing is said to have been known B.C. 202. In A.D. 635 Christianity was preached by the Nestorian bishops, who were expelled in 845; and in 1234 the Mongols obtained possession of the northern half of China. Two Jesuit missionaries arrived in 1575, and in 1600 a Jesuit obtained the Emperor's permission to settle in Peking. In 1680, after the efforts of the British to trade with China had been on more than one occasion frustrated by the Portuguese, the East India Company established a factory at Canton, and the monopoly of their trade with China terminated April 22, 1834. The Emperor allowed a British commissioner to reside at Canton March 18, 1837. From 1839—1843 war, truces, and reprisals constitute the features of English and Chinese history. The first battle of the Tae-ping rebellion was fought October 3, 1850. Hong Kong was regularly constituted a British colony, and the seat of trade with China, June 26, 1843.—(See HONG KONG.)—Expeditions fitted out from England and France proceeded against China, and the allies were about to open fire upon Peking, October 12, 1860, when the Chinese Government granted all their demands. Further articles were agreed upon, July 4, 1868, by the Governments of China and the United States, to be added to the treaty of 1868, by which the freedom of commerce and reciprocal religious and educational liberty, &c., between the two nations were guaranteed. An outrage was committed upon missionaries, August 22, 1868, and compensation demanded by the British authorities. It has been currently reported that T'oung-Chí, the young Emperor of China, who is about 13 years of age, has been married to a very beautiful young lady of Muk-den, in the province of Ching-King, not yet 11 years old. Her family is said to have been honoured for many years by the special favour of the Emperor Taou-Kwang, who died in 1850. The young Emperor, who will soon be declared of age, will then assume the duties of his position.

*October.*—A native proclamation against the missionaries is published at Shanghai. Two British subjects assaulted by a Chinese mob at Formosa, and other offensive acts.

*November 8.*—The British squadron anchors off Nankin, to demand satisfaction—1, the degradation of the Che-foo (prefect) and Hsien (magistrate) of Yang-tchou; 2, the punishment of the literati, whom he accused as

instigators of the riots; 3, the payment of 2,000 taels compensation for loss and injuries sustained by the missionaries; 4, the welcoming back to Yang-tchou of the missionaries by the incumbent prefect; 5, the engraving on stone, at Yang-tchou, of a proclamation sketching the circumstances of the riot, condemning it, recording the results, and setting forth that foreigners have a right to visit the interior and must be treated with courtesy. These demands are, after much hesitation, complied with.

*November 14.*—The fleet ascends the grand canal to Yang-tchou.

*November 27.*—The Bishop of Victoria consecrates the first Protestant church at Hankow.

Mr. Campbell, secretary to the Inspector-General of Customs in China, reached England in November, 1868, bringing 150 gold medals, struck at Peking by the Chinese Government, for distribution, through Lieutenant-Colonel C. Gordon, R.E., C.B., late commander, to the officers of the force known as "The Ever Victorious Army."

**CHINCHA ISLANDS** (Pacific Ocean).—This group, from which large supplies of guano have been obtained, was visited by an earthquake in August, 1868. The largest island is said to have rocked like a ship labouring in a storm.

**CHINESE EMIGRATION.**—The Emigration Commissioners, in their thirty-eighth general report (1868), remark, with reference to emigration from China to the West Indies, in 1867, "The difficulties created by the convention entered into in March, 1866, by the ministers of France and England with the Chinese Government have not yet been removed, and until they are removed emigration could not be carried on from China to the British West Indies with advantage. It is hoped, however, that the representations of the French and British ministers will induce the Chinese Government to give up the stipulation for a back passage, and that until a new convention can be arranged, the regulations in force before March, 1866, will be allowed to come again into operation. Instructions to that effect have been sent to the British minister at Peking, but we have not yet heard that they have led to any satisfactory result. In the meantime the Government of Trinidad, anxious to ascertain whether a better class of emigrants cannot be obtained from China, have commissioned Mr. Thornton Warner, their emigration agent at Calcutta, to proceed to China to inquire into the subject. He was to leave Calcutta immediately on the close of the emigration season there, so as to be back at his post before the opening of the season 1868-9."

**CHINNERY (1804-68).**—The Rev. Sir Nicholas Chinnery, Bart., born July 7, 1804, and educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, graduated B.A. in 1826, and M.A. in 1828. Having been ordained, he proved an efficient pastor, and succeeded his father, January 17, 1840, as third baronet (created August 29, 1799). Sir Nicholas married, March 27, 1843, Anne, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. Vernon, and this lady perished with her husband in the railroad accident at Abergele, August 20, 1868. The baronetcy is extinct in a direct line, but a claimant has appeared.

**CHIPPENHAM** (English Constituency) returned two members to the House of Commons from 1422 till 1868. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 384. Sir J. Neeld, Bart. (C.), 280; G. Goldney (C.), 201; W. J. Lysley (L.), 172.—The Reform Act of 1867 deprived it of one of its members. General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 827. G. Goldney (C.), 418; Sir G. Young (L.), 359.

**CHLOROFORM.**—*See* LAUGHING GAS.

**CHOLERA.**—Dr. Hallier, of Jena, has during the year made many experiments in order to prove his theory, that cholera is produced by a microscopic fungus found in diseased rice. He contends that on the first appearance of the disease at Jessore, in 1817, the persons attacked had eaten bad rice, and that it has been discovered that the disease in the rice arose from the growth of a microscopic fungus, which being transferred to the human body produced cholera. His experiments show that rice-plants to which infected excreta have been applied rapidly perish from the growth of a fungus which appears to be identical with the *Urocystus oryzae*.

**CHOLERA CONFERENCE.**—The documents relating to this Conference, at Constantinople February 13—September 26, 1866, were presented to both Houses of Parliament in 1868. The conference was attended by delegates from Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, France, Great Britain, Greece, Holland, Italy, Papal States, Persia, Portugal, Prussia, Russia, Spain, Sweden, and Turkey. The conference adopted the following programme March 8, 1866, dividing their work into four parts or groups:—1. Origin and development of cholera. 2. Mode of its propagation. 3. Measures of preservation. 4. Form into which the resolutions adopted by the conference were to be embodied. Committees were formed for discussing and examining these subjects, and they presented six reports to the conference, viz.:—1. On the origin and propagation of cholera. 2. A historical sketch of the epidemic of 1865. 3. On measures of hygiene. 4. On measures of restriction. 5. On measures specially applicable to the East. 6. On the form to be given to the resolutions of the conference. With reference to origin, the British Commissioners reported, "The conference has pronounced that it is not a native of Europe, and that it has no spontaneous origin there. That the various epidemics which have devastated the world have always proceeded from India, and have been easily traced back to that source. It has not been able, however, to give any opinion as to the mode of its origin in India, but contents itself with stating that cholera exists there permanently, or in an endemic form. The idea that it originated in the soil of the delta of the Ganges was a favourite one at the commencement of the meetings; but this opinion has been much weakened, if not altogether set aside by the arguments which we have been able to bring forward against it; and the belief that it depended upon neglect on the part of the British Government in not keeping up in an efficient state the hydraulic works made by their predecessors has been entirely abandoned."

**CHRIST CHURCH**, London, in the Old Kent Road, built to afford accommodation to 1,000 persons, was consecrated by the Bishop of Mauritius, Wednesday, July 1, 1868.

**CHRISTCHURCH** (English Constituency) returned two members to the House of Commons from 1561 till the passing of the Reform Act of 1832, when it was deprived of one of its members. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 413. Rear-Admiral J. E. Walcott (C.), 211; E. H. Burke (L.), 143.—General election, November 19, 1868; registered electors, 1,290. E. H. Burke (L.), 609; Sir H. D. Woolf (C.), 560.

**CHRISTIAN CONVENTION.**—*See* NATIONAL CHRISTIAN CONVENTION.

**CHRISTMAS** (REV. HENRY).—*See* NOEL-FEARN.

**CHRIST'S HOSPITAL** (London).—The Head-mastership having become vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Jacob (*q.v.*) the Governors, Wednesday, August 12, 1868, elected the Rev. G. O. Bell (*q.v.*)

CHURCH.—*See* SPANISH REFORMED CHURCH, CONGRESS (CHURCH), &c.

CHURCH (Forcible Entrance of).—*Richings v. Cordingley*.—This case was heard in the Arches Court, July 21 and 22, 1868, at the instance of the Incumbent of Atherstone, against Mr. Cordingley, the Churchwarden, for forcibly entering the church, accompanied by a concourse of noisy and disorderly persons, and illegally removing from the communion table a ledge placed thereon, with having irreverently broken the same and caused it to be thrown away and left in the churchyard, and also for having on the same occasion removed from the communion-table the cloth placed thereon, as also two iron sockets placed as fixtures on each side of the church-arch for holding banners. Dr. Deane, Q.C., and Dr. Tristram appeared for the promoter; Mr. Stephens, Q.C., and Dr. Swabey for the defendant. The proceedings complained of were alleged to have been prompted by the ritualistic tendencies of the Incumbent. Sir R. Phillimore delivered judgment July 28, admonishing Mr. Cordingley to abstain from such illegal conduct for the future, and condemning him in the sum of £100 *nomine expensarum*.

CHURCH ASSOCIATION, instituted in 1865, to uphold the principles and order of the United Church of England and Ireland, and to counteract the efforts now being made to assimilate her services to those of the Church of Rome, held its third annual meeting at St. James's Hall, London, Tuesday, February 25, 1868. The resolution to form a guarantee fund of not less than £50,000, to enable the council to assist parishioners who may apply to them for advice, and expenses of appeals to the Law Courts, undertaken for the purpose of ascertaining the law on any point involving Romanising doctrines or Ritualistic practices, passed at the Conference at Willis's Rooms, London, November 26 and 27, 1867, was cordially approved, and before the end of 1868 it was announced that the required amount had been subscribed. The conference for the current year was held at Willis's Rooms, London, May 13, 1868, and the conference was held at Manchester, October 5-7, 1868, when J. O. Colquhoun, Esq., presided. The following were the arrangements:—

*Monday, October 5*.—Special service at St. Ann's church, 6.45 P.M., with administration of the Lord's Supper. Preacher, Rev. E. Garbett, M.A.

*Tuesday, October 6*.—Administration of the Lord's Supper, at St. Ann's church, 9.30 A.M. Conference, 10.30 to 1; 2 to 4.30. Subjects—(1) Middle Class Education; (2) Reform of Ecclesiastical Courts, Legislative Action. *Evening*.—Public meeting, Free Trade Hall, 7 P.M.

*Wednesday, October 7*.—Conference, 10.30 to 1; 2 to 4.30. Subjects—(1) Nursing Institutions, Sisterhoods, and Kindred Associations; (2) The Position of the Laity in the Church; (3) The Church Association, its Plans of Operation, its Extension. *Evening*.—Sermons in various churches.

CHURCH DISCIPLINE.—*Bishop of Winchester v. Rugg*.—This case, brought into the Court of Arches under the Church Discipline Act, was heard April 18 and 27, 1868. The object of the suit was to compel the Rev. Mr. Rugg, as the incumbent of Echinswell-cum-Sydmonton, to perform one service every Sunday in the latter benefice. Sir R. Phillimore gave judgment May 2 against the Rev. Mr. Rugg, and condemned him in all the costs of the proceedings. Dr. Deane and Dr. Swabey appeared for the Bishop of Winchester; the defendant conducted his own case in person. The Rev. Mr. Rugg appealed from the judgment of the Arches' Court to her Majesty in Council. It was decided December 23; judgment being given by Lord Chelmsford who dismissed the appeal with costs.—



*Liddell v. Rainsford*.—This case was heard in the Consistory Court of London, before Sir T. Twiss, January 10, 1868. The Court declined to order a decree or citation in a criminal suit to issue against a clergyman officiating in a chapel to which no district is assigned, for refusing to pay over to the incumbent and churchwardens of the church of the district the alms collected at the offertory in the chapel, but ordered a citation to issue in a civil suit, calling upon the clergyman to show cause why he should not pay over such moneys to the incumbent and churchwardens of the district church. The civil suit was accordingly heard in the Consistory Court, July 27, before Sir Travers Twiss, who delivered judgment December 14. The case raised an important question as to offertory alms. The plaintiffs were the incumbent and churchwardens of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, and they claimed the offertory alms of an unconsecrated chapel in the district, called Belgrave Chapel, Halkin Street, of which the defendant was the minister, and Mr. Robert Baxter and another gentleman were connected in the appropriation of the offertory arms, and the disposition awaited the decision of this case. The incumbent of St. Paul's claimed the disposition of the money; and on the other side, it was alleged that Mr. Rainsford was entitled to apply the funds as he thought proper. Mr. A. J. Stephens, Q.C., and Dr. Middleton were for the defendant, the Rev. Marcus Rainsford; Dr. Spinks, Q.C., and Dr. Tristram for the plaintiffs. Sir Travers Twiss pronounced an elaborate judgment, tracing the rise of St. Paul's out of the parish of St. George's, Hanover Square. He referred to the orders of council relating to the district chapelry. He considered that the plaintiffs had failed in the case and could not claim the money. Costs were asked for against the plaintiffs, and his lordship expressed his satisfaction.—*Randolph v. Milman*.—This appeal against a decision of the Court of Common Pleas, pronounced November 26, 1866, was heard in the Exchequer Chamber, December 2, 1868. The question was whether the prebendaries of St. Paul's had a right to vote in the election of a prebendary of that cathedral. Sir Roundell Palmer appeared for the appellants, and Mr. Mellish, Q.C., for the respondents. The appeal was heard before Lord Chief Baron Kelly; Barons Bramwell, Channell, and Pigot; and Justices Hannen and Hayes. Lord Chief Baron Kelly, in giving judgment, said that non-resident prebendaries had a right to vote in this particular instance, and the judgment of the Common Pleas must be reversed.

**CHURCH OF ENGLAND.**—See UNITED CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

**CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.**—The general assembly was opened, under the High Commissioner, the Earl of Haddington, at Edinburgh, Thursday, May 21, 1868; which day was observed as a general holiday. The Rev. J. S. Barty, D.D., of Bendochy, was moderator. Several acts were passed, the last appointing the diet of the next general assembly to be held at Edinburgh, May 20, 1869.—The twenty-eighth general assembly of the Free Church of Scotland, the Rev. W. Nixon, moderator, met at Edinburgh the same day, passed several acts, and appointed the next general assembly to be held at Edinburgh, May 20, 1869.—The Rev. Norman M'Leod, D.D., is to be nominated moderator of the next general assembly of the Church of Scotland; and the Rev. Sir Henry Moncreiff, of the Free Church general assembly.

**CHURCH RATES.**—By 31 & 32 Vict. c. 109 (July 31, 1868), entitled "The Compulsory Church-Rates Abolition Act," the power to compel payment of church-rates by any legal process is abolished. Church-rates made

previous to the passing of the Act may be recovered; and in parishes in which money is owing on the security of the church-rates, the rate may be levied till the debt is paid.—The Archdeacons of England and Wales (twenty-four from both provinces being present) held a meeting at the Master's Lodge, Charterhouse, London, Wednesday, December 9, 1868, when they agreed upon the following paper, and ordered it to be sent to all the Archdeacons:—

"The undersigned Archdeacons of England and Wales, having considered the legal position of the Church in respect of the means of sustaining churches and churchyards, and of providing things necessary to divine service, under the Act of 1868, beg to submit to their brethren the clergy, the churchwardens, and other laity, the observations and recommendations hereinafter contained:—

"1. They observe, first, that, although the power of legal recovery of church-rate has been done away by the Act, the ancient machinery for making it is left untouched.

"2. That, in their judgment, it is the duty of clergy, churchwardens, and people to make every possible trial of the new law, and, wherever the circumstances of a parish are favourable, to bring it into full and active operation.

"3. That even in other cases it would be good, now that all compulsory payment is at an end, to invite the parishioners to maintain by general assessment, as recognized in the Act, that which is for the general use and benefit.

"4. That in their judgment, it is better that the necessary expenses of church and churchyard, and of public worship, should be provided for by assessment made under the authority of the new Act than by pew or sitting rents, or by money collected at the offertory.

"5. That the provisions of section 7, enabling all bodies corporate, trustees, guardians, and others, to pay church-rate, and the provisions of section 8, enabling the owner, on condition of the payment of the assessment, to stand in the place of the occupier who makes default of payment, after one month's demand, are valuable, and ought in every case to be adopted.

"6. Lastly,—They recommend the adoption of the provisions of section 9 for appointment of trustees 'for the purpose of accepting by bequest, donation, contract, or otherwise, and of holding any contributions which may be given to them for ecclesiastical purposes in the parish.'"—*See APPENDIX.*

**CIMARRON RIVER (America).**—Gold having been discovered in this river, great numbers of diggers from the neighbouring territories of Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, and Texas, repaired thither in the autumn of 1868. The proposed extension of the eastern branch of the Union Pacific Railway to Santa Fé would pass the new diggings.

**CIRCASSIA (ASIA).**—One of the seven Caucasian nations, situated between the Black Sea and the Caspian. After having been conquered or possessed in succession by the Huns and the Chazars, the Mongol Emperor, Timour the Tartar, and the Khans of the Crimea, the Circassians revolted from the last in 1708, and applied for protection to the Turks. Although declared independent by the peace of Belgrade, September 18, 1789, Circassia soon became again dependent on Turkey. In 1783 it was claimed as part of the Russian empire, and was finally incorporated with the Russian

empire at the Treaty of Adrianople, September 14, 1829. A strenuous resistance to the power of Russia was sustained by the Circassians under Schamyl, till he was captured, September 7, 1859; but their last stronghold, Vaidar, only capitulated to the Russians, April 28, 1864. Unwilling to submit to the Russian yoke, 300,000 Circassians quitted their country, but numbers perished on their way to Turkey, from the hardships which they encountered upon the shores of the Black Sea. Circassia constitutes part of the Russian lieutenancy of the Caucasus (q. v.).

**CIRENCESTER** (English Constituency) returned two members to the House of Commons from 1571 till 1868. General election, July, 1865: registered electors, 450. A. A. Bathurst (C.), 296; Hon. R. H. Dutton (C.), 222; J. Goldsmid (L.), 172. The Reform Act of 1867 deprived it of one of its members.—General election, November 17, 1868: registered electors, 1,046. A. A. Bathurst (C.), 629; F. A. Inderwick (L.), 284.

**CIRENCESTER** (Gloucestershire).—The British Archaeological Association, under the presidency of Earl Bathurst, held its twenty-fifth annual congress at Cirencester during the week commencing Monday, August 10, 1868.

**CITY CARLTON CLUB** (London), established on the system of the West-end Clubs, in connection with the Conservative party, and designed to promote its objects, was opened in the spring of 1868. It has been established in a commodious building in King-William Street, and the only persons eligible for admission are those who profess and will support Conservative and sound Constitutional principles.

**CITY OF LONDON COURT**.—The Sheriffs' Court of London, established in place of the Court of Conscience, founded in 1517, for the recovery of small debts, took the name of the City of London Court from January 1, 1868, according to a provision in the County Courts Amendment Act (30 & 31 Vict., c. 142), August 20, 1867. The business in the Sheriff's Court during the two years was as follows:—

	1867.		1868.
Plaints issued ...	12,759	...	16,198
Fees ... ..	£5,400	...	£7,800

In 1867 the Court sat 91 days, and in 1868, 187.

**CIVIL ENGINEERS** (London).—The Institution of Civil Engineers held its fiftieth annual meeting, under the presidency of Mr. C. H. Gregory, January 14, 1868. It has on the register 1,472 members of all classes, and 95 students. Mr. Tredgold delivered a description of the nature and objects of civil engineering. An account was given by Mr. Gregory of the scientific advancement of the weapons of the day, in the shape of great guns and breech-loaders, also of armour-plated ships and fortifications. The important bearing of railways in modern warfare, and the unprotected state of the docks in the Thames, Mersey, and other places were considered. The annual dinner took place Wednesday, May 6, at Willis's Rooms, London, the President, Mr. C. H. Gregory, in the chair. About 200 attended.—The Council of Civil Engineers awarded the following prizes:—1. A Telford medal, and a Telford premium, in books, to Mr. George Higgin, for his paper, "Irrigation in Spain." 2. A Telford medal, and a Telford premium, in books, to Mr. Christer Peter Sandberg, for his paper, "On the Manufacture and Wear of Rails." 3. A Telford medal, and a Telford premium, in books, to Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Pierce Lyons O'Connell, for his paper "On the Relation of the Fresh-water Floods of Rivers to the Areas and

Physical Features of their Basins." 4. A Telford medal, and a Telford premium, in books, to Mr. William Wilson, for his "Description of the Victoria Bridge, on the line of the Victoria Station and Pimlico Railway." 5. A Telford medal, and a Telford premium, in books, to Mr. Charles Douglas Fox, for his paper "On New Railways at Battersea." 6. A Telford medal, and a Telford premium, in books, to Mr. John Wolfe Barry, for his paper "On the City Terminus Extension of the Charing-Cross Railway." 7. A Watt medal to Mr. Edwin Clark, for his paper "On Engineering Philosophy: the Durability of Materials." 8. A Telford medal to Mr. William Jarvis M'Alpine, for his paper "On the Supporting Power of Piles." 9. A Telford premium, in books, to Mr. Thomas Logan, for his paper "On Irrigation in India." 10. A Telford premium, in books, to Mr. Allan Wilson, for his paper "On Irrigation in India." 11. A Telford premium, in books, to Mr. Wilfred Airey, for his paper "On the Experimental Determination of the Strains on the Suspension Ties of a Bowstring Girder." 12. The Manby premium, in books, to Mr. Andrew Cassels Howden, for his paper "On Floods in the Nerbudda Valley."

**CIVIL-LIST PENSIONS.**—The following were granted between June 20, 1867, and June 20, 1868:—Miss Emily Southwood Smith, £60, in consideration of the gratuitous and valuable services of her father, the late Dr. Southwood Smith, in the cause of sanitary reform; Mrs. Anne Warne Robertson, £100, in consideration of the services of her husband, the late Joseph Robertson, LL.D., to literature generally, but especially in the illustration of the ancient history of Scotland; Dame Louisa Ellis, £60, in consideration of the services of the late Sir Samuel Ellis, Lieutenant-General in the Royal Marines; Mrs. Mary Maconochie, £60, in recollection of the services of her husband, the late Captain Maconochie, R.N., in connection with the improvement of prison discipline; Mrs. Sarah Faraday (widow), and Miss Jane Barnard (niece), of the late Professor Faraday, £150, in consideration of the services rendered by him to chemical science; Miss Cecilia Kitto, Mrs. Ferooza Quennel, Miss Helen Rhoda Kitto, and Miss Frances Edith Tracy Kitto, £100, in consideration of the services of their father, the late John Kitto, D.D., as a critical and theological writer; Miss Eliza Hincks, Miss Anna Frances Hincks, and Miss Berthia Hincks, £100, in consideration of the services of their father, the late Edward Hincks, D.D., as an Oriental scholar; Dame Jane Kerk Brewster, £200, in consideration of the eminent services rendered to science by her late husband, Sir David Brewster; Mr. John Charles Warrington Leech, £50, in consideration of the attainments of his father, the late John Leech, as an artist; Miss Ada Rose Leech, £50, in consideration of the attainments of her father, the late John Leech, as an artist; Mrs. Margaret Oliphant Wilson Oliphant, £100, in consideration of her contributions to literature; Miss Maria Susan Bye, £70, in consideration of her services to the public in promoting, by emigration or otherwise, the amelioration of the condition of working women; Mr. George Thomas Doo, F.R.S., £100, in consideration of his attainments as a civil engineer.

**CLACKMANNANSHIRE AND KINROSS-SHIRE** (Scotch Constituency) returned one member to the House of Commons alternately from the Union in 1707 till 1882, when the Reform Act united them with part of Perthshire into one constituency, returning one member. General election, July, 1866: registered electors, 1,089. W. P. Adam (L.) returned unopposed.—General election, November 19, 1868: registered electors, 1,161. W. P. Adam (L.) returned unopposed.

**CLARE COUNTY** (Irish Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons since the Union in 1800. General election, July, 1865: registered electors, 5,509. Col. C. M. Vandeleur (C.), Sir C. O'Loughlin, Bart. (L.), returned unopposed.—General election, November 21, 1868: registered electors, 5,618. Col. C. M. Vandeleur (C.), Sir C. O'Loughlin (L.), returned unopposed.

**CLARENDON** (Foreign Secretary), **EARL OF**.—The Right Hon. George William Frederick Villiers, K.G., G.C.B.; born in 1800, has held various offices in the State, having been attached to the embassy at St. Petersburg in 1820. After filling other posts, he was appointed minister at Madrid, August 10, 1833; was made a G.C.B., October 19, 1837, and returned from Spain in October, 1839, having succeeded, December 22, 1838, as fourth Earl (created June 14, 1776) of Clarendon, and fourth Baron Hyde (created June 3, 1756). His lordship was appointed Lord Privy Seal in Lord Melbourne's second administration, and sworn a member of the Privy Council in January, 1840; was made Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, October 31, in the same year, retiring in June, 1841. Lord Clarendon was appointed President of the Board of Trade in Lord Russell's first administration, July 6, 1846; Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, May 26, 1847; retired with the Russell Ministry in 1852; was made Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the Coalition Ministry, February 21, 1858; was Plenipotentiary at the Paris Conference, and signed the treaty of peace, March 30, 1856, and retired with Lord Palmerston's first administration, in February, 1868. Appointed July 17, 1861, one of the Commissioners for inquiring into the nature and application of the Endowments, Funds, &c., of Colleges, Schools, and Foundations, he was Ambassador Extraordinary at the King of Prussia's coronation, October 2, 1861; was appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in Lord Palmerston's second administration in May, 1864, and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, when Earl Russell became Premier in November, 1865, retiring with that ministry in June, 1866. On the formation of Mr. Gladstone's administration in December, 1868, Lord Clarendon was re-appointed Foreign Secretary. His lordship married Katherine, daughter of first Earl of Veralam, and widow of J. F. Barham, Esq., in 1838.

**CLEASBY** (Judge of the Court of Exchequer), **BARON**.—The Hon. Sir Anthony Cleasby, born in 1804, and educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1827, and of M.A. in 1830; was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, June 10, 1831. Mr. Cleasby, who was made Q.C. in 1861, was an unsuccessful candidate for East Surrey at the general elections in July, 1852, and in April, 1859, and for the University of Cambridge in February, 1868, and was appointed one of the Barons of the Exchequer, and knighted November 2, 1868.

**CLERKENWELL EXPLOSION**.—William Desmond, Timothy Desmond, Nicholas English, James O'Neill, John O'Keefe, Michael Barratt, and Anne Justice, were committed, March 3, 1868, by Sir T. Henry at Bow Street, to take their trial for alleged participation in the attempt to liberate two Fenians from Clerkenwell prison, by blowing down the outer wall, Thursday, December 18, 1867. They were tried on an indictment of wilful murder at the Central Criminal Court, before Lord Chief Justice Cockburn and Mr. Baron Bramwell, and the trial extended over April 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, and 27. The Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, Messrs. Giffard, Q.C., Poland, and Archibald, were counsel for the Crown; and Messrs. Montague Williams, Edward Clarke, Warner Sleigh, Straight,

Keogh, and Baker Greene for the defence. All the prisoners were acquitted except Barratt, who was convicted of having actually fired the barrel of gunpowder, and was sentenced to death. His execution, the last public one in England, took place at Newgate, May 26. Six persons were killed "outright" by the explosion, six more died from its effects, according to the coroner's inquests; five, in addition, owed their deaths indirectly to this means; one young woman is in a madhouse; forty mothers were prematurely confined, and twenty of their babes died from the effects of the explosion on the women; others of the children are dwarfed and unhealthy. One mother is now a raving maniac; 120 persons were wounded; fifty went into St. Bartholomew's, Gray's Inn Lane, and King's College Hospitals; fifteen are permanently injured, with loss of eyes, legs, arms, &c.; besides £20,000 worth of damage to person and property.

**CLERKENWELL EXPLOSION RELIEF FUND.**—The Lord Mayor announced on the bench, Wednesday, January 1, 1868, that the committee had expended £1,500 towards the alleviation of the wants of the sufferers, and £3,000 towards replacing furniture and tools. A further appeal for funds was made. The first report of the committee was dated January 7. The material damage to be borne by Government was estimated at £8,000, and the personal damage, made good by private benevolence, at £10,000. The former sum, voted by Parliament, was distributed by the Relief Committee Friday and Saturday, September 4 and 5. The last awards were made Tuesday, December 22, when sums ranging between £10 and £650 were distributed.

**CLITHEROE** (English Constituency) returned two members to the House of Commons from 1558 till the passing of the Reform Act of 1832, when it was deprived of one of its members. General election, 1865: registered electors, 493. R. Fort (L.) returned unopposed. Mr. R. Fort (L.), returned at the general election in July, 1865, died July 2, 1868, and a new election took place July 15, when R. Assheton (C.) was returned unopposed. General election, November 17, 1868: registered electors, 1,550. R. Assheton (C.), 760; C. Roundell (L.), 693.

**CLONMEL** (Irish Constituency) has returned one member to the House of Commons since the Union in 1800. General election, July, 1865: registered electors, 330. J. Bagwell (L.) returned unopposed—General election, November 17, 1868: registered electors, 480. J. Bagwell (L.) returned unopposed.

**CLUBS.**—*See* CITY CARLTON, JUNIOR CARLTON, and NEW UNIVERSITY CLUB.

**CLYDE, LORD.**—*See* GLASGOW.

**COAL AND WINE DUTIES**, paid on these articles in London, are, by 31 Vict., cap. 17 (May 29, 1868), continued till July 5, 1889, to be applied, first, to completing the Holborn Valley and Viaduct, then to freeing from toll the bridges at Hampton, Kew, Kingston, Staines, and Walton-on-the-Thames, and those on the Chingford and Tottenham Mills bridges, over the Lea.

**COAL.**—The quantity of coal shipped at ports in the United Kingdom to other ports in the United Kingdom, was 10,548,532 tons in 1866, and 11,115,561 tons in 1867; the quantity of coal exported from the United Kingdom to foreign countries and British settlements abroad, was 9,635,186 tons, declared value, £4,866,838 in 1866, and 10,052,759 tons, and declared

value £5,123,140, in 1867. The quantity of imports and exports of coal in the district and port of London, in 1867 and 1868, was as follows:—

## IMPORTS.

	1867.	1868.
	Tons.	Tons.
By sea.....	3,016,416	2,981,230
By land .....	3,305,617	2,988,860
Total.....	6,322,033	5,970,090

## EXPORTS, 1868.

	Tons.	Tons.
1.—Railway-borne coal passing in transitu through district .....		287,861
2.—Sea-borne coal exported to British possessions, or to foreign parts, or to the coast ...	384,673	
Ditto, sent beyond limits by railway .....	110,665	
Ditto, by canal and inland navigation .....	47,283	
	—	542,621
3.—Railway-borne coal exported to British possessions, or to foreign parts, or to the coast ...	121,055	
Ditto, by rail beyond district.....	448	
Ditto, by canal and inland navigation .....	3,899	
	—	125,402
4.—Sea-borne coal brought into port and exported in same ships .....		10,339
Total quantity of coal conveyed beyond limits of coal-duty district during the year 1868 ...		966,223
Ditto the year 1867 .....		902,150

COBB (1815–68).—Howell Cobb, born in 1815, for some years Governor of Georgia, and Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, died at New York, Friday, October 9, 1868. He was a prominent man in the Southern States, and was a general in the army.

COBDEN CLUB, which was formed in 1866, held its first dinner under the presidency of Mr. W. E. Gladstone, July 21 in that year. The annual dinner took place at the Hop Hotel, Greenwich, Wednesday, June 24, 1868, the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P., in the chair. It has offered a gold medal for the best essay "On the best way of developing improved political and commercial relations between Great Britain and the United States of America." The essays to be sent to the honorary secretary on or before January 1, 1869; and the club reserves the liberty of publishing the successful essay. The Committee resolved to give annually a gold medal for the best essay on some public question with which Mr. Cobden's political career has been identified. The Edinburgh Cobden Club was formerly inaugurated at the New Waverley Hall, Edinburgh, Friday, December 18, 1868.

COBDEN MEMORIAL, consisting of a statue of Richard Cobden in

Sicilian marble, above 8 feet high, on a pedestal of Portland stone 15 feet high, on the site of the old turnpike gate, at the end of High Street, Camden Town, London, was unveiled Saturday, June 27, 1868, the anniversary of the repeal of the Corn Laws.

COBURG (North America).—The waters of Lake Ontario, on the north side of which this Canadian town is situated, receded nearly one hundred feet from the usual low water-mark, and returned with a loud rushing noise, Sunday, November 1, 1868. This phenomenon was repeated several times in the course of an hour.

COCKERMOUTH (English Constituency) returned two members to the House of Commons from 1640 till 1868. General election, July 1865: registered electors, 398. J. Steel (L.), Right Hon. Lord Naas (C.), returned unopposed. Mr. J. Steel (L.) died April 10, 1868, and a new election took place April 27, with the following result: Thompson, Major A. G. (C.), 170; Fletcher (L.), 144.—The Reform Act of 1867 deprived it of one of its members. General election, November 18, 1868: registered electors, 1,065. I. Fletcher (L.), 620; Hon. H. L. Bourke (C.), 388.

COCK-FIGHTING.—A number of persons were summoned and fined £2 each at Torquay, for having been present at a cock-fight in the neighbourhood, Tuesday, February 11, 1868. Mr. Edward Marsh Turnor, justice of the peace for Dartmouth, Devonshire, was amongst the defendants.

COINAGE.—The following return shows the amount of money coined at the Royal Mint every year from 1860—1867:—

Year.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Total.
1860	£3,121,709	£218,403	£37,990	£3,378,102
1861	8,190,170	209,484	273,578	8,673,232
1862	7,836,413	148,518	352,800	8,337,731
1863	6,997,212	161,172	151,648	7,310,032
1864	9,535,597	535,194	18,069	10,088,860
1865	2,367,614	501,732	57,493	2,926,839
1866	5,076,676	493,416	50,624	5,620,716
1867	496,397	193,842	33,301	723,540

—See INTERNATIONAL COINAGE.

COINS.—See MEDALS AND COINS.

COLCHESTER (English Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1295. General election, July, 1865: registered electors, 1,388; J. G. Rebow (L.), 688; T. J. Miller (C.), 647; P. O. Papillon (C.), 559. Mr. T. J. Miller retired on account of ill health, February 1, and another election took place February 16, 1867, with the following result: Karalake, E. K. (C.), 675; W. Brewer (L.), 598.—General election, November 18, 1868: registered electors, 2,990. J. G. Rebow (L.), 1,467; W. Brewer (L.), 1,417; E. K. Karalake (C.), 1,284; Col. Learmouth (C.), 1,217.

COLERAINE (Irish Constituency) has returned one member to the House of Commons since the Union in 1800. General election, July, 1865: registered electors, 274. Sir H. H. Bruce, Bart. (C.), returned unopposed.—General election, November 17, 1868: registered electors, 337. Sir H. H. Bruce, Bart. (C.), returned unopposed.



**COLERIDGE (SOLICITOR-GENERAL).**—Sir John Duke Coleridge, M.P. born in 1831, and educated at Eton and Oxford, was called to the bar in 1847. He was an unsuccessful candidate for Exeter in the Liberal interest in August, 1864, but was returned one of the members for that city at the general election in July, 1865, and was re-elected at the general election, November 18, 1868. He was made Recorder of Falmouth in 1856, Q.C. in 1861, was appointed Solicitor-General in Mr. Gladstone's administration, and was knighted in December, 1868.

**COLES v. BRISTOWE.**—See STOCK EXCHANGE.

**COLLEGE KITCHENS.**—The resident bachelors and under-graduates of Sidney College, Cambridge, walked out of hall in a body, after grace had been read, Monday, November 9, 1868, and pursued the same course every evening during the week, as a protest against the kitchen system at the college. A memorial was sent to the Master of Sidney, who replied that he regarded absence from hall as a breach of discipline, and on their return would consider the matter; whereupon they came to the determination to dine no more in the hall that term. Agitation on this subject was carried on at other colleges, and at the Union, Tuesday, November 10, the following motion was carried by 223 against 17:—"That the college kitchen system in the University is execrable, and that no permanent improvement can be expected until irresponsible cooks exchange their practical monopoly for the position of college servants."

**COLLIER (ATTORNEY-GENERAL).**—Sir Robert Porrett Collier, M.P., born in 1817, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1843, and received a patent of precedence in 1854. He was elected one of the members, in the Liberal interest, for Plymouth in July, 1852, and has continued one of the representatives of that borough. He was made Solicitor-General in Lord Palmerston's second administration in October, 1863, when he was knighted; retired with Lord Russell's second administration in July, 1866, and was appointed Attorney-General in Mr. Gladstone's administration in December, 1868. He published "Treatise on Law Relative to Mines," in 1856; and "Railway Clauses, Statutes, &c., by Macnamara," in 1857.

**COLOMBO.**—See CEYLON.

**COLONIAL SOCIETY (London).**—A meeting was held at Willis's Rooms, London, at which it was resolved to provide a place of meeting for those who feel interest in colonial and Indian affairs, where authentic intelligence could be obtained, papers read, and discussions held upon subjects affecting the colonies. A provisional committee for carrying out the plan was formed. This Committee presented its report Wednesday, August 12, 1868, when Lord Bury was elected President; the Duke of Manchester, the Marquis of Normanby, Lord Lytton, Lord Milton, and the Right Hon. C. Fortescue, M.P., being vice-presidents, and a council was chosen.

**COLUMBIA (South America).**—A republic under this name formed in 1819, by the union of the Spanish colonies of New Grenada (*q.v.*), Quito, and Venezuela (*q.v.*), separated in 1831.—See BRITISH COLUMBIA.

**COMMERCE.**—See CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

**COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' SCHOOL.**—Two new wings added to this establishment at Pinner, at a cost of about £6,000, were opened by the Earl of Harrowby, in the absence of Miss Burdett Coutts, Saturday, October 31, 1868.

**COMMISSIONAIRES.**—The corps of Commissioners was permanently established in 1859, by Captain Edward Walter. Candidates for admission are required to have served in the army, navy, militia, or police; and to be in receipt of a pension, and of good character. The men support themselves by their own exertions, submitting to the discipline of the corps for the sake of the advantages obtained by organization. According to the last report, published in September, the strength of the corps, March 31, 1868, was 349, against 323 at the same date in 1867; of which 187 were in permanent employment in London, and 75 in the country; 41 posts in the eastern division, 80 in the western division, and 16 at head quarters, including staff, band, &c. The average number of sick in the year per cent. was only 1½, a state of health which, as the commanding officer truly says, "though attributable in a great degree to the constant and healthy occupation of the men, could not be maintained without the strictest sobriety on their part, and the unremitting attention of those who are charged with their superintendence." The average monthly applications for permanent employment of commissioners are 18. During the alarm consequent upon the Fenian disturbances, the corps volunteered to act as a body under their own officers. Colonel Sargent, C.B., one of the executive committees, accepted the command of the division, consisting of 200 picked and able-bodied soldiers. Several men were employed by the police magistrates of the district night and day; and on one occasion the whole of the corps received an order to parade for duty at head quarters, to which they attended at pecuniary loss to themselves, as they refused to make any claim. An application was sent from the Treasury, and men were furnished to protect the interior of the Treasury and Privy Council offices. Captain Walter secured for the sum of £5,000, six newly-built houses in Exchange Court, Strand, as the head quarters of the corps. The men pay for their own board and lodging, but it is not considered right to charge them for the superintendence which is exercised over them, and these expenses are defrayed from endowments of about £350 per annum, belonging to the corps. It is desired to raise the standard to 800 men, in which case £600 per annum will be required to pay the Adjutant, Assistant-Adjutant, and provide for various expenses attending the administration of the corps. The financial statement showed a balance of £131. 11s. 7d. at Messrs. Cox and Co.'s, March 31, 1868. A letter written by Field-Marshal Sir J. F. Burgoyne, G.C.B., was published in the *Times*, September 3, 1868, in behalf of the corps. Donations to the amount of about £1,200 had been received up to the end of 1868, towards the sum of £5,000 required to purchase the barracks of the corps, and to increase the annual revenue by £250. The effective strength of this corps, consisting of retired soldiers and sailors of Her Majesty's service, in June, was 377, while it is calculated that there is permanent employment for at least 800 men in London alone.

**COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.**—According to a return ordered to be printed by the House of Commons, July 28, 1868, there have been 177 Committees on Private Bills during the present Parliament.

**COMMONS (HOUSE OF).**—The Third Session of the Seventh Parliament of Victoria is summoned in the winter to provide for the expenses of the Abyssinian expedition.

*Tuesday, Nov. 19, 1867.*—The House of Commons meets at half-past one o'clock.—Mr. Speaker, with the House, goes up to the House of Peers to hear the Speech from the throne. (*See HOUSE OF LORDS.*)—The House

reassembles at 4 p.m., and the Address to Her Majesty is moved by Mr. Hart Dyke and seconded by Colonel Hogg. Mr. Gladstone, Sir Stafford Northcote, the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Disraeli), Mr. Horsman, Lord Stanley, Sir G. Bowyer, Mr. Newdegate, Sir P. O'Brien, Mr. P. A. Taylor, Mr. Butler Johnstone, Mr. Whalley, and Mr. Corrance, take part in the debate. The motion is agreed to without a division, and the House adjourns at 7.45 p.m.

*Wednesday, Nov. 20.*—Report of Address brought up.—House adjourns at 1.30 p.m.

*Thursday, Nov. 21.*—Discussion concerning the Fenian convicts at Manchester.—House adjourns at 6.15 p.m.

*Friday, Nov. 22.*—Various questions asked respecting arrests of Englishmen in France, and other matters.—Sir C. O'Loughlen's Libel Bill read a first time.—House adjourns at 5.30 p.m.

*Monday, Nov. 25.*—Various questions asked respecting the Papal Government and Mr. Odo Russell, and other matters.—The Metropolitan Streets Act Amendment Bill read a second time.—House adjourns at 5.45 p.m.

*Tuesday, Nov. 26.*—In Committee of Supply. Resolution agreed to, "That a sum not exceeding £2,000,000 be granted to Her Majesty towards defraying the expenses of the expedition to Abyssinia beyond the ordinary grants for 1867-8."—House adjourns at 1 a.m., Wednesday.

*Wednesday, Nov. 27.*—Second reading of the Libel Bill, moved by Sir C. O'Loughlen. Mr. Newdegate and Sir R. Collier oppose the Bill, the second reading of which is deferred.—House adjourns at 1.15 p.m.

*Thursday, Nov. 28.*—Ways and Means. The Abyssinian expedition. Financial Statement and Resolution considered in Committee, and carried after a division. Ayes 198, Noes 23.—The Metropolitan Streets Traffic Amendment Bill passed through Committee, and other Bills read a first time.—House adjourns at 12.45 a.m., Friday.

*Friday, Nov. 29.*—Mr. Jacob Bright takes his seat for Manchester.—Questions asked concerning the New Courts of Justice and other matters.—Observations respecting the conversion of guns and other topics.—Questions asked concerning the payment of rates.—Mr. Hunt moves, "That the Contract for the Conveyance of Mails between this country, India, China, and Japan, with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company be approved;" carried after a division by 55 to 13.—House adjourns at 10.30 p.m.

*Saturday, Nov. 30.*—The Metropolitan Streets Act Amendment Bill, and the East London Museum (Site) Bill, read a third time and passed.—The Income Tax Bill, and the Consolidated Fund (£2,000,000) Bill, read a second time.—The House adjourns at 12.30 p.m.

*Monday, Dec. 2.*—Mr. T. T. Paget takes his seat for Leicestershire (South).—Questions asked concerning the conveyance of troops and other matters.—House adjourns at 5.30 p.m.

*Tuesday, Dec. 3.*—Right Hon. E. S. Gordon takes his seat for Thetford.—Motion for an Address respecting "Remission of Sentences," by Mr. Newdegate. Mr. Gathorne Hardy and Sir G. Bowyer oppose the motion, which is withdrawn.—Income Tax Bill and Consolidated Fund (£2,000,000) Bill read a third time and passed.—House adjourns at 7.15 p.m.

*Thursday, Dec. 5.*—Question asked concerning the Foreign Office, in connection with the Abyssinian expedition.—House adjourns at 7 p.m.

*Friday, Dec. 6.*—Mr. Layard moves, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty that she will be graciously pleased to give directions that there be laid before this House a copy of the Correspondence between Dr. Beke, Mr. Purday, Mr. Palgrave, and the Foreign Office, referred to in the letter from Dr. Beke to Lord Clarendon, dated June 11, 1866, published in a recent Blue Book." Lord Stanley speaks on the motion, to which Mr. Newdegate proposes an amendment. Motion agreed to.—House adjourns at 7 p.m.

*Saturday, Dec. 7.*—Questions respecting illegal processions in Ireland, and other matters.—House adjourns at 1.45 p.m. to Feb. 13, 1868.

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*Thursday, Feb. 13, 1868.*—Mr. W. Finch takes his seat for Rutlandshire; Mr. W. Lowther, for Westmoreland.—Metropolitan Foreign Cattle Market Bill read a second time.—House adjourns at 7.30 p.m.

*Friday, Feb. 14.*—The Public Schools Bill read a second time, and the Habeas Corpus, &c. (Ireland) Bill read a first time.—House adjourns at 9.45 p.m.

*Monday, Feb. 17.*—Second reading of the Habeas Corpus Suspension (Ireland) Act Continuance Bill, moved by the Earl of Mayo. Col. French desires to know why it is limited to Ireland. Mr. Chichester Fortescue and Sir H. W. Barron protest against this Bill being read the second time without some proof that the Government is taking measures to grapple with the difficulties of Ireland. Sir C. O'Loughlen asks whether any of the ninety-six persons, stated to be in custody under the operation of this Act, have been in prison for more than twelve months. The Earl of Mayo replies in the negative, and, in answer to another question, says that Mr. Train had been arrested because papers of a very strong Fenian tendency had been found upon him. Mr. Darby Griffith considers what has been said on the opposite side of the House amounts to a moral justification of late proceedings in Ireland. The Bill is read a second time, and the Scotch Reform Bill is read a first time.—House adjourns at 9.15 p.m.

*Tuesday, Feb. 18.*—Mr. W. H. Maxwell takes his seat for Kirkcudbrightshire.—Mr. Seely obtains a Select Committee on Admiralty monies and accounts.—Industrial Schools (Ireland) Bill read a second time.—The Habeas Corpus Suspension (Ireland) Act Continuance Bill passed through Committee.—House adjourns at 11 p.m.

*Wednesday, Feb. 19.*—The Bank Holydays Bill and Life Policies Nomination Bill, read a second time.—In moving the second reading of the Compulsory Church Rates Abolition Bill, Mr. Gladstone says that it offers to Dissenters the total and absolute abolition of the principle of compulsion, but leaves the voluntary system to be advantageously applied. Mr. Henley opposes the Bill because parishes could make their own arrangements to achieve the end desired by voluntary means, without the cumbersome assistance of an Act of Parliament. Viscount Cranborne says that the provisions in the Bill for legally securing sums promised for a voluntary rate, merely put subscribers to church-rates upon the same footing as those who subscribed to missionary and other societies. Mr. Newdegate observes that the member for South Lancashire has said that the abolition of the vestry-cess has saved the Irish Establishment of the United Church; he inquires whether he considers the Church in Ireland safe at present. Mr. Hardcastle says that he will not stand in the way of what seems likely to be a settlement of this much-

vened question. Mr. Hubbard declares it has been his desire that his own Bill should come before the House, but, after comparing it with Mr. Gladstone's, he cannot object to the second reading of this Bill. Mr. Gathorne Hardy thinks its clauses will require reconsidering in many respects. Mr. Scourfield agrees with the principle of "All or nothing." Sir M. Hicks Beach expresses his satisfaction with the manner in which the Bill has been introduced. Mr. P. A. Taylor and Mr. Waldegrave Leslie speak to the same effect, and Mr. Serjeant Gaselee is of opinion that they ought to get rid of church-rates altogether. Bill read a second time.—Habeas Corpus Suspension (Ireland) Act Continuance Bill read a third time and passed.—House adjourns at 5.15 p.m.

*Thursday, Feb. 20.*—Question asked respecting the appointment of Sir H. Storks as Comptroller of the Army.—Various questions asked, and the Ecclesiastical Titles Repeal Bill is read a first time.—House adjourns at 5.45 p.m.

*Friday, Feb. 21.*—Right Hon. R. Warren takes his seat for Trinity College, Dublin; Sir W. B. Brett, for Helston.—Mr. Darby Griffith asks whether the Spanish Government has made any advance towards the settlement of the claims of the owners of the *Queen Victoria*. Lord Stanley replies that he has instructed Sir J. Crampton to urge an early settlement.—After some observations on Local Taxation by Mr. Goschen, Colonels Hogg and Sykes, and Messrs. Neville-Grenville and Harvey Lewis, the House is counted out at 8 p.m.

*Monday, Feb. 24.*—Mr. G. Melly takes his seat for Stoke-upon-Trent.—The Public Departments (Extra Receipts) Bill read a third time and passed; the Weights and Measures Metric System Bill, the Sea Fisheries Bill, the Scotch Law Courts Bill, and the London Coal and Wine Duties Continuance Bill, all read a first time, and the House adjourns at 6.30 p.m.

*Tuesday, Feb. 25.*—Mr. A. J. B. Beresford-Hope takes his seat for Cambridge University.—Ministerial statement of the resignation of the Earl of Derby by Lord Stanley.—House adjourns at 4.45 p.m.

*Friday, Feb. 28.*—Ministerial statement by Lord Stanley.—House adjourns at 4.45 p.m.

*Thursday, March 5.*—The Marquis of Lorne takes his seat for Argyllshire.—Ministerial statement by Mr. Disraeli.—The Metropolitan Tramways Bill rejected on second reading.—Second reading of the Capital Punishment within Prisons Bill moved by Mr. Gathorne Hardy. Sir George Bowyer, Messrs. Knatchbull-Hugessen, Gilpin, Newdegate, Hibbert, McLaren, and the Lord Advocate, take part in the debate; Bill read second time by 181 to 25.—The Election Petitions and Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill read a second time.—The Railway and Gas Shares Bill was withdrawn, and the Fairs (Ireland) Bill and Metropolitan Gas Amendment Bill were read a first time.—House adjourns at 8 p.m.

*Friday, March 6.*—Mr. Shaw-Lefevre calls attention to the failure of the negotiations with the United States Government for arbitration of the *Alabama* claims. Lord Stanley answers, that the matter is in a fair way of settlement, gives a clear account of the state of the question, and declares that, even supposing we had recognized the Southern States as belligerents six months too soon, the question of the *Alabama* was not thereby affected. Mr. W. E. Forster says that the question of recompense should be considered; Sir G. Bowyer states the doctrine of international law, that the subjects of a neutral country may carry on trade with a

belligerent, but that the belligerent may seize articles which are contraband of war. Mr. Sandford remarks that if the *Alabama* had been seized before starting, it would have been a questionable act. Mr. J. Stuart Mill says that writers on international law recognize the distinction between trade in contraband of war and the use of a neutral country as a base of military operations; he thinks that few in this country are prepared to deny that we owe some reparation to the United States; the amount is the question for the arbitrator or mixed commission. Mr. Gladstone states that he is not prepared to admit that reparation is due from us to the United States in the matter of the *Alabama*; and with regard to its settling a great question of international law, the concurrence of all the important powers is requisite for such a result; he owns that he is unable to perceive in what manner Mr. Seward intends to treat the question of belligerent rights.—Several Bills are read a first time.—House adjourns at 8.45 p.m.

*Monday, March 9.*—Second reading of the Representation of the People (Scotland) Bill moved by the Lord Advocate. Mr. Hadfield moves an amendment, that the Bill be read a second time that day six months. The amendment is withdrawn, and the Bill is read a second time.—The Oyster and Mussel Fisheries Bill, and other Bills, read a first time.—House adjourns at 11.30 p.m.

*Tuesday, March 10.*—Mr. Maguire, in moving for a committee on the state of Ireland enlarges on the misery and oppression suffered by the people of that country. Mr. Neate, in proposing an amendment, states that he believes that there is more misery to be found in the east end of London than in Ireland; he deprecates the proposal of chimerical schemes, which vainly raise the hopes of the tenantry of Ireland, and prevent the co-operation of landlord and tenant. Sir F. Heygate proposes another amendment, and shows that Ireland has made great advances. Lord A. Clinton asks the House to affirm that the existing system of land tenure is unsuited to the wants and circumstances of the people, and proposes an amendment to that effect. The Earl of Mayo reviews the condition of Ireland, states that he believes the feeling of disloyalty is confined to a lower class than formerly, shows that Ireland has made material progress, and that the Executive Government of Ireland is Irish, and speaks in favour of the proposed Roman Catholic University.—The County Courts (Admiralty Jurisdiction) Bill is read a first time, and the House adjourns at 1.15 a.m., Wednesday.

*Wednesday, March 11.*—Compulsory Church-Rates Abolition Bill in committee. The first clause carried by 167 to 30, and the Bill passes through committee.—House adjourns at 5.15 p.m.

*Thursday, March 12.*—Debate on Mr. Maguire's motion for a Committee on the state of Ireland resumed. Mr. Horsman says that every Government for the last fifteen years has been sounded on the question of a Roman Catholic University, but never before had dared to entertain it; he objects to the Protestant Establishment in Ireland, and alludes to the evils of the land system. Mr. Corrance considers that schemes endorsed by the members for Westminster and Birmingham have neither political economy nor common sense; they propose simply a transfer of the land from the owner to the occupier class. Mr. Lowe says that the national mind of Ireland is incapable of accepting differences of opinion as they are accepted in other countries; he examines the language in Mr. Mill's pamphlet, which conveys the idea that the Fenian is the most violent outbreak Ireland has known; he affirms that

the division of the land into small holdings is injurious, and that capital and the promotion of manufactures is required to benefit the country; he refers to the clergy of Limerick who celebrated a mass for the souls of the Fenians executed at Manchester, and then drew up a paper in which they asked for a repeal of the Union and protection. Mr. T. Hughes affirms that the Irish tenantry ought to be considered in the same category as the English copyholders. Mr. Vance supports Mr. Lowe's views. Mr. Jacob Bright rejoices that those who earned their bread by the sweat of their brow have been admitted to the franchise, though the mode of that admission has been extraordinary; he holds the representative institutions of Ireland to be a mockery. Mr. Agar Ellis cannot understand why the ascendancy of the Protestant Church should be so obnoxious to the Roman Catholics. Mr. J. Stuart Mill says this rebellion is alarming, because the discontent in Ireland rests on a background of several millions of Irish across the Atlantic; denies that, according to his plan, he would force perpetuity on unwilling tenants; perpetuity is only to be granted at a full rent; contends that political economy is only applicable to a country according to its circumstances; the sacredness of property is not violated by its being taken away for the public good, if full compensation is given; adding that the substitution of the Government for the landlord is only part of his plan, and that the possession of property in the land by the actual cultivator inspires him with industry. Mr. Gathorne Hardy asks how long Lord Russell was in office without these measures being brought forward, which are now considered so immediately requisite; denies the universality of the disaffection in Ireland, and says that he believes the land cannot be cultivated there with advantage in small holdings, as under such a system the country might fall back into the mere potato-growing, which produced famine.—The Fairs (Ireland) Bill is read a second time, and the House adjourns at 11.50 p.m.

*Friday, March 13.*—Debate on Mr. Maguire's motion for a committee on the state of Ireland resumed. Mr. Chichester Fortescue says the time has come for Parliament to make up the arrears which have accumulated in the matter of Irish legislation; he draws a distinction between a university and a college, states that he wishes to make Trinity College, Dublin, a truly national university, but deprecates the establishment of a Roman Catholic university, and declares that the question of the Irish Church Establishment holds the same place in the view of the House and of the country as Catholic emancipation did in 1829. Sir J. McKenna says that legislators make a mistake in confounding the idea of equality with that of similarity, and shows the injustice of the tax on alcohol in Ireland, where whisky is the principal drink. The O'Donoghue says that Government is again and again asked to renew the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act on account of the almost universal disaffection which lies beneath the surface of society. The people desired to till the land undisturbed upon their holdings. The only remedy he could conceive would be to substitute for a six months' tenure a thirty-one years' tenure. It was clear that the Irish Church could not rest upon its own merits. Lord C. Hamilton alludes to the countenance which the last speaker has given to Fenianism, reminds him that he sought to extol, as valiant, deeds such as shooting at a policeman behind his back, shows that the army maintained in Ireland is small by proportion even with that in a happy and prosperous country like Belgium; and declares that the agitation about the Irish Church did not originate in Ireland. Mr. H. A. Herbert affirms that the country is prosperous. Mr. Newdegate says that

the Fenian is almost exclusively a Roman Catholic movement; that it is peculiar that Government are to issue a Commission to inquire into the conduct of Protestant landlords and a Protestant Church Establishment on account of a Roman Catholic conspiracy, and alludes to the domination of the Jesuits. Mr. Bright says that the obvious remedies for the discontent of Ireland are to give the farmers of Ireland some proprietary rights, and to remove the sense of injustice caused by the existence of an alien Church. He considers that there is no country in the world in which there are only landlords and tenants, with no great manufacturing interests to absorb the population, in which the degradation of the cultivating tenant is not absolutely assured—no Fenian would be listened to by men who possessed their own farms. He states that he only proposes for the Government to buy the land in cases where men are willing to sell. In the event of disestablishing the Irish Church he thinks that the Protestants should retain their parsonage-houses and churches, but that all the churches should be free and equal. Sir Stafford Northcote replies, and the House adjourns at 12.0 a.m., Saturday.

*Monday, March 16.*—Debate on Mr. Maguire's motion for a committee on the state of Ireland resumed. Mr. Monsell says that there is a greater amount of misery in Ireland in proportion to the population than can perhaps be found in any other civilized country. Mr. Butler Johnstone remarks that the proposal of the Government is to have ascendancy and to aggravate Ultramontaniam. Mr. Gregory says it is unseemly to let our pride restrain us from concessions on account of the Fenian outrages. He would have every religion impartially assisted by the State. Mr. Conolly considers it matter for hope that the crotchets of certain members have been demolished, alluding more particularly to that of Mr. Mill. Mr. W. H. Gladstone says that legislation on the subject of tenant-right must be directed towards making it equal over all parts of the country; that as the tenant in Ireland made the improvements, he ought to have security that he will reap advantage from his expenditure. Mr. De la Poer thinks that if any Church is established by law it ought to be the Church of the people. Mr. Bruen contends that the plans put forward by Messrs. Mill and Bright amount to fixity of tenure, and will lead to the evils of over-crowding. Viscount Castlereasse cannot regard the proposal to found a Roman Catholic university as serious; the whole Roman Catholic laity demanded the disestablishment of the Church. Mr. Synan declares the result of the present system of land tenure is to cause men to deposit their savings in joint-stock banks instead of making improvements on their farms. Mr. Kendall inquires of the gentlemen opposite with what right they can call upon the Government for immediate action in the case of the Irish Church. Mr. Gladstone says the Government has failed to realize the approach of a crisis in the affairs of Ireland. The opinion of Europe is that England has not done right to Ireland. He affirms that idle as the sentiment *vos populi vos Dei* may be under many circumstances, the profound and lasting convictions of a people are not formed without containing much of truth, and we have even seen the disease of Fenianism overflow into England. He asks what ground there can be for imputing to free trade the grievances of Ireland. He does not believe in Mr. Mill's or Mr. Bright's plans; with regard to the latter there are difficulties in laying certain functions on the State. To obtain the settlement of the question of the Irish Church it must cease to exist as a State Church, which great operation must be effected with due respect to proprietary rights. Mr. Disraeli says that he may consider himself very unfortunate, in that the crisis of a controversy which has lasted 700 years should



have come just when he happens to be Minister, and that Mr. Gladstone did not feel the necessity for any violent course when he was in power. He declares, If the enjoyment of university education by the Roman Catholics is to be delayed till they have settled their affairs with Trinity College, Dublin, years and years will elapse, and that the Government would have produced measures with regard to the land question if Fenianism had not existed. He asks whether endowment is opposed to the character of the people of these isles, and states that the country alone can decide upon such a recommendation as Mr. Bright's. The destruction of the Irish Church would deprive a country, in which there is much complaint of absenteeism, of many valuable residents, and would add immensely to the discord already existing. After showing that a policy is not wise which commences by outraging the feelings and humiliating the pride of 1,500,000 loyal, intelligent, and wealthy men, he expresses the belief that we are on the eve of a policy for Ireland which will reconcile races, settle a community, and terminate the sorrows of afflicted centuries. The motion and amendment are withdrawn.—The Oyster and Mussel Fisheries Bill is read a second time, and the House adjourns at 2 a.m., Tuesday.

*Tuesday, March 17.*—Reformatory Schools (Ireland) Bill and Contagious Diseases Amendment Bill read a first time.—Some votes taken in committee of supply for army, navy, &c.—County Courts (Admiralty Jurisdiction) Bill read a second time, and House adjourns at 8 p.m.

*Wednesday, March 18.*—Second reading of the Sale of Liquors on Sunday Bill, moved by Mr. J. A. Smith, who says it is admitted that drunkenness is more general on Sunday than on any other day. Mr. Locke contends that attempts to make people sober by legislation must fail. After a debate the Bill is referred to a select committee, and the House adjourns at 5.30 p.m.

*Thursday, March 19.*—Supply: Army and Navy Estimates considered in committee. Votes taken for (1.) 67,120 men and boys, sea and coast guard service, including 14,700 Royal Marines; and (2.) £2,000,000 on account of Navy Services, agreed to.—First reading of the Representation of the People (Ireland) Bill, moved by the Earl of Mayo is agreed to, and the House adjourns at 11.45 p.m.

*Friday, March 20.*—Mr. Gladstone gives notice of his intention to submit to the House a motion on the subject of the Church in Ireland.—Mr. W. E. Forster calls attention to the law of expatriation.—Supply considered in committee. Vote taken. Army Estimates: £4,000,000 on account of army services (effective services, £3,440,000; non-effective services, £560,000).—The House adjourns at 12.30 a.m., Saturday.

*Monday, March 23.*—Mr. E. A. Leatham takes his seat for Huddersfield.—Mr. Gladstone states that his motion on the Church in Ireland will be in the form of three resolutions, to the effect—1. That the Church should cease to exist as an establishment, due regard being paid to personal rights. 2. That it is expedient to prevent the creation of new personal interests pending the decision of Parliament. 3. That Her Majesty be prayed to place at the disposal of Parliament her interest in the temporalities.—Army Estimates considered in committee. Votes taken for 133,691 men from April 1, 1868, to March 31, 1869, and £16,455,450. Sir J. Pakington states that the army expenditure will not involve £15,500,000, as had been stated in the press; deductions would reduce it to £13,699,455. The Marquis of Hartington remarks that since last year the expenditure has increased by £1,240,670. General Peel accounts for this by increased pay, expenditure

in arms, &c. Mr. Otway speaks of the annual increase of the expenditure, the great cost of our army, considering its small size, the large number of employes in, and the circumlocation of, the War Office.—The Land Writs Registration (Scotland) Bill, and the Marine Mutiny Bill, read a second time, and the House adjourns at 1 a.m., Tuesday.

*Tuesday, March 24.*—Mr. Samuelson moves for a select committee to inquire into the provisions for giving scientific instruction to the industrial classes.—Boundaries Bill read a first time, London Coal and Wine Duties Continuance Bill carried into committee by 147 to 33, and the Compulsory Church Rates Abolition Bill read a third time and passed—Ayes 131, Noes 28, and the House adjourns at 1.30 a.m., Wednesday.

*Wednesday, March 25.*—The Grand Jury Cess (Ireland) Bill rejected on second reading by 70 to 57, the Mutiny Bill read a second time, and Tancred's Charity Bill rejected on its second reading by 83 to 69.—House adjourns at 5.45 p.m.

*Thursday, March 26.*—Army Estimates considered in committee, on the items of £58,000 for Yeomanry Cavalry, and £285,000 for Volunteer Corps. An increase of the Capitation grant asked for Volunteers, and allusion made to the fact that Yeomanry received pay. Answered by the statement that the latter were from home for eight days, with their horses. Lord Elcho feels that it is not desirable that the public should hear that commanding officers of volunteers come to the House asking for money.—Mutiny Bill in committee. Motion for abolition of flogging in the army carried by 152 against 127.—Election Petitions and Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill, in committee.—House adjourns at 1.45 a.m., Friday.

*Friday, March 27.*—Mr. S. Carter takes his seat for Coventry.—Observations on Compulsory Pilotage (Mr. Candlish), the British Museum (Mr. Gregory), and system of Government in India (Lord W. Hay).—The Report of the Committee of Supply agreed to, and the Consolidated Fund (£6,000,000) Bill read a third time and passed. The House adjourns at 1.45 a.m., Saturday.

*Monday, March 30.*—Mr. Gladstone moves that the Acts (39 & 40 Geo. III., c. 67; 3 & 4 Will. IV., c. 37; 1 & 2 Vict., c. 109; and 1 Will. & Mary, c. 6), relating to the established Church in Ireland, be read. Colonel Stuart Knox moves that the 5th article in the Act of Union be read. Mr. H. S. Surtees moves that the portion of the Act of William and Mary, which now applied to the Coronation Oath of Her Majesty, be read. Mr. Gladstone, in a long speech, moves that the House resolve itself into a committee to consider these Acts. Lord Stanley moves an amendment to the effect that modifications in the temporalities of the Irish Church may appear to be expedient, but that any consideration tending to its disestablishment shall be reserved for a new Parliament.—The Hon. E. O'Neill, Mr. Pollard Urquhart, Mr. Laing, &c., take part in the debate.—The Reformatory Schools (Ireland) Bill read a second time, and the House adjourns at 12.30 a.m., Tuesday.

*Tuesday, March 31.*—The Mutiny Bill and the Marine Mutiny Bill are read a third time and passed.—Debate on Mr. Gladstone's motion continued. Mr. G. Hardy, Mr. Goschen, Mr. Schreiber, Mr. Bright, &c., take part in the debate, and the House adjourns at 12.5 a.m., Wednesday.

*Wednesday, April 1.*—Second reading of the Libel Bill, and of the Religious Buildings Sites Bill.—The Electric Telegraphs Bill read a first time.—Artisans and Labourers' Dwellings Bill in committee.—The House adjourns at 5.50 p.m.

*Thursday, April 2.*—Colonel Greville Nugent calls attention to the bad accommodation for members in the House.—Debate on Mr. Gladstone's motion resumed. Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Henley, Gen. Peel, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Horsfall, Mr. Osborne, and Sir S. Northcote, take part in the debate.—Civil Service Estimates considered in committee: £1,200,000 voted for the Civil Service.—House adjourns at 12.15 a.m. Friday.

*Friday, April 3.*—Debate on Mr. Gladstone's motion continued. Mr. Coleridge, Earl of Mayo, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Disraeli, and Mr. Gladstone, take part in the debate.—Division on Lord Stanley's amendment: for, 270; against, 330. Division on Mr. Gladstone's motion for the House to go into committee: ayes, 328; noes, 272.—House adjourns at 3.15 a.m., Saturday, till April 20.

*Monday, April 20.*—Hon. W. H. P. Carington takes his seat for Chipping Wycombe, and Mr. H. C. Lopes, for Launceston.—Civil Service Estimates considered in committee.—Boundary Bill, and some other Bills, read a second time, and the House adjourns at 12.30 a.m., Tuesday.

*Tuesday, April 21.*—Mr. Shaw Lefevre obtains leave to bring in a Bill to amend the law with respect to the property of married women.—Some Bills are read a second and others a third time, and the House adjourns at 11.30 p.m.

*Wednesday, April 22.*—The Burials (Ireland) Bill, and the Sunday Trading Bill, read a second time, and the House adjourns at 5.15 p.m.

*Thursday, April 23.*—The Chancellor of the Exchequer makes his financial statement (*see* BUDGET, p. 97, *ante*).—The vote continuing the duty on tea was passed.—Sir Stafford Northcote introduces the Government of India Act Amendment Bill, and another Bill on India, both of which are read a first time, and the House adjourns at 11.15 p.m.

*Friday, April 24.*—Discussion on the Cretan Insurrection.—Mr. Goldney's resolution that the expenses of the Copyhold, Inclosure, Tithe, and Charity Commissioners ought not to be borne by the public—division: for, 106; against, 105. The Religious Buildings Sites Bill, and other measures, read a third time and passed, and the House adjourns at 12.45 a.m., Saturday.

*Monday, April 27.*—House in committee on the Established Church (Ireland). Resolution proposed:—"That it is necessary that the Established Church of Ireland should cease to exist as an Establishment, due regard being had to all personal interests, and to all individual rights of property" (Mr. Gladstone). Mr. Watkin states his intention to withdraw his amendment, that, "after the word 'that,' insert, 'while this committee considers that the future position of the Established Church in Ireland should be finally decided upon by the Reformed Parliament, to be convened at the earliest period after the electoral revision of the present year, it now resolves that.'" Sir F. Heygate proposes an amendment: "To leave out from the first word 'That' to the end of the question, in order to add the words 'So long as the union between Great Britain and Ireland continues to exist, it is just and consistent that the principle of the Established Church should be maintained in Ireland, and its endowments on a scale suitable to

the wants of the population." Mr. Gorst, Capt. Grosvenor, Mr. Dyke, Mr. Dillwyn, Mr. Walrond, Mr. Gilpin, Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson, Mr. Agar Ellis, Sir P. O'Brien, Mr. Karslake, Mr. Allen, Mr. Bentinck, The O'Donoghue, General Peel, Mr. Horsman, and Lord J. Manners take part in the debate. Colonel Barttelot moves the adjournment of the debate, and the House adjourns at 1 a.m., Tuesday.

*Tuesday, April 28.*—Mr. A. G. Thomson takes his seat for Cookermouth, and Viscount Mahon for Leominster.—House in committee on the Irish Church question; adjourned debate. Colonel Barttelot, Mr. Barton, Mr. Adderley, Mr. Pease, Viscount Royston, Mr. Bagwell, Mr. Vance, Mr. Denman, Colonel Hogg, The Marquis of Hartington, Mr. Mowbray, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Whalley, and Mr. Rearden, take part in the debate.—The Sea Fisheries (Ireland) Bill read a first time, and the House adjourns at 1 a.m., Wednesday.

*Wednesday, April 29.*—The Railway and Joint Stock Companies' Accounts Bill read a second time, and the County Financial Boards Bill is rejected on its second reading by 154 to 46, and the House adjourns at 5.45 p.m.

*Thursday, April 30.*—Mr. W. E. Welby takes his seat for Lincolnshire (South); Mr. E. Turner, for Grantham; Hon. A. Walsh, for Radnorshire; and Mr. J. W. Miles, for Bristol.—House in committee on the Established Church (Ireland): Sir M. Hicks Beach, Sir C. O'Loughlen, Sir W. Heathcote, Mr. Cowper, Mr. S. Cave, Mr. Baxter, Mr. Innes, Lord E. Cavendish, Lord C. Hamilton, Mr. Rearden, Sir J. Hay, Mr. G. Young, Mr. Walpole, Lord Elcho, Mr. Gladstone take part in the debate. Amendment withdrawn; main question put; committee divides: ayes, 330; noes, 265.—House adjourns at 3 a.m., Friday till Monday.

*Monday, May 4.*—Mr. T. Ramsay takes his seat for Stirling district of Burghs; Viscount Ingestre, for Stamford; Mr. E. Leigh Pemberton, for Kent (Eastern Division).—Ministerial statement, by Mr. Disraeli, who announces that her Majesty declined to accept the resignation tendered by the Ministry in consequence of the vote on the preceding Friday morning, and that they would dissolve Parliament so soon as public business would admit. Mr. Gladstone's remaining resolutions are postponed. Some votes taken in committee of supply, the increase of 2d. in the Income Tax being agreed to. The House adjourns at 11.30 p.m.

*Tuesday, May 5.*—Discussion on the Ministerial statement of Monday raised by Mr. Gladstone.—Lord Eustace Cecil moves an address to the Crown to inquire into military education. Motion agreed to.—Mr. Fawcett moves a resolution relative to the East Indian Civil Service Examinations, with the view of placing natives on an equality with the British. Mr. Trevelyan opposes; explaining that the natives may be equal in intellectual capacity, but that they are inferior in *morale* to the British. Mr. Neate, Colonel Sykes, and Sir Stafford Northcote, take part in the debate, and the motion is withdrawn.—House adjourns at 12.45 a.m., Wednesday.

*Wednesday, May 6.*—The Mines Assessment Bill, the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Court Bill, and the Cotton Statistics Bill, are read a second time; the Artisans and Labourers' Dwellings Bill is considered in committee; and the House adjourns at 3.45 p.m.

*Thursday, May 7.*—The House meets at four, and after the usual notices and questions, goes into committee on Mr. Gladstone's Resolutions on the Established Church (Ireland). Mr. Gladstone moves the second resolution,—“That, subject to the foregoing considerations, it is expedient to prevent

the creation of new personal interests by the exercise of any public patronage, and to confine the operations of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of Ireland to objects of immediate necessity, or such as involve individual rights, pending the final decision of Parliament." Mr. Hardy having declared the intention of the Government to meet the remaining resolutions with a simple negative, not putting the House to the trouble of dividing, it is carried. Mr. Gladstone then moves the third resolution,—“That an humble Address be presented to her Majesty, humbly to pray that, with a view to preventing, by legislation during the present session, the creation of new personal interests through the exercise of any public patronage, her Majesty would be graciously pleased to place at the disposal of Parliament her interest in the temporalities of the archbishoprics, bishoprics, and other ecclesiastical dignitaries and benefices in Ireland, and in the custody thereof;”—which is also carried. Mr. Leing having withdrawn a resolution of which he had given notice, Mr. Sinclair Aytoun in a short speech proposes the following resolution:—“That when the Anglican Church in Ireland is disestablished and disendowed, it is right and necessary that the grant to Maynooth and the *Regium Donum* be discontinued, and that no part of the secularized funds of the Anglican Church, or any State funds whatever, be applied in any way, or under any form, to the endowment or furtherance of the Roman Catholic religion in Ireland, or to the establishment or maintenance of Roman Catholic denominational schools or colleges.” It is seconded by Mr. Lamont, and gives rise to a scene of great confusion, in which different sections of the majority in favour of Mr. Gladstone’s resolutions appeared in open conflict. After a discussion, in which the Attorney-General for Ireland, Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Ayrton, Mr. Whalley, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Serjeant Gaselee, Mr. Bright, Sir J. Fergusson, Sir G. Grey, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. J. Hardy, Mr. Cogan, and Mr. Clay took part, Mr. Whitbread proposed as an amendment,—“When legislative effect shall have been given to the first resolution of this committee respecting the Established Church in Ireland, it is right and necessary the grant to Maynooth and the *Regium Donum* be discontinued.” Mr. Aytoun’s motion having been rejected by ayes 85, noes 196, Mr. Whitbread’s amendment was about to be put, when Mr. Lamont moved the addition of the following words:—“And that no part of the secularized funds of the Anglican Church be applied in any way or in any form to the endowment or furtherance of the Roman Catholic religion, or any other religious body in Ireland, or to the establishment or maintenance of any denominational schools or colleges.” To which Mr. Gladstone proposed the further addition of the words “due regard being had to personal interests.” After some discussion, the addition of the words proposed by Mr. Gladstone was agreed to, whereupon Mr. Greene proposed as a further amendment to insert the words “That no part of the endowments of the Anglican Church be applied to the endowment of the institutions of other religious communities.” Mr. Greene’s amendment having been rejected—for 97, against 132—Mr. Whitbread’s resolution was agreed to in the following amended form:—“That when legislative effect shall be given to the first resolution of this Committee respecting the Established Church of Ireland, it is right and necessary that the grant to the College of Maynooth and the *Regium Donum* shall be discontinued, due regard being had to all personal interests.” Mr. Gladstone having moved that the chairman report the resolutions to the House, Mr. Disraeli replied,—I do not rise to oppose the reporting of these resolutions, but I think that what has occurred to-night will indicate to the House what will occur in future, and will show the country that those who have introduced these resolutions to

the House have only introduced into this country the elements of confusion. The remark elicits a violent speech from Mr. Bright, followed by an animated discussion, in which Lord John Manners, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Disraeli, and Mr. Newdegate join, when the chairman is ordered to report the resolutions to the House, and the resolutions are agreed to.—The second reading of the Representation of the People (Ireland) Bill is moved by the Earl of Mayo. Mr. C. Fortescue thinks the County Franchise cannot be maintained at its present figure of £12, though a £4 rating is not objectionable for the boroughs. He cannot assent to the proposed redistribution of seats. Colonel French announces that he will not move the deferring the reading of the Bill as he had intended. Mr. Rearden has a motion on the paper declaring the expediency of an Irish Reform Bill providing for residential manhood suffrage and vote by ballot, but will not oppose the second reading. Messrs. P. Dawson, Pim, Vance, Brady, Esmonde, O'Beirne, Morris, Staurope, Serjeant Barry, Col. Greville-Nugent, Sir H. Bruce, Sir J. Grey, and the Earl of Mayo take part in the debate, and the Bill is read a second time.—The Vagrant Act Amendment Bill passed its second reading, and the House adjourned at 1.25 a.m., Friday.

*Friday, May 8.*—Debate on Mr. O. Beirne's motion on the army fortifications, dockyards, and naval arsenals.—The Artisans and Labourers' Dwellings Bill read a third time and passed, and the House adjourns at 12.30 a.m., Saturday.

*Monday, May 11.*—Navy estimates considered in committee. Motion made and question proposed by Mr. Corry, "That a sum not exceeding £3,036,634 be granted to her Majesty to defray the charge of wages to seamen and marines, which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st of March, 1869." Mr. Corry advocates the necessity of maintaining an unarmoured fleet for service at the colonies, &c., for the protection of commerce, &c., as well as an armoured fleet, for the defence of our shores, and declares that the efficiency and sanitary condition of the navy are highly satisfactory. Some votes are taken, and the House adjourns at 1 a.m., Tuesday.

*Tuesday, May 12.*—Viscount Royston (Controller of the Household) brings her Majesty's answer to the address of the House on the subject of the Established Church in Ireland.—Discussion on Public Accounts and Local Charges on Real Property.—House in Committee on the County Court (Admiralty) Jurisdiction Bill.—Debate on the second reading of the Military at Elections Bill.—House adjourns at 1.45 a.m., Wednesday.

*Wednesday, May 13.*—Second reading of the Weights and Measures (metric system) Bill; carried by 217 to 65.—Debate on the second reading of the Oxford and Cambridge Universities Bill adjourned, and the House adjourns at 5.55 p.m.

*Thursday, May 14.*—House in Committee on the Boundary Bill, which is referred to a Select Committee.—Civil Service Estimates considered in Committee; various votes taken.—The Established Church (Ireland) Suspensory Bill, moved by Mr. Gladstone, is, after discussion, read a first time; and the House adjourns at 1 a.m., Friday.

*Friday, May 15.*—Sir C. O'Loughlen moves an address on the subject of a royal residence in Ireland; motion withdrawn.—Several votes taken for the Civil Service, and the House adjourns at 12.30 a.m., Saturday.

*Monday, May 18.*—Mr. Baxter's motion, that ten English boroughs with populations under 5,000 should be disfranchised, to provide the additional

seats for Scotland, is carried by 217 to 196.—In Committee on the Representation of the People (Scotland) Bill, Mr. Bouverie proposes to omit the rate-paying clause : carried against ministers by 118 to 96.—Mr. Disraeli obtained the adjournment of the Committee till the 25th, for the Government to consider the course they should adopt.—Several votes taken in Supply on Civil Service Estimates, and the House adjourns at 12.45 a.m., Tuesday.

*Tuesday, May 19.*—Mr. Trevelyan moves resolutions with respect to the sale and purchase of commissions in the army ; and, after a debate, they are withdrawn.—Motion by Mr. Acland for a Select Committee on Agriculture.—Some Bills read a first time, and the House adjourns at 1.15 a.m., Wednesday.

*Wednesday, May 20.*—Sir C. O'Loughlen's Libel Bill considered in Committee.—The County Courts (Admiralty Jurisdiction) Bill read a third time and passed.—Other Bills forwarded a stage.—House adjourns at 5.55 p.m.

*Thursday, May 21.*—Ministerial statement on the Representation of the People (Scotland) Bill, by Mr. Disraeli.—Election Petitions and Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill considered in committee, and other Bills forwarded a stage ; and the House adjourns at 1.15 a.m., Friday.

*Friday, May 22.*—Second reading of the Established Church (Ireland) Suspensory Bill moved by Mr. Gladstone. He states his objections to the proposal for a Roman Catholic University, and says that he does not propose to endow any other church, and that the Maynooth grant and Regium Donum may be discontinued. He asks the House, why it resists a proposition to put a stop to new vested interests ? Mr. Gathorne Hardy objects to the Bill as an attempt to paralyze the action of the Church in Ireland before any real decision has been come to with respect to it. The Bill is unjust to the clergy. There is a Commission sitting on the subject, and this is an attack really on the united Church of England and Ireland. He moves that the Bill be read a second time this day six months. Mr. Lawson asks whether it is not worth while to prevent the creation of new bishoprics in provinces where only three or four per cent. of the population are members of the Established Church. The Bill would properly preserve all private rights. Sir F. Heygate believes that if the decision of the House is against the Church in Ireland, it will be reversed in the country. The anomalies of the Church, which Mr. Gladstone had spoken against, did not exist in Ulster. Mr. Liddell does not believe, from experience in Ireland, that the peasants have any strong feeling against the Established Church. The endowment of the Roman Catholics, if done thirty years ago, might have brought peace to Ireland and England. Mr. Synan says that the minority, of which the Established Church in Ireland is the Church, comprises nearly all the landed interest of the country. Let the zeal of the Protestant Church, as among the Presbyterians, supply its own religious teaching. Is not the preservation of the Irish Church for the sake of the English Church the doing of a wrong that good may come ? Mr. Verner says Mr. Gladstone appears to have given himself over to the Ultramontanes and Voluntaries. The proportion of English Churchmen in Ireland now was greater than in 1834. This measure would outrage Protestants and disappoint Roman Catholics. Mr. Whalley denies that the Church is part of the Constitution of England. If they cannot prevent Popery—the greatest curse of humanity—from assuming power, give way. He wants no Establishment : the Protestant Church can support itself.

Mr. Karlake remarks that Mr. Whalley is an instance of the strange supporters which the Bill has met with. He asks for a precedent for this Bill, which is preventing necessary legislation. Mr. Serjeant Barry, speaking as a Roman Catholic, declares that, in supporting the present Bill, he and his Roman Catholic fellow-subjects are not lending themselves to any attack upon Protestantism in any form. He believes that passing the Bill will go far towards creating a healthy tone of public opinion in Ireland. The Attorney-General for Ireland, as an Irish member, confidently appeals to the people of England against this wicked attempt. Mr. Murphy, as a Roman Catholic member, says that the question, as presented to the people of Ireland, is whether the Church of a minority is to be continued as a type of hereditary political ascendancy. Lord Elcho observes that, logically, the principle of religious equality will lead to the disestablishment of the Church in Scotland and England, and to the repeal of the Union, and refers to a notice given of a motion by Sir C. O'Loughlen to the effect that the Sovereign, after the passing of this Act, shall not be required to take the oath against transubstantiation, &c. Mr. W. E. Forster says that the Irish will desire to preserve the union on the principle of political equality. The majority of the people are against the Irish Church Establishment. In England, the majority, even of the Dissenters, desire the preservation of the Church. The strength of the Church is in her parochial system. Mr. Disraeli says that appropriations of property devoted to spiritual purposes have always ended in the benefit of individuals; and that no proposition has been made by the Government to endow a Roman Catholic university, or pay the Roman Catholic clergy. He conceives that a perfect enjoyment of their religion, and the capabilities of individuals sustaining their religious privileges in the courts of law, constitute religious equality. Nor was it a proposition of the Government to increase the Regium Donum. This attempt to satisfy a portion of the people of Ireland, now the majority, will give discontent to another portion. The case of Scotland is different. In his opinion, this movement will bring about a crisis in England. He believes that there is a strong feeling in the country that Mr. Gladstone has embarked on a dangerous enterprise. Mr. Gladstone, after replying to statements of the Secretary of State for the Home Department and Prime Minister, says that his party hold of the Church of England that, in the main, it is good as an Establishment, existing under circumstances which enable it to perform its duties, but that it is bad in Ireland. The experience of three centuries has proved its action to be hopeless in fulfilment of its work. He believes it to be for the advantage of the Church of England that this controversy should be ended, and concludes by combating the notion that the House of Lords ought to have been consulted, by resolution or address, before sending to them a Bill of this nature. The Earl of Mayo denies that he ever proposed endowment by the State for religious purposes; but he reminds the House that the Maynooth grant and Regium Donum have been lately increased, and considers that line of policy ought to be continued. Division on second reading: ayes, 312; noes, 258; and the House adjourns at 1.45 a.m., Saturday.

*Monday, May 25.*—Committee on the Representation of the People (Scotland) Bill, the Lord Advocate proposed and carried a motion restoring the rating clause. Mr. Baxter's resolution to give four representatives to Glasgow, is met by an amendment for substituting three, and the amendment is carried by 261 to 222. Sir J. Palk's motion that the number of members in England and Ireland should not be reduced, is rejected by 262 to 95; and the House adjourns at 1.30 a.m., Tuesday.



*Tuesday, May 26.*—Various questions put respecting outrages in Japan, riots at Ashton, &c.; and a motion made for a commission on colliery accidents.—House having adjourned till Thursday, is counted out at 7.30 p.m.

*Thursday, May 28.*—House in committee on the Representation of the People (Scotland) Bill. Mr. Graham's amendment on the question "Glasgow to return three members," that it shall be divided into three districts, each to return one, is rejected by 185 to 244. Votes taken in Supply for civil services, and the House adjourns at 1.30 a.m., Friday.

*Friday, May 29.*—Discussions respecting the New Law Courts, the dissolution of the House, the Murphy riots, &c.—Motion for a copy of the Declaration against Transubstantiation, by Sir C. O'Loughlen.—Civil Service Estimates.—House adjourns at 1 a.m., Saturday.

*Thursday, June 4.*—House in committee on the Civil Service Estimates, various sums voted for Education, &c.; and the House adjourns at 1.45 a.m., Friday.

*Friday, June 5.*—The Thames Embankment (Chelsea) Bill, read a third time and passed.—Mr. Aytoun's amendment in Committee of Established Church (Ireland) Suspensory Bill, for withdrawing all Payments to Maynooth, rejected by 185 to 109.—During discussion on the second reading of the Metropolitan Board of Works Loan Bill, the House is counted out at 9.45 p.m.

*Monday, June 8.*—Sir A. E. Guinness, Bart., takes his seat for the city of Dublin.—The Representation of the People (Scotland) Bill carried through Committee.—The Boundary Bill considered in Committee and adjourned.—The Regulation of Railways Bill, and other Bills, read a second time; and the House adjourns at 12.45 a.m., Tuesday.

*Tuesday, June 9.*—Motion for an Address on the best means of settling her Majesty's territory between Lake Superior and the Pacific, &c., by Sir H. Verney.—House is counted out at 8.20 p.m.

*Wednesday, June 10.*—The Revenue Officers' Disabilities Removal Bill is read a second time.—Second reading of the Married Women's Property Bill (Mr. Shaw Lefevre, Mr. Russell Gurney, Mr. Stuart Mill). Amendment proposed by Mr. Lopes, that the Bill be read that day six months: he denies that the Bill will be any real protection to women. Mr. Karslake thinks it a most revolutionary measure. Mr. Headlam says the present state of things is a serious evil among the working classes. Messrs. Mally, Jacob Bright, Lowe, and the Attorney General, Messrs. J. S. Mill, Deaman, Shaw Lefevre, and Viscount Galway speak in the debate. Division: ayes, 123; noes, 123. Mr. Speaker, according to custom, declares himself with the ayes, and the Bill is read second time. Some other Bills are read a first time, and the House adjourns at 5.55 p.m.

*Thursday, June 11.*—First reading of the Registration Bill moved by Mr. G. Hardy.—The Boundary Bill, Representation of the People (Scotland) Bill, and other Bills, pass through Committee; and the House adjourns at 12.30 a.m., Friday.

*Friday, June 12.*—Questions put respecting Ex-Governor Eyre and his expenses, &c.—The Court of Session (Scotland) Bill, and other Bills, read a second time; and the House adjourns at 2 a.m., Saturday.

*Monday, June 15.*—The Representation of the People (Ireland) Bill passes through Committee.—The Government of India Act Amendment Bill, the Governor General of India Bill, and the Registration Bill, are read a second time; and the Petroleum Act Amendment Bill in committee.—The House adjourns at 11 a.m. Tuesday.

*Tuesday, June 16.*—House in committee on the Public Schools (recommitted) Bill.—Motion by Mr. Bright for an Address with reference to examining into the prevailing discontent of Nova Scotia. Division: ayes, 87; noes, 183.—Debate on the second reading of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill adjourned after a division.—The Established Church (Ireland) Suspensory Bill read a third time and passed, and the House adjourns at 1.15 a.m., Wednesday.

*Wednesday, June 17.*—Second reading of the Turnpike Trusts Bill moved by Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen. Bill withdrawn.—Second reading of the Municipal Corporations (Metropolis) Bill moved by Mr. Stuart Mill. Debate adjourned. Some Bills are forwarded a stage, and the House adjourns at 5.55 p.m.

*Thursday, June 18.*—House in committee on the Representation of the People (Ireland) Bill. Committee divides on the question whether the Dublin University and Queen's University shall jointly return two members for the future. Division: ayes, 173; noes, 183. The Government having withdrawn all the clauses respecting the redistribution of seats, and divisions having taken place on other matters, the Bill passes through committee.—The Electric Telegraphs Bill is read a second time, and the Representation of the People (Scotland) Bill is read a third time and passed.

*Friday, June 19.*—The House counted out at 4.15 p.m.

*Monday, June 22.*—Lords amendments in the Sea Fisheries Bill agreed to after some divisions.—The Representation of the People (Ireland) Bill passes through committee. Several Bills are forwarded a stage and some read a third time, and the House adjourns at 1.30 a.m., Tuesday.

*Tuesday, June 23.*—Motion for a Commission on the Army Reserve, by Lord Elcho. Motion withdrawn after a debate. Some Bills forwarded a stage and others withdrawn, and the House adjourns at 1.45 a.m., Wednesday.

*Wednesday, June 24.*—Second reading of the Elementary Education Bill moved by Mr. Bruce. Bill withdrawn.—Sea Fisheries (Ireland) Bill read a second time, and the House adjourns at 5.50 p.m.

*Thursday, June 25.*—Mr. W. W. Heygate takes his seat for Stamford.—House in committee on the Civil Service Estimates. Various sums agreed to for the Post Office Packet Account, &c., &c. In committee on the Election Petitions and Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill. Amendment proposed by Mr. Craufurd to leave out (in the Establishment of Courts of Election Clauses) "Court of Common Pleas," in order to insert the words "House of Commons." For, 158; against, 178.—The Representation of the People (Ireland) Bill is read a third time and passed, and the House adjourns at 1.45 a.m., Friday.

*Friday, June 26.*—House in committee on the Metropolitan Foreign Cattle Market Bill. Debate adjourned. Some Bills forwarded a stage, and the House adjourns at 12.30 a.m., Saturday.

*Monday, June 29.*—Sir C. Russell moves "That it is expedient to employ in Government situations non-commissioned officers and privates, discharged from the Army, with good character.—Discussion on the new Law Courts.—Second reading of the Metropolitan Police Funds Bill carried by 192 to 22. Several Bills forwarded a stage, and the House adjourns at 2.15 a.m., Tuesday.

*Tuesday, June 30.*—Mr. Maguire complains of the neglect in providing Roman Catholic chaplains for prisons, according to the Act to that effect.—

Revenue Officers' Disabilities Removal Bill passes through committee.—The Military at Elections (Ireland) Bill is rejected on the motion of the second reading by 96 to 55. Several Bills forwarded a stage, and the House adjourns at 1.45 a.m., Wednesday.

Wednesday, July 1.—The Oxford and Cambridge Universities Bill read a second time by 198 to 140. Some Bills withdrawn, others forwarded a stage, and the House adjourns at 5.55 p.m.

Thursday, July 2.—Mr. Disraeli moves a vote of thanks to her Majesty's forces engaged in the Abyssinian expedition. Mr. Gladstone seconds the motion, which is carried unanimously.—Mr. Bouverie, in moving for an Address on Irrigation Works in India, alludes to the great mortality in the Orissa famine.—Navy Estimates in committee.—House adjourns at 1.30 a.m., Friday.

Friday, July 3.—Adjourned debate on the Metropolitan Foreign Cattle Market (recommitted) Bill; debate again adjourned.—Viscount Enfield calls attention to the services of the troops engaged in the late New Zealand war (portions of Royal Artillery, Engineers and Military Train, 1st Batt. 12th Foot, 2nd Batt. 14th Foot, 2nd Batt. 18th Foot, 40th, 43rd, 50th, 57th, 65th, 68th, and 70th Regiments, besides portions of the Royal Naval Brigade and Colonial troops). About 9,000 troops were employed, with 300 of the Naval Brigade, and 688 were killed and wounded, of whom 18 officers were killed. He trusts some mark of distinction will be bestowed upon the survivors. Mr. Disraeli reminds him that the present Government are not responsible for the war, but they will give their most candid consideration to the subject.—Captain Mackinnon calls the attention of the House to the services and decorations of the seamen, &c., of her Majesty's navy.—House counted: forty members present.—Committee of Supply.—Civil Service Estimates. Several Bills forwarded a stage, and the House adjourns at 1.45 a.m., Saturday.

Monday, July 6.—In committee on the Election Petitions and Corrupt Practices at Elections (recommitted) Bill.—Sir J. Pakington states the intention of the Government to confer a medal on the men engaged in the New Zealand war.—The Earl of Mayo obtains leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Law of Registration in Ireland.—The Registration Bill, and other Bills, read a third time and passed; and the House adjourns at 1.45 a.m., Tuesday.

Tuesday, July 7.—The Public Schools (re-committed) Bill passes through committee. In committee of supply, Civil Service Estimates considered. Several Bills forwarded a stage, and the House adjourns at 1.30 a.m., Wednesday.

Wednesday, July 8.—In committee on the Promissory Oaths, and Government of India Act Amendment Bills.—House adjourns at 5.55 p.m.

Thursday, July 9.—Mr. Disraeli moves that an address be presented to her Majesty on the birth of a Princess to the royal consort of the Heir-Apparent.—Message from the Queen read by Mr. Speaker, recognising the services of Sir R. Napier, and recommending £2,000 per annum to be secured to himself and the next surviving heir male of his body.—Ministerial statement on the Election Petitions and Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill by Mr. Disraeli, proposing the appointment of three new Puisne Judges.—Committee of Supply; Army Estimates.—House adjourns at 2 a.m., Friday.

*Friday, July 10.*—House in committee on the Election Petitions and Corrupt Practices at Elections (recommitted) Bill.—Mr. Layard draws the attention of the House to the Consular Courts in Turkey and Egypt. Messrs. Labouchere, Cheetham, J. Peel, Egerton, Ayrton, and Lord Stanley speak in the debate.—Mr. Fawcett moves a resolution for placing all religions on an equality in university education in Ireland (motion withdrawn).—Her Majesty's message considered in committee, and the grant voted.—The House adjourns at 2.30 a.m., Saturday.

*Monday, July 13.*—Viscount Royston (Controller of the Household) reports her Majesty's answer to the address on the birth of a princess.—In supply votes on Naval Estimates.—The House adjourns at 2.30 a.m., Tuesday.

*Tuesday, July 14.*—Mr. Childers calls the attention of the House to the extent, cost, and classification of the Civil Service.—In committee of Supply on the Civil Service Estimates. Some Bills forwarded a stage, and the House adjourns at 2 a.m., Wednesday.

*Wednesday, July 15.*—The Sale of Poisons and Pharmacy Act Amendment Bill, and Sir Robert Napier's Annuity Bill, pass through Committee.—Some Bills read a third time, others withdrawn, and the House adjourns at 5.55 p.m.

*Thursday, July 16.*—Mr. R. Assheton takes his seat for Clitheroe.—On the motion of Major Anson, a committee of seven members is appointed to inquire into matters connected with the Royal Gun Factories.—The last votes in Supply for Army Estimates taken.—The Metropolitan Foreign Cattle Market (recommitted) Bill considered in committee and adjourned.—The House adjourns at 3 a.m., Friday.

*Friday, July 17.*—Debate on Greenwich Hospital, by Messrs. Baillie Cochrane, Candlish, Du Cane, Liddell, Childers, Sir G. Bowyer, Admiral Seymour, and Alderman Lusk.—The Election Petitions and Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill, and the Poor Relief Bill, considered in committee.—The House adjourns at 2.30 a.m., Saturday.

*Saturday, July 18.*—Several Bills forwarded a stage, and the House adjourns at 5 p.m.

*Monday, July 20.*—Mr. Speaker acquaints the House that he has received a letter from Lord Napier of Magdala, dated July 18, acknowledging the thanks of the House to himself and other officers for the success attending the Abyssinian expedition.—House in committee on the Registration (Ireland) Bill, and on the Metropolitan Foreign Cattle Market Bill.—The House adjourns at 3.15 a.m., Tuesday.

*Tuesday, July 21.*—The Electric Telegraphs Purchase Bill passes through committee, and the Sale of Poisons and Pharmacy Act Amendment Bill is read a third time and passed.—The House adjourns at 1.45 a.m., Wednesday.

*Wednesday, July 22.*—House in committee on the Election Petitions and Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill, and several clauses agreed to after divisions.—Division on the postponement of election of municipal and local officers for 1868: ayes, 75; noes, 100.—The House adjourns at 6 p.m.

*Thursday, July 23.*—The Election Petitions and Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill passes through Committee, and the House is counted out at 9.15 p.m.

**Friday, July 24.**—The Election Petitions and Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill passes its third reading.—House in committee on the Metropolitan Foreign Cattle Market (recommitted) Bill.—House adjourns at 3.30 a.m., Saturday.

**Saturday, July 25.**—House in committee on the Metropolitan Foreign Cattle Market (recommitted) Bill, which is withdrawn.—The Regulation of Railways Bill goes through its third reading. Mr. Sheridan having moved a clause to the effect that a smoking compartment shall be provided for each class of passengers. Messrs. Leeman, Laing, Colonel Wilson-Patten, and the Attorney-General oppose the clause, and Messrs. Neate, Stacpoole, Darby Griffith, Leveson-Gower, S. Cave, Whalley, Lord C. Hamilton, and Captain Vivian support it, and it is carried by 38 to 16.—House adjourns at 2.45 p.m.

**Monday, July 27.**—Mr. Roebuck asks whether a monument ought not to be raised to Lord Brougham in Westminster Abbey. Mr. Disraeli states that the Government will give particular attention to the matter.—Sir S. Northcote makes the annual financial statement for India; Messrs. Laing, Grant, Duffy, Kinnaird, Bayley, and Col. Sykes speak in the debate.—Poor Relief Bill (Lords) passes through committee.—House adjourns at 2.45 a.m., Tuesday.

**Tuesday, July 28.**—Lords' amendments on the Public Schools Bill considered. The House disagrees with the Lords with regard to increasing the number of Commissioners and other amendments, and a committee is appointed to assign reasons to the Lords for the same.—Poor Relief Bill (Lords) read a third time and passed.—House adjourns at 5.30 p.m.

**Wednesday, July 29.**—Mr. T. Hughes calls the attention of the House to the inaccurate state of the standard of weight and measure, and the present system of enforcing the law. Mr. S. Cave says the points mentioned shall be carefully inquired into at the next meeting of the Standards Commission.—Mr. Bentinck moves for a copy of proceedings in the case of Mr. Leonard Edmunds. The Attorney-General answers that he will advise the Government with fairness, and the motion is withdrawn.—Some Bills withdrawn, and the House adjourns at 5.15 p.m.

**Friday, July 31.**—Various questions are asked respecting metropolitan improvements, Lord Napier's pension, the case of Mr. G. F. Train, the insubordination of Volunteers at the Windsor Review, &c.—Lord Stanley moves a resolution of thanks from the House to the Congress of the United States, for the gift of a volume in reference to the assassination of President Lincoln.—The House attends to hear the commission for proroguing the Parliament read, the Message is delivered (*see* LORDS, HOUSE OF), and Parliament is prorogued to Thursday, October 8.

#### NEW PARLIAMENT.

**Thursday, Dec. 10.**—The members began to assemble at 1 p.m., and a few minutes after, the Hon. Col. Clifford, Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod, was announced, and advancing to the table said—

"Gentlemen,—The Lords, authorized by her Majesty's Commission, desire the immediate attendance of this honourable House in the other House of Parliament, to hear the commission read."—Sir George Grey and about two-thirds of the members present proceed to the House of Lords, and on their return, Sir George Grey, addressing himself to the Clerk of the House, Sir Denis Le Marchant, moves, in a eulogistic speech, the Right Hon. member for Northamptonshire, Mr. John Evelyn Denison, be appointed to

fill the post of Speaker. Mr. Walpole seconds the motion, which is carried unanimously. Mr. Denison acknowledges the honour conferred upon him, and says that he will freely dedicate to the service of the House whatever health or strength may be left to him, and that he now submits himself to its pleasure. The Speaker elect is then conducted to the chair by Sir G. Grey and Mr. Walpole, the members all standing until he has reached it. The Lord Advocate congratulates him upon the distinction to which the acclamations of the House have for the fourth time raised him, and concludes by moving the adjournment.—The House adjourns at 2.40 p.m.

*Friday, Dec. 11.*—The Speaker takes the chair at a few minutes before 2 p.m., and a few minutes afterwards Col. Clifford, Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod, enters to desire the immediate attendance of the House of Commons in the other House of Parliament. On their return in about a quarter of an hour, the Speaker says: "I have to report to the House that in the other House of Parliament her Majesty was pleased, by her Commissioners, to approve the choice which the House made of myself to be their Speaker. I then, in their name and on their behalf, laid claim to the recognition by her Majesty of all their ancient rights and privileges—freedom of speech in debate, freedom from arrest of their persons and servants, access to the presence of her Majesty whenever occasion should require, and that the most favourable construction was to be put on all their proceedings; all which her Majesty, by the said Commissioners, agrees to allow and confirm in as ample and complete a manner as has ever been allowed or confirmed by herself or by any of her Majesty's predecessors. Once more I offer my thanks to the House, and remind them that the duty of every member now is to proceed to take the oaths prescribed by law." The Speaker proceeds to take the oath, and a large number of members followed his example.—The House adjourns at 5.15 p.m.

*Saturday, Dec. 12.*—The House meets at 2 p.m., and the swearing-in of members continued till 3.30 p.m., when the House adjourns.

*Monday, Dec. 14.*—The House meets at 2 p.m., and the swearing-in of members continues till 4 p.m., when the House adjourns.

*Tuesday, Dec. 15.*—The House meets at 2 p.m., and soon after Sir A. Clifford, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, appears at the bar, and requests the attendance of the Speaker and members in the other House. On returning, after a few minutes' absence, the Speaker states that the Lords Commissioners appointed under the Great Seal had, by direction of her Majesty, made a communication to both Houses, a copy of which he proceeded to read.—The swearing-in of members is resumed.—The orders usually adopted on the assembling of a new Parliament, as also the sessional orders, are read and agreed to.—Mr. Otway lays on the table papers relating to Abyssinia.—Several new writs are moved, and notices of motion given, and the House adjourns, at 3.30 p.m., till the 29th instant.

*Tuesday, Dec. 29.*—The House meets at 1 p.m., and several Ministers, who had been re-elected since the last meeting, take the oaths.—Several new writs are issued and notices of motion given, and the House adjourns at 2.50 p.m. till Tuesday, February 16, 1869, then to meet for the despatch of business.—*See SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.*

**COMPENSATION.**—*Duke of Buccleuch v. Metropolitan Board of Works.*—This case, which had been repeatedly before the Court of Exchequer, was brought to a close May 26, 1868. The action tried the previous February 8 was upon an award of Mr. C. Pollock, Q.C., acting as

umpire, by which the plaintiff was awarded £8,325 as compensation for injury to his house and gardens at Whitehall by the works of the Thames Embankment, besides £208 for interest, and £356 for costs. At the trial before the Lord Chief Baron the defendants submitted that the umpire had included certain heads of damage in his award in respect of which the plaintiff was not entitled to compensation, and proposed to call Mr. Pollock for the purpose of examining him as to the manner in which he made up the sum he had awarded. After some discussion the Judge allowed him to be examined, leaving it to be determined by the Court whether the evidence was admissible. The jury found for the plaintiff, but the Court granted a rule to enter a verdict for the defendant. The case was argued May 26, and the Court ruled that the finding of the umpire was correct, and the plaintiff was entitled to maintain his verdict.

—The compensation in the case of the Abergel accident did not amount to so much as had been anticipated, many of the representatives of the sufferers having refrained from prosecuting their claims. In a case disputed at Manchester Assizes, Saturday, December 12, 1868, the administrator of Mr. William Townend Lund, who was killed by the accident, obtained a verdict against the Railway Company for £4,350.

**COMPIÈGNE (France).**—The French Court removed, Thursday, November 5, 1868, from St. Cloud to Compiègne, where the autumnal festivities were duly celebrated. The first series of guests, of which four series were invited, arrived Monday, November 9, and various amusements were arranged for them by order of the Emperor Napoleon and the Empress. The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived as guests at Compiègne, Friday, November 13, and left the day after, having joined the hunting and shooting parties. The fête of Ste. Eugénie, Sunday, November 15, was kept with much enthusiasm. During an excursion to the châteaux Pierrefonds, in the neighbourhood, Sunday, November 29, one of the horses in the carriage driven by the Emperor dropped down dead. The Emperor alighted without accident, and another vehicle was obtained, in which the journey was resumed. The Emperor held a farewell review of the troops in garrison Saturday, December 5, in the park, when medals and decorations were distributed, and the generals were entertained at dinner in the evening.

**COMPTON ABBAS.**—The parish church having been pulled down, and a new one built, the latter was consecrated by the Bishop of Salisbury Tuesday, February 11, 1868. The site was given by Sir R. G. Glyn, who contributed £1,200 in money, whilst Archdeacon Huxtable gave £400. The new church, erected at a cost of £2,000, will accommodate 300 persons.

**COMPTROLLER GENERAL.**—*See* STORKS, Sir H.

**CONCILIATION.**—*See* ARBITRATION.

**CONFEDERATION of British North America.**—*See* CANADA, &c.

**CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF ENGLAND AND WALES** assembled for its twenty-ninth autumnal conference at Leeds, October 12, 1868. It was opened with an address by the Rev. Dr. Ralgaigh, the president.

**CONGRESS.**—*See* AMSTERDAM, ARCHITECTS, CIRENCESTER, &c.

**CONGRESS (CHURCH)** was opened at Dublin, Tuesday, September 29, 1868, and closed, Saturday, October 3. Church Work, and Life in Ireland, formed the subject for consideration, Wednesday, September 30, when papers were read by—1. The Very Rev. J. C. McDonnell, D.D., Dean of

Cashel. 2. Rev. A. Irwin, A.M.; and addresses were delivered by—1. The Hon. and Rev. W. C. Plunket, M.A. 2. The Rev. H. Jellet. 3. The Rev. G. Salmon, D.D. 4. The Bishop of Derry. 5. The Very Rev. Hugh M'Neile, D.D., Dean of Ripon; and, 6. The Bishop of Oxford. These addresses were published separately, and the authorised report of the Church Congress appeared at the end of the year. The next Congress will be held at Liverpool.

**CONSECRATION OF CHURCHYARDS.**—By 30 & 31 Vict., c. 133 (August 20, 1867), entitled "An Act relating to the Consecration of Churchyards," it was amongst other things provided that the donor of land for a churchyard might reserve for the exclusive right of burial in perpetuity a part not exceeding fifty square yards, or one sixth of the whole. Amongst other amendments in this Act, effected by 31 & 32 Vict., c. 47 (July 13, 1868), the limitation as to fifty square yards is abolished, and the donor may reserve one-sixth of the whole without reference to its extent.

**CONSERVATIVE CLUB (London).**—This club-house, built in 1845, was completely renovated and restored in the autumn of 1868.

**CONSOLIDATED FUND.**—The usual annual account presented to Parliament, by s. 21 of 29 & 30 Vict., c. 39 (June 28, 1866), was ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, March 5, 1868. It contains the abstract account, showing the issues made from the Consolidated Fund of Great Britain and Ireland, in the financial year ended 31 March, 1867, for the interest and management of the Public Funded and Unfunded Debt, for the Civil List, and all other issues in the financial year for services charged directly on the said fund, as follows:—

Services.	Amounts.			
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Interest of the Funded Debt. . . . .	23,208,300	17 9		
Management of the Funded and Unfunded Debt . . . . .	208,189	16 8		
Terminable Annuities . . . . .	2,378,164	2 3		
Interest of Unfunded Debt . . . . .	287,122	17 5		
			26,081,777	14 1
Civil List . . . . .	407,082	10 0		
Annuities and Pensions . . . . .	279,873	13 1		
Salaries and Allowances . . . . .	152,417	8 2		
Diplomatic Salaries and Pensions . . . . .	178,205	17 6		
Courts of Justice (Salaries, Compensations, &c.) . . . . .	678,566	10 9		
Miscellaneous Services . . . . .	168,212	15 1		
			1,864,380	14 7
<b>TOTAL Issues for Ordinary Expenditure charged directly on the Consolidated Fund . . . . .</b>			27,946,158	8 8
Expenses of Fortifications, &c. . . . .			450,000	0 0
Advances, by way of Loan, for Purchase of Bullion and for various Public Works, &c. . . . .			2,081,845	15 4
Exchequer Bills (Unfunded Debt) paid off in Money . . . . .			919,500	0 0
In Repayment of Advances on Exchequer Deficiency Bills . . . . .			9,815,387	19 8
Sinking Fund (Surplus Revenue) . . . . .			1,559,627	8 8
<b>TOTAL Issues in the Year ended 31st March, 1867, for Services charged directly on the Consolidated Fund</b>			£42,745,660	12 1

—See REVENUE.

**CONSOLS.**—The lowest price during the year 1868 was 91½, the price at which they stood January 1; and the highest was 96 in May. The



price at the commencement of the year was 91½, and the price at its close 92½, being an advance of ½ per cent., and the fluctuation during the year was about 4½ per cent.

**CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD.**—Mr. Thomas Edgeley was tried at the Central Criminal Court, June 11, 12, and 13, on a charge of conspiring with other persons to defraud the Leeds Banking Company of moneys to the amount of £108,000. The case was tried before Mr. Baron Pigott, and the Counsel engaged were Mr. Giffard, Q.C., and Mr. Poland for the prosecution; Mr. Sleigh and Mr. Lewis for the defence. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to one year and nine months' imprisonment.

**CONSTANTINOPLE (Turkey).**—The church, erected by subscription in memory of the British sailors and soldiers who died during the Crimean war, was consecrated by the Bishop of Gibraltar, Thursday, October 22, 1868. The Greek Patriarch sent his vicar and a bishop to the ceremony. At the public competition for designs, Mr. Burges obtained the chief premium, but the committee could not find a contractor to carry out this design within the limits of the funds at their disposal, and another plan was prepared by Mr. G. E. Street.

**CONSTITUTIONAL ASSOCIATIONS.**—See UNION (NATIONAL) OF CONSERVATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL ASSOCIATIONS; LONDON AND WESTMINSTER WORKING MEN'S CONSTITUTIONAL ASSOCIATION; &c.

**CONVALESCENT HOME.**—Mrs. W. E. Gladstone, in August, 1868, made an appeal for funds for this institution, in which she stated, that since the opening of the Home at Snaresbrook, above 500 men had been received; and that so great was the demand for the admission of women that, with the sanction of those who had mainly assisted her in the undertaking, another house, capable of accommodating forty women and children, had been opened at Clapton. The difference between this institution and all other homes is, it is pointed out—1. That the admission is absolutely free. 2. That the homes are in the immediate neighbourhood of the east. The establishment was removed to Clapton later in the year.

**CONVALESCENT HOSPITAL (Brighton).**—At the commencement of 1868, Miss Marsh made the following appeal for her Convalescent Hospital at Brighton, and her Orphan Nurseries at Beckenham:—"The Convalescent Hospital, Blackrock, Brighton, has received since September, 1866, between 400 and 500 patients, chiefly from the east of London. In almost every instance, except some cases of chronic disease, recovery has been rapid and complete. The cheerfulness and happiness of this home, the excellent medical care, and the kind and able attendance, together with the bracing air of sea and downs, and the nourishing diet, have alike contributed to this result. The children in the four Orphan Nurseries at Beckenham are thriving and improving in mind and character, even beyond expectation. But, as they must continue to be housed, fed, clothed, and educated, and as the convalescents require excellent diet, further subscriptions and donations are earnestly requested. All sent to me may be addressed to Beckenham Rectory, Kent, S.E., and all parcels of clothing, grocery, &c. (which will be most acceptable), to Mrs. Chalmers, at the same address."—See HERBERT SEASIDE CONVALESCENT HOME.

**COOK (1811-68).**—John Douglas Cook, born in 1811, was from an early age connected with the metropolitan press, and acted for some time as editor of the *Morning Chronicle*. He was the first editor of the *Saturday Review*, and conducted it with success till his death, which occurred in London, Monday, August 10, 1868.

**COOKE (1794—1868).**—The Rev. Henry Cooke, LL.D., born in Londonderry in 1784, and educated at Glasgow University, became one of the leaders of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland. The Rev. Dr. Cooke, who was an earnest supporter of the Established Church in Ireland, attended the great meetings in its defence, at Hillsborough, in 1834 and in 1867, to protest against its spoliation. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Trinity College, Dublin, and was selected by the Government to distribute the *Regium Donum*. His last public act was to issue an indignant protest against Mr. Gladstone's contemplated spoliation of the Church in Ireland. In one of his best speeches, delivered at the great anti-repeal meeting at Belfast, in 1841, Dr. Cooke related the following anecdote:—"I know I hold the card of one honoured individual whose ancestor played a conspicuous part in its (Londonderry) defence; and I wot of another, who had no name to be either honoured or recorded. At the first outbreak of the rebellion all his family were murdered but one little child. Driven from a distant part of the county of Down, with thousands of starving Protestants, he carried his child in his arms to Derry, and was happily one of those admitted into the city for its defence. But when he mounted guard at night he had no nurse for his little one, so he carried it with him to the walls, and placing it between the embrasures, where the cannon frowned defiance on James and slavery, Providence protected him in the midst of famine and death; and when, in after years, he was questioned how he fared at night for shelter. 'Well enough,' was the reply; 'I had the shelter of my father's gun.' Yes, God protected that motherless and homeless boy, and he who now addresses you is that boy's humble descendant." Dr. Cooke died in Belfast, Monday, December 14, 1868. A meeting was held in Belfast in order to take measures for erecting a memorial to the Rev. Dr. Cooke, Saturday, December 19, 1868, when a committee was appointed to draw up a report. They met December 23, and agreed upon their report, which was unanimously adopted at the adjourned public meeting, held Wednesday, December 30. Their report, also unanimous, was as follows:—"That this committee, having learned that it has been determined to erect an assembly-hall in Belfast, recommend that this shall form portion of the memorial to Dr. Cooke; and further, in order to meet the views of the general public, they recommend that a statue on a pedestal or column, as may be decided upon, be erected in the best site that can be obtained in town. (2.) That a subscription-list be opened immediately, and that subscribers shall have the option of giving to one or both of these objects."

**COOPER (1787—1868), Artist.**—Abraham Cooper, R.A., born in Red Lion Square, London, in September, 1817, first exhibited at the British Institution in 1814, and has since been a frequent exhibitor at that gallery, and the Royal Academy. His battle-pieces are much admired, and amongst these may be mentioned "Blucher at the Battle of Ligny," "Cromwell at Marston Moor," "Lord Arthur Capel defending Colchester during the Civil War," "The Battle of Shrewsbury," "Sir William Russell at the Battle of Zutphen," "The Death of Harold," "Richard I. and Saladin at Ascalon," and "The Battle of Waterloo." Mr. Cooper, who was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1817, and an Academician in 1820, died at Greenwich, Christmas Eve, Thursday, December 24, 1868.

**COPELAND (1797—1868).**—Alderman William Taylor Copeland, porcelain manufacturer, born in 1797, obtained a seat in the House of Commons, as member in the Conservative interest, for Coleraine, on petition, in 1832; was re-elected in January, 1835; and was returned for Stoke-upon-Trent in

August, 1837. He continued one of the representatives for that borough till the general election in July, 1852, when he was defeated, but was re-elected at the general election in March, 1857, and April, 1859, and retired from the House of Commons at the general election in July, 1865. He was sheriff of London and Middlesex in 1828, Alderman in 1829, and Lord Mayor in 1835; and was a magistrate for Essex, Hertfordshire, Middlesex, and Staffordshire, and a deputy-lieutenant for London and Staffordshire. Alderman Copeland died at his seat, near Watford, Hertfordshire, Sunday, April 12, 1868.

**COPENHAGEN (Denmark).**—The submarine telegraph from Newbiggin was completed, Thursday, September 10, 1868.

**COPLEY MEDAL.**—See ROYAL SOCIETY.

**COPYRIGHT (Kelly v. Hutton).**—The plaintiff was a *bond fide* purchaser for value of the copyright of a newspaper called the *Sporting Life*, from a legal mortgagee, under a valid power of sale, and without notice of any other incumbrance on the newspaper. His title was registered under 5 & 6 Vict., c. 45, but not under 6 & 7 Will. IV., c. 76. The defendants claimed as subsequent mortgagees of the same paper, and their title was registered under the Act of Will. IV., but not under the Act of Vict. At the time of their registration they had notice of the mortgage under which the plaintiff purchased. The case was argued in December, 1867, and Vice-Chancellor Stuart decided, February 8, 1868, plaintiff's title was good against that of the defendants.

**COPYRIGHT (Routledge and Another v. Low and Others).**—This was an appeal to the House of Lords from a decree of Vice-Chancellor Kindersley which had been affirmed by the Lords Justices; the facts being as follow: Miss Cummins, a domiciled citizen of the United States, went to Canada, and, whilst residing there, her work, "Haunted Hearts," was published in this country, and duly registered by the respondents, Messrs. Sampson Low & Co. The question that now arose was, whether an alien, publishing an original work in London during a temporary sojourn in a British colony or possession, was entitled to the protection of English law as to copyright: the appellants maintained the negative, and the respondents the affirmative. The appeal was heard before the House of Lords, April 30, 1868; and the Lord Chancellor (Cairns), in delivering judgment, May 29, when the appeal was dismissed with costs, said there were three questions to determine. 1. Where, in order to obtain a title to copyright, must publication take place? 2. What is the area over which the protection of this copyright extends? 3. Who is entitled to the protection of this copyright? First. It is clear that to obtain the benefit of this Act, the publication must take place in the United Kingdom. Secondly. The area over which the protection extends is the whole of the British dominions. Thirdly (which is the most important). Every author who publishes in the United Kingdom is entitled to the protection of copyright wheresoever he or she may be resident, and to whatever sovereign he or she may be subject. The aim of the Legislature was to increase the stock of literature in this country; and if an alien publish in this country, and so add to that stock, he is entitled, in return, to the benefit of this Act. The appeal was heard before Lords Cairns, Chelmsford, Westbury, Colonsay, and Cranworth.

**COPYRIGHT (Morris v. Ashbee).**—This was a suit by the publisher and proprietor of the "Business Directory of London," for the purpose of restraining an alleged piracy of that work by the publication of the "Merchant's

and Manufacturer's Pocket Directory of London," and it was heard before Vice-Chancellor Giffard, November 5, 1868. Mr. James and Mr. Speed were for the plaintiff; Mr. Kay and Mr. White for the defendant. Vice-Chancellor Giffard, after stating the object of the suit, said the defendants had satisfied him that the plaintiff had no grounds for complaining of their having taken the plan of his work, but it had been shown that the plaintiff's directory was the source from which they had compiled very material parts of theirs, and they had no right so to resort to that source. An injunction and decree, with costs, was therefore granted.

**COQUEREL** (1795—1868).—Athanase Laurent Charles Coquerel, Protestant pastor, born at Paris, August 27, 1795, educated privately, and at the Protestant Faculty of Montauban, joined the ministry in 1816, officiated at Amsterdam, Leyden, and Utrecht, returning to France in 1823, and entered the Consistory in 1833. In 1848 he was elected deputy for the Department of the Seine, and supported General Cavaignac. Although re-elected, his political career terminated after the *coup d'état*, December 2, 1851. He was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour, January 26, 1835, and died at Paris, January 10, 1868. M. Coquerel, who brought out three periodicals—"Le Protestant," in 1831-3; "Le Livre Examen," in 1834-6; and "Le Lien," in 1841, was a voluminous writer; his best known works being several volumes of sermons; "Biographie Sacrée," published in 1837; "Réponse à la Vie de Jésus" (Strauss), in 1842; and "Méditations sur des Textes choisies de l'Ancien et du Nouveau Testament," in 1859. He was President of the Presbyterian council at Paris. His son, Athanasius, also a Protestant pastor, who holds some very peculiar views, received the Cross of the Legion of Honour, August 14, 1862.

**CORINTHIAN GALLERY** (London) attached to the Corinthian Bazaar, Argyll Street, London, built on the site of the Earl of Aberdeen's residence, was opened Saturday, November 7, 1868, with a winter exhibition of cabinet paintings in oil, and of water-colour drawings. It is under the direction of a committee of artists, and above 500 pictures were exhibited.

**CORK** (DEAN OF).—See EDWARDS, VERY REV. A.; and MAGEE, RIGHT REV. DR.

**CORK** (Ireland).—Mr. Wyse contributed £2,600 in order to complete the £12,000 required for the restoration of the Cathedral, to be collected before July 1, 1868.—A potato riot occurred in this city, Thursday, September 3, 1868. The police, in clearing the streets of the mob, consisting of about 3,000 persons, were compelled to use the bayonet, and one person was seriously wounded. Another riot of the kind occurred Wednesday, September 16, when some arrests were made.—The funeral of James Mountain, who had been on several occasions tried for political offences, and the last time in 1865, on a charge of Fenianism, was attended to the cemetery, Sunday, November 8, by above 3,000 persons in procession. The public peace was not broken.

**CORK** (Irish Constituency) has returned two Members to the House of Commons since the Union in 1800. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 3,073. J. F. Maguire (L.), N. D. Murphy (L.), returned unopposed.—General election, November 19, 1868; registered electors, 3,592. J. F. Maguire (L.), 1,895; N. D. Murphy (L.), 1,862; M. Abbott (C.), 753; — Crofts (C.), 3.

**CORK COUNTY** (Irish Constituency) has returned two Members to the House of Commons since the Union in 1800. General election, July, 1865;

registered electors, 15,716. G. R. Barry (L.), 7,581; N. P. Leader (C.), 6,978; V. Scully (L.), 2,291. Mr. G. R. Barry (L.) died in February, 1867, and Mr. A. H. S. Barry (L.) was returned February 28, 1867.—General election, November 27, 1868; registered electors, 16,450. M'C. Downing (L.), 8,011; A. H. S. Barry (L.), 6,610; Hon. R. Boyle (L.), 2,717.

**CORMENIN** (1788—1868), **VICOMTE DE**.—Louis Marie de la Haye, pamphleteer, born in Paris, January 6, 1768, and educated for the law, was called to the council of State by Napoleon I., who made him auditor in 1810. Louis XVIII. made him a Baron, and Charles X. a Viscount. He represented Orleans in the Chamber of Deputies from 1828 till 1846; was again returned in 1848, and appointed one of the vice-presidents of the Chamber; and was made a Member of the Institute in 1865. He wrote a number of political pamphlets under the pseudonym "Timon," and was the author of "Études sur les Orateurs Parlementaires," of "Le Droit de Tonnage en Algérie," published in 1860, and of other works. He was created Officer of the Legion of Honour, April 30, 1821, and died in Paris, May 7, 1868.

**CORNEWALL** (1824—68).—Sir Velters Cornewall, Bart., born February 20, 1824, succeeded his father, December 27, 1835, as fourth baronet (created August 4, 1764). The family name was Amyand, but on the marriage, in 1771, of the second baronet, with Catherine, only daughter and heiress of Velters Cornewall, of Moccas Court, the surname and arms of Cornewall were assumed. He was appointed a deputy-lieutenant of Herefordshire, and sheriff in 1847; and died Wednesday, October 14, 1868. Sir Velters was never married, and is succeeded by his next surviving brother, the Rev. George Henry Cornewall, born August 18, 1838, who married Louisa Frances, only daughter of Francis Bayley, Esq., June 4, 1867.

**CORNWALL**.—This county returned two members from 1295 till the passing of the Reform Act in 1832, when it was divided into two divisions, each returning two members, viz.:—**CORNWALL (EAST)**: General election, July, 1865; Registered electors, 5,706. T. J. A. Robartes (L.); N. Kendall (C.), returned unopposed.—General election, November 20, 1868; registered electors, 7,621. Sir J. Trevelyan (L.), E. B. Williams (L.), returned unopposed.—**CORNWALL (WEST)**: General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 4,457. R. Davey (L.) and J. St. Aubyn (L.) returned unopposed.—General election, November 19, 1868; registered electors, 8,460. J. St. Aubyn (L.) and A. P. Vivian (L.) returned unopposed.

**CORONATION OATH**.—See **APPENDIX**.

**CORONER**.—A vacancy for the Coronership of Middlesex having occurred, three candidates appeared, and at the close of the poll at Brentford, February 21, 1868, the numbers stood:—

Diplock	...	...	...	1,604
Hardwicke	...	...	...	1,470
Walter	...	...	...	51

**CORRANCE AND CORRANCE v. LOWE**.—See **MARRIAGE SETTLEMENTS**.

**CORRY**.—The Right Hon. Thomas Lowry Corry, M.P., second son of the second Earl of Belmore, born March 9, 1803, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took honours in 1824; was returned as one of the members, in the Conservative interest, for the county of Tyrone in 1826; and has since sat in the House of Commons as one of its representatives. He was Comptroller of the Royal Household in the Peel and Wellington administration in 1834—5, a Lord of the Admiralty in Sir Robert Peel's administration from 1841 till February, 1845, when he became

Secretary to the Admiralty, and retired from this post on the fall of Sir R. Peel's administration in July, 1846. He was appointed Secretary to the Admiralty in Lord Derby's second administration in March, 1858; Vice-President of the Council in Lord Derby's third administration, in June, 1866; First Lord of the Admiralty, March 8, 1867; and he retired with Mr. Disraeli and his colleagues in December, 1868.

**COSTA RICA** (Central America).—This republic formed part of the Vice-Royalty of Guatemala, during the Spanish rule.

The president and vice-president are chosen for three years. The legislature consists of a Senate of twenty-five members, and a Chamber of Deputies of twenty-nine members.

*President*, Dr. J. M. Castro (May 8, 1866).

*Vice-President*, Dr. J. Ximénès.

*Ministry*.—Foreign Affairs, Finances, Education, and Justice, J. Volio; Interior, Public Works, and War, A. Esquivel.

*President of the Chamber of Deputies*, M. A. Bonilla.

*President of the Senate Deputies*, J. M. Montealegre.

*Regent of the Supreme Court*, M. Alvaredo.

*General Commandant*, Gen. J. Salazar.

*Area*, 16,250 square miles.

*Population*, 224,000.

Ordinary revenue, about £22,000.

The Army numbers 1,000, and the Militia 5,000 men.

It formed part of the Confederation of Central America in 1823, and was constituted an independent republic, November 21, 1848. A treaty of commerce between England and Costa Rica was signed at San José, November 27, 1849. The republic was recognized by Spain, and a treaty concluded at Madrid, May 10, 1850. Rich gold mines in the forest of Aguacati were first worked in 1821. An attempt was made to overthrow the provisional president, Dr. J. Ximénès, December 9, 1868, but it miscarried, and order was speedily restored.

**COTACACHI** (Ecuador).—This town was completely destroyed by an earthquake at midnight, August 16, 1868, and nearly the whole population perished.

**COTTON**.—By 31 & 32 Vict., c. 33 (June 25, 1868), regulations were made for the collection and publication of cotton statistics.

**COUNCIL**.—See **ŒCUMENICAL COUNCIL**.

**COUNCIL** (Lord President of).—See **DE GREY AND RIPON, EARL OF**; and **MARLBOROUGH, DUKE OF**.

**COUNTY COURTS**.—By 30 & 31 Vict., c. 142 (August 20, 1867), entitled "An Act to amend the Acts relating to the Jurisdiction of County Courts," their jurisdiction was more clearly defined and extended, and the Act came into force January 1, 1868. By 31 & 32 Vict., c. 74, July 31, 1868, entitled "An Act for conferring Admiralty Jurisdiction on the County Courts," power is given to her Majesty in Council to confer Admiralty jurisdiction on any County Court, under certain restrictions, such court to try and determine the following causes:—

"(1).—As to any Claim for Salvage—Any cause in which the value of

the property saved does not exceed one thousand pounds, or in which the amount claimed does not exceed three hundred pounds :

"(2).—As to any Claim for Towage, Necessaries, or Wages—Any cause in which the amount claimed does not exceed one hundred and fifty pounds :

"(3).—As to any Claim for Damage to Cargo, or Damage by Collision—Any cause in which the amount claimed does not exceed three hundred pounds :

"(4).—Any cause in respect of any such claim or claims as aforesaid, but in which the value of the property saved or the amount claimed is beyond the amount limited as above mentioned, when the parties agree by a memorandum signed by them or by their attorneys or agents that any County Court having Admiralty jurisdiction, and specified in the memorandum, shall have jurisdiction."

The Judicial Statistics for 1867 give the following return of the County Courts :—

—	1867.		1866.		Average, 1859-66.	
Total Plaints entered (including the Cases sent from the Superior Courts) .. ..	942,181		872,660		798,418	
Cases determined :—						
With a Jury .. ..	856		879		889	
Without a Jury .. ..	541,704		487,285		425,127	
	542,560		488,165		426,016	
Judgments :—						
For Plaintiff .. ..	310,377		285,791		275,339	
For Plaintiff by consent or admission .. ..	213,291		184,147		164,426	
For Plaintiff by default .. ..	524		470		787	
Nonsuit .. ..	9,138		8,883		9,060	
For Defendant .. ..	9,230		8,874		8,842	
	542,560		488,165		458,424	

The new set of forms, rules, and orders for the regulation of the practice of the County Courts, according to 30 & 31 Vict., c. 142 (August 20, 1867), which came into operation Wednesday, January 1, 1868, provided that :—"Henceforth a plaint may be entered in the County Court within the district of which the defendant, or one of the defendants, shall dwell or carry on his business at the time of bringing the action or suit; or it may be entered, by leave of the Judge or Registrar, in the County Court within the district of which the defendant, or one of the defendants, dwell or carried on business at any time within six months next before the time of action or suit brought; or, with the like leave, in the County Court in the district of which the cause of action or suit wholly or in part arose. In actions for goods, &c., the plaintiff may issue a summons; and, if the defendant shall not file notice of his intention to defend, judgment may be entered up. Proceedings commenced in a metropolitan County Court, the same are to be continued therein if the defendant resides in the district of one of such courts. No action is to be maintainable in any court for beer, &c., consumed on the premises. Costs are not to be recoverable in the superior courts where less than £20 in contract or £10 in tort is recovered, and the Act authorising the trial of issues before the Sheriff, where the sum sought to be recovered does not exceed £20, is repealed. In actions commenced in the superior courts, where the sum does not exceed £50, the Judge may remit the same to a County Court; and proceedings in equity in

the Court of Chancery which might have been commenced in the County Courts, may be remitted to them; and matters to £500, for specific performance, &c., to be dealt with in a similar manner. Actions for malicious prosecution, assault, false imprisonment, seductions, &c., in the superior courts to be remitted to the County Courts; and in ejectments, or where the property does not exceed £20 a year, are to be heard in the County Courts. There are provisions as to costs, &c., and registrars may act as high bailiffs. In equity proceedings, where the trust money or stock does not exceed £500, to be transferred to the County Courts and invested in post-office savings-banks. No action or suit is to be commenced in any hundred or inferior court, and persons holding office affected to be entitled to compensation. A high bailiff may now interplead."

**COURT.**—*See APPENDIX.*

**COVENT GARDEN THEATRE** (London), better known of late years as the Royal Italian Opera, was opened with the pantomime of "The Babes in the Wood," &c., December 26, 1867, and the dramatic season terminated in February, 1868. The opera season commenced March 31, 1868, with *Norma*, and closed July 23, with *Adelina Patti's* benefit. The Musical Directory gives the following list of operas performed:—"March 31, *Norma*; April 2, 6, *Don Carlos*; 4, 7, 13, *Rigoletto*; 9, 16, *Un Ballo in Maschera*; 11, 14, 25, *I Puritani*; 18, 21, 27, *Faust*; 20, 23, 30, *Roberto il Diavolo*; May 2, 4, *Guglielmo Tell*; 5, 11, *Barbiere di Siviglia*; 7, 14, *Fra Diavolo*; 9, *Martha*; 11, *Lucia di Lammermoor*; 12, 19, *Faust*; 16, 25, *Sonnambula*; 18, 30, *Don Pasquale*; 21, 28, *Don Giovanni*; 23, 26, *Favorita*; 29, *Huguenots*; June 1, 23, *Fra Diavolo*; 2, *Martha*; 4, *Faust*; 5, 18, *Il Barbiere di Siviglia*; 6, *Roberto il Diavolo*; 8, 27, *Huguenots*; 9, 22, 30, *Figlia del Reggimento*; 11, 16, 20, *L'Africaine*; 12, 26, *Sonnambula*; 13, 25, 29, *Favorita*; 15, *Don Giovanni*; July 1, benefit of *Pauline Lucca*; 2, 6, 9, 14, *Romeo e Giulietta*; 4, 17, *Faust*; 7, 15, *Rigoletto*; 10, *Huguenots*; 11, 20, *Il Barbiere di Siviglia*; 13, *L'Africaine*; 16, *Un Ballo in Maschera*; 18, *La Figlia del Reggimento*; 21, 22, *Le Domino Noir*; 23, benefit of *Adelina Patti*. Vocalists: Mesdames Frioci, Anese, Sherrington, Fioretti, Mayer, Vanzini, Dor, Locatelli, A. Patti, Pauline Lucca, Grossi, Rey-Balla, Tagliafico.—Signori Capponi, Rossi, Naudin, Petit, Bagagiolo, Fallar, Gramiani, Tagliafico, Marino, Mario, Cotogni, Coloni, Neri-Baraldi, Lefrango, Francelli, Ciampi, Chelli. Conductor, Mr. Costa. Leader, M. Sainton." The opera company from Her Majesty's theatre had an autumnal season at this house, commencing October 24, with *Lucretia Bergia*, and terminating November 30. A pantomime, entitled *Robinson Crusoe*, was produced Saturday, December 26, 1868.

**COVENTRY** (English Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1453. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 5,027. H. W. Eaton (C.), 2,489; M. Treherne (C.), 2,401; E. F. Flower (L.), 2,302; M. Jones (L.), 2,259. Mr. M. Treherne died in July, 1867, and a contest for the vacant seat ensued July 27, 1867, with the following result: Jackson (L.), 2,429; Ferrand, W. (O.), 2,123. Mr. Jackson was unseated on petition March 14, 1868, and a contest for the vacant seat ensued Thursday, March 26, 1868, with the following result: Carter, S. (L.), 2,415; Hill, S. (C.), 2,134.—General election, November 17, 1866; registered electors, 7,551. H. W. Eaton (C.), 3,781; S. Hill (C.), 3,761; H. M. Jackson (L.), 3,594; S. Carter (L.), 3,576.

**COYNE** (1805-68).—Joseph Stirling Coyne, dramatist, born in King's County, Ireland, in 1805, and educated for the law, showed a preference



for literature. His first farce, "The Phrenologist," brought out at the Theatre Royal, Dublin, in June, 1835, was followed by "The Four Lovers," and "Honest Cheats," in 1836. He repaired to London in 1837, and in that year his farce, "The Queer Subject," was performed at the Adelphi, the principal part being filled by John Reeve. His chief productions were written for the Haymarket and Adelphi theatres, and his farce, "How to settle Accounts with your Landress," produced at the Haymarket in 1847, has been translated into French. For some years Mr. Coyne acted as dramatic critic to the *Sunday Times*, and other metropolitan newspapers, and became secretary of the Dramatic Authors' Society in 1856. Mr. Coyne, who wrote "The Scenery and Antiquities of Ireland," published in 1843; "Pippins and Pies; or, Young Frank's Holidays," in 1855; "Sam Spangles; or, the History of a Harlequin," in 1866; and some other works, died Saturday, July 18, 1868, and was buried in Highgate cemetery, July 21.

CRANWORTH (1790—1868), BARON.—The Right Hon. Sir Robert Monsey Rolfe, born December 18, 1790, educated at Bury St. Edmund's, Winchester school, and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1812; called to the bar in 1816; was appointed King's Counsel in 1832, Solicitor-General in 1834; resigning that year he was re-appointed in 1835, and was made one of the Barons of the Exchequer in 1839. After the resignation of Lord Cottenham, he was appointed one of the commissioners for holding the great seal; became Vice-Chancellor in 1850; was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Cranworth, December 20 of that year; was named one of the Lord Justices of Appeal in Chancery in 1851, and Lord Chancellor in December, 1852, resigning in 1858. After Lord Westbury's resignation, Lord Cranworth was re-appointed Lord Chancellor, July 7, 1855, and retired with the Russell administration in July, 1866. Lord Cranworth, who purchased for a country residence Pitt's favourite seat, Helwood, Keston, died in London, Sunday, July 26, 1868, and having no children, the title became extinct. His lordship married October 9, 1845, Laura, daughter of T. W. Carr, of Frogmore, Middlesex, who died in London, February 15, 1868.

CRETE (Mediterranean).—This island, the ancient Idæa, also known as Candia, belongs to Turkey. It is 160 miles long, and varies in breadth from six miles to thirty-five, and the area is about 156 square miles. The population is 210,000. Governor, Harif Effendi. Turkish army, 30,000. After becoming a Roman Province B.C. 67, it was possessed by the Venetians A.D. 1205, who had to contend against frequent insurrections of the inhabitants. The Turks settled in 1571; but afterwards abandoned it, and regained possession in 1669, after a siege of twenty-four years. In 1830 it was ceded to the Pasha of Egypt; but reverted to Turkey in 1840. In 1841 the Turks repressed an insurrection which had broken out among the Christians. For many years quarrels between the Christians and the Turks have disturbed the peace of this island. A demand for the redress of grievances was made by the Cretans in June, 1866. This step was followed by the formation of a national band, and an address was issued to the great powers. Mustapha Pasha took command of the Turks, and hostilities were waged on both sides. The monastery of Arkadi was besieged, and, as a last resource, was blown up by its garrison, November 26, 1866, when many lives were sacrificed. In 1867 various efforts were made by different powers to obtain a cessation of hostilities, and at one time they appeared to have ceased. The blockade-running, which had somewhat slackened after

the destruction by the Turks of the Greek steamer *Arkadi*, August 19, 1867, was resumed towards the end of the year, and early in 1868, the insurgents gained some advantage in encounters with their foe. They were, however, repulsed in a night attack, January 13, 1868, and a battle took place March 14, at Aporoconia, the Turks being commanded by Aali Pacha, though no very decided success was achieved on either side. A conference of the protecting Powers was summoned to meet at Paris towards the end of 1868, on account of an ultimatum forwarded to the Greek Government by the Sultan. Colonel C. H. Dickson, in his report on the trade and commerce of Crete for 1866 and 1867, remarks:—"One of the immediate results of the Cretan Insurrection, since its outbreak in the summer of 1866, has been the collapse of the trade of the island, from which depressed state it has not recovered up to the present moment. The fact is the more striking in view of the oil crop that year having been one of the finest and most abundant ever known throughout the island, and the confidence with which mercantile speculations in general had been previously carried on." Complaints of stagnation are heard on all sides, and the cultivation of cotton has been neglected like that of all other agricultural produce since the insurrection began.

CRICKLADE (English Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1295. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 1,811. A. L. Goddard (C.), 978; D. Gooch (C.), 879; Lord Eliot (L.), 772.—General election, November 18, 1868; registered electors, 5,477. Hon. F. Cadogan (L.), 2,844; Sir D. Gooch (C.), 2,452; A. L. Goddard (C.), 2,009.

CRIMINALS.—See EXTRADITION OF.

CRIMINAL INFORMATION.—*Ex parte Pigott*.—Application was made, January 27, 1868, to the Court of Queen's Bench, London, by the proprietor of the *Irishman*, a Dublin paper, then being prosecuted for seditious publication, for a criminal information against the publisher of the *Daily Telegraph*, and for an alleged libel in a leading article. The application, made on the part of the applicant before Lord Chief Justice Cockburn and Justices Mellor, Blackburn, and Lush, by Mr. T. Foster, was refused.—*Saunders's News Letter*.—An application was made, May 8, 1868, to the Court of Queen's Bench in Dublin, for liberty to file a criminal information against the publisher of *Saunders's News Letter*, for an article commenting on a case in Court, and denouncing the conduct of the European Life Assurance Company, one of the parties to the cause commented upon. The application, made on behalf of Sir John Frederick Smith, chairman of the said company, Mr. Butt, Q.C., being the counsel who appeared for him, was refused.

OBOATIA (Austria).—This province, which received its name from the Croats, a tribe of the Wends, who settled here in 640, was incorporated with Hungary (*q. v.*) in 1100, and passed with that country under Austrian rule. It forms, with the military district, Fiume and Slavonia, a crown land of the Austrian empire, under the Ban of Croatia. Their legislative power resides in a Diet composed of 2 archbishops, 7 bishops, 7 lords palatine, 41 magnates, 21 representatives of boroughs, and 46 of rural districts.

Area, 4,200 square miles.

Population, 708,426.

It is a hilly and well-wooded country, and contains mines of iron and copper. Agram (*q. v.*) is the capital.

**CROOK, Rev. Dr. R.**—*See* BELFAST.

**CROSSLEY v. ELSWORTHY.**—*See* FRAUDULENT MISREPRESENTATION.

**CROYDON (Surrey).**—A new theatre was opened at this town, Monday, August 31, 1868, by Messrs. McCullum & Charman, directors of the Royal Amphitheatre, Holborn, London, the proprietor being Mr. J. D. Solomon. The inside of the building is about 54 feet wide by 100 feet deep, the proscenium being nearly midway between the walls. The stage can be removed when the theatre is required for horsemanship or other purposes. The house contains fifteen private boxes arranged behind the balcony stalls, similar to those at the New Adelphi Theatre, one hundred box seats, and fifty balcony seats, with spacious pit and gallery.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.**—The report of the Crystal Palace Company, submitted at the twenty-seventh ordinary meeting of the Company, at the City Terminus Hotel, London, December 23, 1868, showed a balance of £46,128 as the result of the year. The attendance of season-ticket holders exceeded that of 1867 by 72,106. The works for the restoration of the north wing, destroyed by fire, December 30, 1866, have been pushed on vigorously, and were nearly completed at the end of the year. A portion of the restored tropical department was thrown open, Saturday, February 15, 1868.—*See* HANDEL FESTIVAL.

**CUBA (West Indies),** the largest of the Greater Antilles; belongs to Spain. It is about 750 miles long by an average of 40 in breadth, its area being about 30,000 square miles. Capital, Havana.

*Population.*—Whites, 764,481; free negroes, 225,938; slaves, 379,523; total, 1,369,942.

The budget for 1868-9 estimated expenditure at 498,504,350 reals, and revenue at 603,293,250 reals.

This island was discovered by Christopher Columbus, October 28, 1492; the first Spanish settlement was formed in 1511, and its conquest completed by Velasquez in 1512. The cultivation of sugar and tobacco was introduced about 1580. In 1762 nearly the whole of the island was captured by the English, but it was restored to the Spaniards by the 10th article of the treaty of Paris, February 10, 1763. Rumours of negotiations on the part of the United States for the purchase of Cuba have been freely circulated during the year. In the autumn an insurrection broke out, and several conflicts ensued. The Government forces routed the revolutionists in a battle fought about eighteen miles from Puerto Principe, Friday, December 18, 1868. The insurgents have caused much devastation; business was at a stand-still towards the end of the year; and general disquietude prevailed. The attempt made to lay a submarine cable between Cuba and Florida, in July, 1868, proved a failure. The end of the cable, which ran out a short distance from Cuba, was buoyed, but the current carried it away. It was, however, recovered later in the autumn.

**CUMBERLAND (English Constituency).**—This county returned two members to the House of Commons from 1800 till the passing of the Reform Act of 1832, when it was separated into two divisions, each returning two members, viz.:—**CUMBERLAND (East):** General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 5,411. Hon. C. W. G. Howard (L.), W. Marshall (L.), returned unopposed.—General election, November 26, 1868; registered electors, 6,276. W. N. Hodgson (C.), 2,621; Hon. C. W. G. Howard (L.), 2,546; W. Marshall (L.), 2,398.—**CUMBERLAND (West):** General election,

July, 1865; registered electors, 4,652. Capt. H. Lowther (C.), Hon. P. S. Wyndham (C.), returned unopposed.—General election, November 20, 1868; registered electors, 6,077. Hon. P. S. Wyndham (C.), Col. H. Lowther (C.), returned unopposed.

**CUMBERLAND STATUE** (in Cavendish Square, London), was taken down to be repaired, Tuesday, September 15, 1868. It was erected to William Augustus, second son of George II., created Duke of Cumberland July 27, 1726. The inscription is as follows: "William, Duke of Cumberland. Born April 15, 1721; died October 31, 1765. This equestrian statue was erected by Lieutenant-General William Strode, in gratitude for his private friendship, in honour to his public virtue. November 19, anno Domini 1770." The statue, which was modelled by Chew, is to be remodelled and re-cast.

**CURRENCY.**—Mr. Stanley Jevons, Professor of Political Economy in Owen's College, Manchester, who has been pursuing some investigations on the subject, has published, amongst others, the following remarkable facts:—"Of every 100,000 sovereigns and half-sovereigns in circulation, 207 sovereigns and 523 half-sovereigns were coined before 1820, 7,402 sovereigns and 1,303 half-sovereigns from 1820 to 1829, 6,979 sovereigns and 1,141 half-sovereigns from 1830 to 1839, 16,935 sovereigns and 16,302 half-sovereigns from 1840 to 1849, 28,612 sovereigns and 40,060 half-sovereigns from 1850 to 1859, 38,246 sovereigns and 39,593 half-sovereigns from 1860 to 1867; and 1,619 sovereigns and 1,078 half-sovereigns are Australian coins. On an average, out of every 100,000 sovereigns in circulation 18,671 bear the dates of 1863 or 1864; and the whole circulation of sovereigns is 5·356 times as great as the number of sovereigns of these dates in the hands of the public. Professor Jevons estimates that out of a total silver coinage of £19,500,000 issued since 1816, there remains in use about £14,000,000. The copper coinage is known to be almost exactly £1,000,000 sterling in nominal value. To find the aggregate of the circulating medium of the United Kingdom, gold and bank-notes, there is added bullion in the Bank of England £15,000,000; notes issued by the Bank of England on security, £15,000,000; English bankers' note issues beyond the estimated amount of specie held in reserve to guarantee them, £3,500,000; ditto Scotch and Irish, £5,500,000—making the total circulating medium £134,000,000. Of this amount 110 millions or four-fifths consist of metallic currency, and only 24 millions or one-fifth part can be considered to rest on credit. The total number of sovereigns issued from the Mint from the beginning of the year 1817 to the end of the year 1867 is 171,563,000, and of half-sovereigns 41,574,000. It is estimated that light gold cancelled at the Bank withdraws £500,000 a year from circulation. The total cost to the nation of the metallic currency is estimated at £22,000 for the annual wear of 64,500,000 sovereigns; £13,000 ditto for 24,000,000 half-sovereigns; £42,000 for expenses of the Mint, including wear of silver coin,—making together £77,000. To this must be added £2,850,000 for interest on £95,000,000 of gold, silver, and copper coin at 3 per cent.—*See BULLION and COINAGE.*

**CURRIEHILL** (1794–1868), Lord of Session.—John Marshall, born in Scotland, January 7, 1794, and educated at the University of Edinburgh, was called to the Scotch bar in 1818. He became Dean of the Faculty of Advocates in March, 1852, and a Judge of the Court of Session in Scotland November 8, 1852. Lord Curriehill, who resigned his seat on the bench and was succeeded by Sir George Dundas in October, 1868, died at Curriehill, near Edinburgh, Tuesday, October 27, 1868.

**CUSTOMS.**—The following official return shows the amount of customs duties (deducting repayments and drawbacks) collected in the United Kingdom, from 1860 to 1868 :—

Years.	Sugar and Molasses.	Tea.	Coffee.	Corn, Meal, and Flour.	Spirits.	Wine.	Tobacco and Snuff.	Other Imported Articles.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Total.
1860 ..	£6,037,481	£5,464,374	£441,437	£499,866	£3,553,684	£1,634,987	£5,596,519	£3,213,489	£76,381	£24,301,084
1861 ..	6,067,590	5,419,533	430,433	568,356	12,693,616	1,144,794	5,606,498	846,537	257,936	23,378,350
1862 ..	6,383,399	5,616,684	436,478	660,866	9,619,309	1,164,476	5,566,311	905,980	303,083	23,692,905
1863 ..	6,437,923	5,483,149	480,353	971,066	3,763,333	1,137,395	5,274,545	887,746	311,345	24,088,893
1864 ..	6,118,701	5,554,475	410,700	746,352	2,992,848	1,243,414	5,981,009	940,927	194,880	23,354,366
1865 ..	5,323,368	4,669,319	385,778	562,654	3,362,695	1,317,736	6,080,184	973,081	184,977	22,857,573
1866 ..	5,378,466	5,569,317	371,493	743,145	3,463,176	1,407,531	6,374,398	1,010,765	163,132	21,393,239
1867 ..	5,647,787	5,658,716	397,190	797,639	4,173,037	1,391,193	6,453,011	357,666	304,838	23,389,066
1868 ..	5,482,473	3,827,317	390,161	860,323	4,398,403	1,466,993	6,443,350	581,481	164,589	23,664,981

**CUSTOMS PARLIAMENT** (Berlin), for the regulation of the commercial intercourse between the different states of Germany, having been convoked by decree, met for the first time Monday, April 27, 1868. It is a kind of representative assembly for the Zollverein, and was opened with a speech by the King of Prussia at the sitting, Tuesday, April 28. Dr. Simson was elected President, and Prince Hohenlohe Vice-President. The customs treaty with Austria was carried through its preliminary states by 246 against 17 votes, Monday, May 11, and was finally adopted, Monday, May 18. The first session was closed by the King of Prussia, Saturday, May 23.

**CUTHBERTSON v. BUTTERWORTH.**—See FRANCHISE.

**CYCLONE.**—See BARBADOES, BENGAL, &c.

\* Duties reduced.

† Duties increased.

‡ Duties repealed: Pepper, Timber and Wood, Ships Foreign and Colonial.

**DAILY TELEGRAPH.**—See ORIGINAL INFORMATION and LIBEL.

**DALANTA.**—See ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

**DALY (1798-1868).**—Sir Dominick Daly, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of South Australia, born August 11, 1798, was called to the bar and was appointed Assistant-Secretary to the province of Lower Canada in 1825. He became Secretary in 1827, was appointed Secretary of Canada on the union of the Upper and Lower Provinces in 1840, and held that post till 1848. He was one of the Commissioners of Inquiry into the claims of the New and Waltham Forests from 1849 till 1851, was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Tobago in 1851, Governor of Prince Edward's Island in 1854, and was knighted in 1856. Having served as Governor of Prince Edward's Island till 1859, he became Governor of South Australia in 1861, and died Wednesday, February 19, 1868.

**DALY (1784-1868).**—The Rev. Peter Daly, born in 1784, for many years a Roman Catholic priest at Galway, and well known for his efforts to establish steam communication between Ireland and America, died at Galway, Wednesday, September 30, 1868, and was buried, Friday, October 9, when a large concourse of persons followed him to the grave, the procession extending over a mile.

**DANUBE (Navigation of the).**—This river, the second in Europe in size, being 1,750 miles long, is generally approached by the Sulina mouth, in the Black Sea, and the number of wrecks yearly scattered along the shore shows the perilous nature of the navigation. The roadstead is extremely unsafe, being exposed to the north-east winds, which sweep across the wide expanse of the Black Sea with irresistible force, driving vessels on the lee shore. The bar at the mouth adds to the danger incurred by vessels drawing much water. The treaty of 1856, designed to remedy these evils, declared the freedom of the river, and a European commission was appointed for the specific purpose of having means adopted to render the river navigable. The Turkish Government accepted the responsibility of finding the money, but, as payment was irregular, the commission undertook to receive the shipping dues, and to accomplish the work by contracting loans to be repaid out of the revenues. According to the plans of Sir Charles Hartley, the engineer-in-chief, parallel piers, formed by three rows of piles filled in with loose stones, have been constructed at the mouth of the Sulina channel, and defended towards the sea by large blocks of stone. By these means the channel has been deepened and the depth of water over the bar raised from about ten to sixteen or seventeen feet. New and additional lights are provided, so that the river can be entered by day or night. To enable the commission to which the tolls have been assigned to complete the works, application has been made to the contracting Powers. By 31 & 32 Vict., c. 126 (July 31, 1868), authority is given to her Majesty the Queen to grant a loan of £135,000 from the British Consolidated Fund, to be repaid out of the tolls.—See APPENDIX.

**DANVERS, South (United States).**—The name of this town, in Massachusetts, was changed during the year to Peabody, in honour of Mr. George Peabody, born there November 18, 1795.

**DARLINGTON (English Constituency)** returns one member to the House of Commons under the Reform Act, 1867. General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 2,907. E. Backhouse (L.), 1,789; H. K. Spark (C.), 875.

**DARTMOUTH (English Constituency)** returned two members to the House of Commons from 1351 till 1832, when the Reform Act deprived it

of one of its members. It was entirely disfranchised on account of the arrangements rendered necessary by the Reform Act for Scotland, in 1868. General election July, 1865; registered electors, 282. J. Hardy (C.), returned unopposed.

**DAVY (1790-1868).**—John Davy, M.D., F.R.S., brother of Sir Humphry Davy, born in Penzance in 1790, took his M.D. degree at Edinburgh in 1814, became an army surgeon, and was made Inspector-General of Army Hospitals. He contributed to the transactions of various societies, and edited his brother's works, published in nine volumes, in 1839. He is the author, amongst other works, of "Memoirs of Sir Humphry Davy, published in 1836; of "Lectures on the Study of Chemistry," in 1840; and of "Diseases of the Army," in 1862. He died at his residence, near Ambleside, Friday, January 24, 1868.

**DAWES (1800-1868).**—The Rev. William Rutter Dawes, F.R.S., and F.R.A.S., born in 1800, applied himself at an early age to the study of astronomy. He erected an observatory at Ormakirk in 1830, undertook the direction of Mr. Bishop's observatory, in the Regent's Park, London, in 1839; established an observatory at Cranbrook, Kent, in 1845; removed to Wateringbury, in the neighbourhood of Maidstone, soon afterwards, and settled at Hopefield, Haddenham, where he died, Saturday, February 15, 1868. He went to Sweden to observe the total solar eclipse, visible there in 1851; received the gold medal of the Astronomical Society in 1855, and was made F.R.S. in 1864.

**DAWLISH (Devonshire).**—An albacore, weighing nearly 500 lb., and measuring ten feet in length, was captured on the beach, at Dawlish, by persons engaged in the pilchard fishery, Friday, September 11, 1868.

**DAY (Dean of Limerick).**—The Very Rev. Maurice F. Day was appointed Dean of Limerick in September, 1868.

**DEAL BOATMEN.**—Three Deal boatmen named Baker, Spears, and Middleton, were indicted at Maidstone assizes for conspiring together by fraudulent means, to obtain a large sum for salvage from the owners of a ship called the *Olivia*. The trial took place July 27 and 28, 1868, before Mr. Justice Willes, and resulted in a conviction. The prisoners were sentenced to six months' imprisonment each with hard labour. Mr. Barrow prosecuted; Mr. Serjeant Sleight and Mr. Francis defended the prisoners.

**DEANE (Dr., Q.C.)** was appointed Admiralty-Advocate, on the resignation, in February, 1868, of Sir Travers Twiss, promoted Queen's Advocate.

**DEBT.**—See NATIONAL DEBT.

**DE CAUX (MARQUIS).**—The marriage of the celebrated *prima donna*, Mlle. Adeline Patti, with the Marquis de Caux was solemnized at the Roman Catholic Chapel, Clapham Park Road, Wednesday, July 29, 1868. The Duke of Manchester and Mr. Costa were witnesses to the contract on behalf of the bride, and the Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne, French ambassador, and M. Mure, on behalf of the bridegroom.

**DE CRESPIGNY (1818-68).**—Sir Claude William Champion de Crespigny, Bart., born June 25, 1818; educated at Winchester College, and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1839, and M.A. in 1840; succeeded December 28, 1829, his grandfather as third baronet (created in 1805), and married August 22, 1843, Mary, second daughter of Sir J. Tysen Tyrrell. Sir Claude died at his seat in Essex, Tuesday, August 11, 1868, and is succeeded by his eldest son Claude, born April 20, 1847.

**DE FREYNE (1792-1868) BARON.**—The Right Hon. Charles French, born in 1792, served some time in the army, and succeeded his brother, August 22, 1868, as third baron (created Baron de Freyne of Astagh, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, May 16, 1859, and Baron De Freyne of Coolavin, co. Sligo, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, April 5, 1851). His lordship who, in 1851, married Miss Catherine Maree, died at his seat in Roscommon, Wednesday, October 28, 1868, and is succeeded by his eldest son Charles, born in 1851.

**DE GREY AND RIPON (Lord President of the Council).**—The Right Hon. George Frederick Robinson, born October 24, 1827, when Viscount Goderich, was returned one of the members in the Liberal interest for Kingston-on-Hull, at the general election in July, 1852; was unseated on petition, March 7, 1853; was elected for Huddersfield in April, 1853, and for the West Riding of Yorkshire at the general election in March, 1857. He succeeded his father as second Earl Ripon (created April 13, 1838) of Ripon, county York, in 1859, and succeeded his uncle as second Earl De Grey (created October 25, 1816) of Wrest, co. Bedford, the same year. He was Under Secretary of State for War in Lord Palmerston's second administration in 1859; was appointed Secretary of State for War in 1863, and Secretary of State for India in 1866, retiring with Earl Russell's administration in June of that year, and was appointed President of the Council in Mr. Gladstone's administration in December, 1868. Lord De Grey and Ripon married, in 1851, Henrietta Anne Theodosia, daughter of H. Vyner, Esq.

**DEJATCH KASSA.**—*See ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION, THEODORE, &c.*

**DE LA HAYE.**—*See CORMENIN, VICOMTE DE.*

**DELAVIGNE (1789-1868).**—M. Germain Delavigne, brother of the poet, Casimir Delavigne, born in 1789, and a dramatist of some repute, having produced amongst other works, "Le Dervis," in 1811, and "Thibault," in 1818, died at Montmorency, in October, 1868. He was joint author with M. Scribe of several dramatic pieces, and assisted his brother in "Charles VI." produced in 1843.

**DEMERARA.**—*See BRITISH GUIANA.*

**DENBIGH, &c. (Welsh Constituency).**—Denbigh, Holt, and Ruthin returned one member to the House of Commons from 1536, and Wrexham was added to the group by the Reform Act of 1832. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 889. T. Mainwaring (C.), returned unopposed. —General election, November 18, 1868; registered electors, 2,704. W. Williams (L.), 1,318; T. Mainwaring (C.), 944.

**DENBIGHSHIRE (Welsh Constituency)** returned one member to the House of Commons from 1536 till 1832, when the Reform Act gave it an additional member. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 5,282. Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart., (C.), Colonel R. M. Biddulph (L.), returned unopposed. —General election, November 27, 1868; registered electors, 7,167. Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart. (C.), 3,355; G. O. Morgan (L.), 2,720; R. M. Biddulph (L.), 2,412.

**DENMARK (Europe).**—*Sovereign:* Christian IX., born April 8, 1818, ascended the throne November 15, 1863, by virtue of the treaty of London, May 8, 1852, and by the Danish law of succession, of July 31, 1853; married, May 26, 1842, Queen Louise Wilhelmine, Princess of Hesse Cassel, born September 7, 1817, daughter of William, Landgrave of Hesse Cassel.



*Children.*—*Heir*: The Prince Royal, Christian Frederick, born June 8, 1843. 2. Princess Alexandra, born December 1, 1844; married, March 10, 1863, to Albert Edward, Prince of Wales. 3. Prince Christian William George, born December 24, 1845; King of Greece (q.v.). 4. Princess Dagmar, born November 26, 1847; married, November 9, 1866, to Alexander, hereditary Grand Duke of Russia. 5. Princess Thyra, born September 29, 1853. 6. Prince Waldemar, born October 27, 1856.

*Ministry.*—President of the Council and Foreign Affairs, Count Krag-Juel-Vind-Frijs von Frijsenborg; Finance, C. A. Formesbech; Interior, J. B. S. Estrup (November 6, 1865); Religion and War, G. E. de Haastoeff, Major-General (September 29, 1866); Education, A. S. Hansen (March 15, 1868); Marine, O. E. Snenson (November 1, 1867); Justice, Nutzhorn (August, 1868).

Area, 11,152 square miles; population, February 1, 1865, 1,717,802; 12,907 of the population are dissenters from the State religion (the Lutheran). It is divided into 4,214 Jews, 1,240 Roman Catholics, 1,761 Reformed Church, 2,657 Mormons, 2,270 Ana-baptists, 114 Anglicans and Episcopalians, 202 of the Free Church, and 160 Evangelicals.

Finances for the year ending March 31, 1867: income, £2,928,801; expenditure, £2,814,693; surplus, £109,108.—The Budget for 1868-9, laid on the table of the Folksting December 7, 1867, was as follows:—expenditure, £2,927,537; income, £2,912,022; deficiency, £15,515.—National Debt: the capital, March 31, 1867, was £14,512,191.

The army on war footing consists of 1,328 officers and 47,825 soldiers. The fleet is composed of 31 steamers, six of which are armour-plated. Total number of canon, 389.

The Danish Constitution depends upon the fundamental law of June 5, 1849, which comprises 100 Articles. The Government is an hereditary limited monarchy. The legislative power (Rigsstad) is comprised in two elective Chambers, the Folksting and Landsting. The first consists of 101 members, who are elected for three years; the second consists of 52 members, who are chosen for eight years. Both receive payment at the rate of three rigsdalers per diem. The fundamental law abolished all hereditary privileges. Every man above the age of twenty-two is liable to military service for four years, after which he enters into the reserve. The first inhabitants of Denmark are supposed to have been the Cimbri, or Cimmerians, who gave place to the Goths, four or five centuries before the Christian era. Harold I. in the ninth century was the first Christian sovereign of Denmark. The inhabitants embraced Protestantism in the sixteenth century; and it is remarkable that, although their monarchy was limited and elective, in 1660 they voluntarily resigned their liberties into the hands of their sovereign, and allowed it to become absolute and hereditary. The serfs in Denmark were liberated in 1786. Christian VIII. issued a letter-patent, declaring his undoubted right to the Duchy of Schleswig and his intention to submit his claim to Holstein for due consideration, July 8, 1846. Prince Frederick of Augustenburg published his claim to the succession in Schleswig-Holstein November 16, 1863. Austria and Prussia required, January 16, 1864, Denmark to repeal the Constitution of November 18, 1863, within forty-eight hours. Upon the rejection of this demand the allied Austrian and Prussian armies entered Holstein January 21. The Danes were defeated at Sonderbygaard and Veile, March 8, and Düppel was taken April 18. Peace was concluded October 8, Denmark agreeing to

resign the Duchies. The Landsting adopted the treaty, arranging the sale of the islands of St. Thomas and St. John (the Antilles) to the United States, January 30, 1868, and adopted a resolution for an address petitioning for the union of the Ministries of War and Marine, April 6; and a postal treaty was signed at Copenhagen with the North German Confederation, April 9. The session was brought to a close May 20. The Diet was opened Monday, October 10, 1868, by the King, who, in his speech from the throne, said that the negotiations with Prussia respecting the free vote of North Schleswig had been without result; and that the treaty for the cession of the West India Islands to the United States was not yet ratified by Congress. The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived in Denmark on a visit, November 29, 1868.

**DEPARTMENTS.**—*See PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.*

**DEPTFORD DOCKYARD** (Kent), established as a store-house in 1513, and the scene of Peter the Great's labours during his visit to England in 1698, is to be closed by order of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, on, or if possible, before March 31, 1869. Official intimation to this effect was given in August, 1868. About 800 artisans have been generally employed at this dockyard.

**DERBY (EARL OF).**—The Right Hon. Sir Edward Geoffrey Smith Stanley, K.G., &c., born at Knowsley Park, Lancashire, March 29, 1799, and educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, was returned to the House of Commons, for Stockbridge, in 1821. It is somewhat remarkable that the second speech which he made in Parliament, and which attracted considerable attention, was on the Church in Ireland question, in 1824. He was Under Secretary for the Colonies, in Mr. Canning's administration in 1827, and was Chief Secretary for Ireland in Lord Grey's administration. His encounters with O'Connell and Shiel in the House of Commons attracted much attention. In 1833 he obtained a seat in the Cabinet as Colonial Secretary, but disapproving of Lord Melbourne's project for the further reduction of the Church Establishment in Ireland, resigned, and refused Sir Robert Peel's offer to join the Conservative administration in 1834, though he accepted the post of Colonial Secretary in 1841, and was called to the House of Peers, as Baron Stanley of Bickerstaffe, November 4, 1844. Disagreeing with Sir Robert Peel on the Corn Law question, Lord Stanley resigned in 1845. On the death of his father, June 30, 1851, he succeeded him as fourteenth earl of Derby (created October 27, 1485). After acting as leader of the Conservative opposition in the House of Lords for some years, he formed his first administration in February, 1852, resigning in December of that year. In January, 1855, Lord Derby was again offered the premiership, but it was not till February, 1858, that he formed his second administration, which retired June 11, 1859. Lord Derby formed his third administration in July, 1866, and was compelled to resign the premiership on account of failing health in February, 1868, when Mr. Disraeli succeeded to the post. Lord Derby, who was made an extra Knight of the Garter in 1859, published a translation of Homer's "*Iliad*" in 1864, and some other translations in 1868.

**DERBY (English Constituency)** has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1298. General Election, July, 1865; registered electors, 2,518. W. T. Cox (C.), 1,096; M. T. Bass (L.), 1,063; S. Plimsoll (L.), 691; T. Beale (L.) 608.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 8,688. M. T. Bass (L.), 4,995; S. Plimsoll (L.), 4,677; W. T. Cox (C.), 2,492.

**DERBY (THIRD) ADMINISTRATION.**—The Earl of Derby formed his third administration on the resignation of Earl Russell and his colleagues in June, 1866. The Cabinet, constituted July 9, was as follows :—

<i>Treasury</i> .. .. .	Earl of Derby
<i>Lord Chancellor</i> .. .. .	Lord Chelmsford.
<i>President of the Council</i> .. .. .	Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.
<i>Lord Privy Seal</i> .. .. .	Earl of Malmesbury.
<i>Chancellor of the Exchequer</i> .. .. .	Right Hon. B. Disraeli.
<i>Foreign Secretary</i> .. .. .	Right Hon. Lord Stanley.
<i>Home Secretary</i> .. .. .	Right Hon. S. H. Walpole.
<i>Colonial Secretary</i> .. .. .	Earl of Carnarvon.
<i>Admiralty</i> .. .. .	Right Hon. Sir J. S. Pakington, Bart.
<i>War</i> .. .. .	Right Hon. General Peel.
<i>India</i> .. .. .	Viscount Cranborne.
<i>Board of Trade</i> .. .. .	Right Hon. Sir S. H. Northcote, Bart.
<i>Poor Law Board</i> .. .. .	Right Hon. G. Hardy.
<i>Works and Public Buildings</i> .. .. .	Right Hon. Lord John Manners.
<i>Chief Secretary for Ireland</i> .. .. .	Right Hon. Lord Naas (afterwards Earl of Mayo).

The above formed the Cabinet. The Marquis of Abercorn was Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, the Duke of Montrose Postmaster-General, and the Earl of Devon, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. In consequence of a disagreement respecting the Reform Bill, the Earl of Carnarvon, Viscount Cranborne, and General Peel resigned, March 2, 1867, and the following changes in the Cabinet, consequent on their retirement, were announced March 8 :—

<i>President of the Council</i> .. .. .	Duke of Marlborough.
<i>Colonial Secretary</i> .. .. .	Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.
<i>Admiralty</i> .. .. .	Right Hon. H. T. L. Corry.
<i>War</i> .. .. .	Right Hon. Sir J. S. Pakington, Bart.
<i>India</i> .. .. .	Right Hon. Sir S. H. Northcote, Bart.
<i>Board of Trade</i> .. .. .	Duke of Richmond.

The Right Hon. S. H. Walpole resigned the Secretaryship of State for the Home Department in May, 1867, but retained a seat in the Cabinet, and was succeeded as Home Secretary by the Right Hon. G. Hardy. The Earl of Devon became President of the Poor-Law Board, without a seat in the Cabinet; consequently the number of Cabinet ministers was not increased by these changes, and the Earl of Devon's place as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster was filled by Colonel J. W. Patten in June. Such was the constitution of Lord Derby's third administration at the reassembling of Parliament, February 11, 1868, and the resignation of the Prime Minister on account of ill-health was announced in both houses February 25.—See DISRAELI ADMINISTRATION.

**DERBY.**—See EPSOM RACES.

**DERBY (FRENCH).**—See CHANTILLY.

**DERBYSHIRE** (English Constituency) returned two members to the House of Commons from 1295 till 1832, when the Reform Act divided it into two divisions, Derbyshire North and Derbyshire South, each returning two members. **DERBYSHIRE NORTH.**—General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 5,008. Lord G. H. Cavendish (L.), W. Jackson (L.), returned unopposed. **DERBYSHIRE SOUTH.**—General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 7,976. O. R. Colville (L.), 3,641; T. W. Evans (L.), 2,617; W. Mundy (C.), 1,096.—By the Reform Act of 1867, it was divided into three divisions, each returning two members,—Derbyshire East, Derbyshire North, and Derbyshire South. **DERBYSHIRE EAST.**—General election, November 20, 1868; registered electors, 4,882. Captain F. Egerton (L.), 2,066; Hon. H. Strutt (L.), 2,032; — Tarbutt (C.), 1,999;

W. Overend (C.), 1,970.—**DERBYSHIRE NORTH.**—General election, November 19, 1868; registered electors, 5,859. Lord G. H. Cavendish (L.), 2,903; A. P. Arkwright (C.), 2,696; W. Jackson (L.), 2,637.—**DERBYSHIRE SOUTH.**—General election, November 19, 1868; registered electors, 7,651. Sir T. Gresley (C.), 3,582; R. Smith (C.), 3,594; T. W. Evans (L.), 3,443; C. W. Colville (L.), 3,375. Sir Thomas Gresley died Friday, December 18, 1868.

**DERWENTWATER ESTATES.**—A lady, representing herself to be the lineal and rightful owner of the Derwentwater estates, took formal possession of Dilston Castle in October, 1868. These estates were confiscated to the Crown on the attainder for high treason of James Earl of Derwentwater in 1716, and were given to Greenwich Hospital by Act of Parliament in 1735. Mr. Gray, the receiver of the Greenwich Hospital estates, proceeded to Dilston, October 13, and urged the "Countess" to quit, which she obstinately refused to do. The room which she had selected had been decorated with pictures, and a tarpaulin tent had been erected to protect the "Countess" from the weather. Mr. Gray's orders from the Admiralty were, however, peremptory, and the men under his orders at once proceeded to demolish these preparations. The eccentric claimant thereupon took up a sword and "showed fight," but was speedily disarmed. She then sat herself down on a chair, and refusing to leave voluntarily, was carried out, chair and all, by four men in a manner strongly suggestive of the 5th of November. Mr. Gray had sent round his carriage, with the intention of placing it at the disposal of the "Countess," and had even offered her the use of his own house for rest and refreshment. Her ladyship, however, declined to accept any hospitality at the hands of her aggressor, and determined to encamp on the highway, where she remained several nights, sheltered only by a piece of tarpaulin and a military cloak, the goods that she had placed in the ruins being deposited close by, and watched over by her servants. Provisions were supplied to her from several houses in the neighbourhood, and many friends visited her, and endeavoured to persuade her to relinquish her project, but without success. The police represented that the placing of an encampment on a public highway was a nuisance. The "Countess" readily admitted the fact, but referred the officers to Mr. Gray for a remedy. She had deeds in her possession, she said, which unmistakably proved her right to be mistress of Dilston Castle, and it was her impression that she must either be returned to the castle or sent as a State prisoner to the Tower of London; under these circumstances, she declined to submit to any dealings with the police. Eventually the magistrates of Hexham decided that her ladyship was an obstruction on the highway, and she was ordered to remove, when she declared her intention of appealing to the superior courts of law to obtain a recognition of her claims. The lady declares her father was John James Radcliffe, who espoused a daughter of John Sobiesky, in which case she is the daughter of the sixth earl, who died in 1838, and the great grand-daughter of the earl who was beheaded in 1716. Her father and uncle served with distinction at Waterloo.

**DE STJERNELD (1791-1868).**—M. de Stjerneld, the last male descendant of Gustavus Vasa, born in 1791, entered the diplomatic service of Sweden in 1811. Having served in different capacities, he was appointed envoy for Sweden in London in 1818; became Minister of Foreign Affairs at Stockholm in 1838, resigned in 1842, resumed the post in 1848, and withdrew from public life in 1856. He died at Stockholm, Saturday, November 14, 1868.

**DES VŒUX (1806-68).**—Sir Henry William Des Vœux, Bart., born

December 16, 1806; succeeded, September 28, 1858, his father as third baronet, created in 1787. He was educated at Rugby and Sandhurst; served in the army, retiring, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, in 1861, and resigned the post of one of the gentlemen ushers to the Queen, which he held for some years, in 1859. He was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Queen's County, Ireland; and was high sheriff of Derbyshire in 1864. He married, July 16, 1839, Lady Sophia, youngest daughter of 7th Earl of Coventry, and widow of Sir Roger Gresley; and he died Saturday, January 4, 1868, and was succeeded by his half-brother, Frederick Adolphus, born in 1848.

**DE TEISSIER** (1794-1868).—Baron James de Teissier, born at Epsom, March 17, 1794, was descended from the Huguenot branch of the family of De Teissier, Baron de Marguerittes. For his services to the French emigrants, Louis XVIII. restored to his father, Louis de Teissier, the title suppressed by the edict of Nantes; and with the consent of George IV., he became a baron of France. He died Wednesday, March 11, 1868, and is succeeded as third baron by his son James Fitzherbert, born in November, 1816.

**DEVIZES** (English Constituency) returned two members to the House of Commons from 1377 till 1868. General election, July, 1865: registered electors, 350. C. D. Griffiths (C.), Sir T. Bateson, Bart. (C.), returned unopposed.—The Reform Act of 1867 deprived it of one of its members. General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 894. Sir T. Bateson, Bart. (C.), 385; J. W. Probyn (L.), 321; C. D. Griffiths (C.), 84.

**DEVIZES** (Wiltshire).—The abolition of turnpike gates in this town and neighbourhood, which took place after midnight, Saturday, October 31, 1868, gave rise to a popular ovation. Just before midnight on the last day on which tolls could be levied a band of music went to all the gates, and played several airs at each. The gates were drawn through the town in a waggon, and afterwards burned on the top of a hill about two miles from the town, Thursday, November 5. A banquet was given, Friday, November 6, to Mr. John James Fox, who had exerted himself in order to secure the removal of the gates, and a testimonial, consisting of a marble and bronze clock and a silver epergne, was presented to him. A display of fireworks the same evening brought the demonstration to a close.

**DEVONPORT** (English Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1832. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 2,826. J. Fleming (C.), 1,807; W. B. Ferrand (C.), 1,290; T. Bramsey (L.), 1,279; T. Plum (L.), 1,248. Mr. W. Ferrand and Mr. J. Fleming were unseated on petition in May, 1866, and a new election took place May 22, with the following result:—Elliot, Lord (L.), 1,275; Chambers, M. (L.), 1,269; Raikes, C. (C.), 1,216; Abbott, Hon. R. C. (C.), 1,215.—General election, November 18, 1868; registered electors, 3,114. J. D. Lewis (L.), 1,541; M. Chambers (L.), 1,519; W. B. Ferrand (C.), 1,370; Major Palliser (C.), 1,365.

**DEVONSHIRE** (English Constituency) returned two members to the House of Commons from 1295 till 1832, when by the Reform Act it was divided into Devonshire North and Devonshire South, each returning two members. **DEVONSHIRE NORTH**.—General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 8,677. Hon. C. H. R. Trefusis (C.), T. D. Acland (L.), returned unopposed. The Hon. C. Trefusis having been made a peer in April, 1866, a new election took place May 10, when Sir S. H. Northcote, Bart., who had resigned his seat at Stamford was returned without opposition. —**DEVONSHIRE SOUTH**. General election, July, 1865; registered electors,

9,571. Sir L. Palk, Bart. (C.), S. T. Kekewich (C.), returned unopposed. By the Reform Act of 1867, it was divided into three divisions—Devonshire East, Devonshire North, Devonshire South, each returning two members. **DEVONSHIRE EAST.**—General election, November 23, 1868; registered electors, 9,266. Lord Courtenay (C.), 4,106; Sir L. Palk (C.), 4,034; C. J. Wade (L.), 3,457.—**DEVONSHIRE NORTH.**—General election, November 19, 1868; registered electors, 8,456. Sir S. Northcote (C.), 3,967; T. D. Acland (L.), 3,898; J. W. Walrond (C.), 3,520.—**DEVONSHIRE SOUTH.**—General election, November 27, 1868; registered electors, 7,475. Sir M. Lopes (C.), 3,234; S. T. Kekewich (C.), 3,233; Lord Amberley (L.), 2,694.

**DEWSBURY** (English Constituency) returns one member to the House of Commons under the Reform Act of 1867. General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 6,652. Serjeant Simon (L.), 3,398; H. Cosham (C.), 2,929.

**DICKENS** (—1868).—Mr. Frederick Dickens, the last surviving brother of Mr. Charles Dickens, the novelist, died at Darlington, Tuesday, October 20, 1868, and he was buried Saturday, October 24.

**DICKSON** (1798–1868).—Sir William Dickson, Bart., born June 10, 1798, succeeded his father as third baronet (created September 21, 1802), June 18, 1827. He entered the navy in 1814, attained post rank in 1837, became a vice-admiral on the retired list in 1864, and died in London, Sunday, January 5, 1868. Leaving no issue, he was succeeded by his brother, Col. Colpoys Dickson, born August 21, 1807, who had attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the Bengal army.

**DICKSON** (1807–68).—Sir Colpoys Dickson, Bart., born August 21, 1807, served for many years in the Bengal army, in which he attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel; succeeded his brother as fourth baronet (created September 21, 1802) January 5, 1868. Sir Colpoys married, in 1831, Emma, daughter of William Knyvett, Esq., and had one daughter. He died at Folkestone, Thursday, May 21, 1868, and was succeeded by his brother, Alexander Collingwood Thomas Dickson, who was born August 1, 1810, and married, November 15, 1837, Miss Amelia Caroline Beauchamp Whimper.

**DILSTON CASTLE.**—*See DERWENTWATER ESTATES.*

**DIPLOMATIC SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES.**—A return presented to the House of Commons, by command of her Majesty, of the salaries and allowances of her Majesty's diplomatic servants under the scale existing previous to the settlement made (by 2 & 3 Will. IV., c. 116) in a letter dated August 31, 1831, and under the scale of 1868, showed the following general results:—

**DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE CHARGE FOR 1831 AND THE CHARGE FOR 1868.**

	Salaries.	House-Rent.
1831 .. .. .	£130,050	£29,950
1868 .. .. .	130,174	10,920
Increase of charge in 1868..	1,125	970

The comparison between the scale of 1831 and that of 1868, as above set forth, shows—

1. That the Establishment provided for by the scale of 1868 comprises sixteen persons more than were provided for by the scale of 1831.
2. That the Establishment of 1868 provides for an Oriental Secretary in Turkey, a Military and a Naval Attaché at Paris, and twenty-two second

secretaries, in excess of the number of persons of those ranks provided for by the scale of 1831, involving an expenditure for salaries of .. ..	£8,200
3. That provision has been made, in addition to his salary as Consul-General, for her Majesty's Minister in Morocco, of a diplomatic allowance of ..	400
4. For the Secretary of Legation at Darmstadt a salary of .. ..	500
5. And that an additional charge has been incurred for Columbia and South American Missions, arising from the whole charge for the latter being now placed upon the Consolidated Fund, instead of, as formerly, partly on the consular vote, of .. ..	2,695
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>11,795</b>

## DIPLOMATIC PENSIONS.

Amount of Pensions in 1831 for 43 retired members of the Diplomatic Service ..	£51,228
Ditto in 1868 for 27 ditto ditto ..	28,198

**DISCOUNT.**—The following return shows the average rate of discount charged by the Bank of England in each month in each year, from 1857 to 1867:—

Months.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
January ....	6	5	2½	2½	6½	2½	4½	7½	5½	8	3½
February ....	6	3½	2½	4	7½	2½	4½	7	5	7½	3
March .....	6	3	2½	4	7½	2½	4	6	4½	6½	3
April .....	6½	3	2½	4½	5½	2½	3½	6½	4	6	3
May .....	6½	3	4	4½	5½	2½	3½	8	4½	9½	3
June .....	6½	3	3½	4	6	3	4	6½	3½	10	2½
July .....	5½	3	2½	4	6	2½	4	6½	3½	10	2½
August .....	5½	3	2½	4	4½	2	4	8	4	8½	2
September ..	5½	3	2½	4	3½	2	4	9	4	5	2
October .....	7	3	2½	4	3½	2	4	9	7	4½	2
November ..	9½	3	2½	5	3	3	5½	8	6½	4	2
December ..	8½	2½	2½	5	3	3	7½	6½	6½	3½	2
Average for the Year.	6½	3½	2½	4½	5½	2½	4½	7½	4½	7	2½

The rate was 2 per cent. January 1, 1868, advanced to 2½ per cent. November 19, and to 3 per cent. December 3, at which it remained till the close of the year. There were fourteen variations in the rate in 1866, three in 1867, and two in 1868.

**DISRAELI.**—The Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, M.P., born in London, December 5, 1805, published "Vivian Grey" in 1825. He travelled for some time in the East, and having returned to England, was an unsuccessful candidate for Wycombe in December, 1832, and in January, 1835, and for Taunton in April, 1835, but was returned one of the members for Maidstone, in the Conservative interest, at the general election in August, 1837. This constituency he exchanged for Shrewsbury in June, 1841, and was first elected for Buckinghamshire, of which county he is still one of the representatives, at the general election in August, 1847. Mr. Disraeli, who had become famous by his various literary works, soon obtained a prominent position amongst orators of the House of Commons, and after the death of Lord George Bentinck, September 21, 1848, succeeded to the leadership of the Conservative party. He was Chancellor of the Exchequer in Lord Derby's first administration in 1852, held the same position in Lord Derby's second administration in 1858-9, and was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer in Lord Derby's third administration in July, 1866. On the resignation of Lord Derby, on account of failing health, Mr. Disraeli was intrusted with the task of forming an administration.—(See DISRAELI ADMINISTRATION.)—In reply to an attack made upon him in the House of Lords, March 5, 1868, by Earl

Russell, Mr. Disraeli published in the metropolitan newspapers the following letter :—

SIR,—Lord Russell observed last night in the House of Lords that I “boasted at Edinburgh that, while during seven years I opposed a reduction of the borough franchise, I had been all that time educating my party, with the view of bringing about a much greater reduction of the franchise than that which my opponents had proposed.”

As a general rule, I never notice misrepresentations of what I may have said ; but as this charge against me was made in an august assembly, and by a late First Minister of the Crown, I will not refrain from observing that the charge has no foundation. Nothing of the kind was said by me at Edinburgh.

I said there that the Tory party, after the failure of their Bill of 1859, had been educated for seven years on the subject of Parliamentary Reform, and during that interval had arrived at five conclusions, which, with their authority, I had at various times announced, viz. :—

1. That the measure should be complete.
2. That the representation of no place should be entirely abrogated.
3. That there must be a real Boundary Commission.
4. That the county representation should be considerably increased.
5. That the borough franchise should be established on the principle of rating.

And that these five points were accomplished in the Act of 1867.

This is what I said at Edinburgh, and it is true.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

*Downing-street, March 6.*

B. DISRAELI.

Mr. Disraeli issued his address to the electors of Buckinghamshire, Oct. 1, 1868. When it became manifest that the constituencies had not returned a majority in favour of his administration, Mr. Disraeli and his colleagues at once resolved upon resigning, and this determination was announced December 2, to their supporters in both Houses of Parliament, in the following manifesto :—

If Parliament were sitting, I should not have adopted this course; but as the public acts of a Ministry should not be misunderstood, and as there are no other means of explaining their motives, I have taken the liberty of thus addressing the Conservative members in both Houses of Parliament.

When her Majesty's Government, in the spring of this year, were placed in a minority in the House of Commons, on the question of Disestablishing the Church in Ireland, they had to consider that the policy proposed had never been submitted to the country, and they believed that the country would not sanction it.

They therefore felt it their duty to advise her Majesty to dissolve Parliament; but to make an appeal to the obsolete constituency would have been an absurdity, and the candid opinion of the country coincided with that of Parliament, that no course could be satisfactory unless the voices of the enlarged electoral body were ascertained. All means were, therefore, taken by the Ministry to expedite that appeal, and a special statute was passed for the purpose.

Although the general election has elicited, in the decision of numerous and vast constituencies, an expression of feeling which in a remarkable degree has justified their anticipations, and which, in dealing with the question in controversy, no wise statesman would disregard, it is now clear that the present Administration cannot expect to command the confidence of the newly-elected House of Commons.

Under these circumstances, her Majesty's Ministers have felt it due to their own honour, and to the policy they support, not to retain office unnecessarily for a single day. They hold it to be more consistent with the attitude they have assumed, and with the convenience of public business at this season, as well as more conducive to the just influence of the Conservative party, at once to tender the resignation of their offices to her Majesty, rather than to wait for the assembling of a Parliament in which, in the present aspect of affairs, they are sensible they must be in a minority.

In thus acting her Majesty's Government have seen no cause to modify those opinions upon which they deemed it their duty to found their counsel to the sovereign on the question of the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church. They remain convinced that the proposition of Mr. Gladstone is wrong in principle, probably impracticable in conduct, and, if practicable, would be disastrous in its effects.

While ready at all times to give a fair consideration and willing aid to any plan for the improvement of the Church in Ireland,—to the policy which they opposed last session, rife, as they believe it to be, with many calamities to society and the State, they will continue, in whatever position they occupy, to offer an uncompromising resistance.

*Downing-street, December 2, 1868.*

B. DISRAELI.



Some days before this resignation was announced her Majesty the Queen marked her gracious appreciation of this statesman's public services by conferring upon Mrs. Disraeli a peerage in her own right, with the title of Viscountess Beaconsfield (*q.v.*).

**DISRAELI ADMINISTRATION.**—On the resignation of the Earl of Derby, February 25, 1868, the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was intrusted with the task of forming a new Ministry. The principal changes were announced February 29, and the Cabinet was thus constituted:—

Treasury .. .. .	Right Hon. B. Disraeli.
Lord Chancellor .. .. .	Lord Cairns.
President of the Council .. .. .	Duke of Marlborough.
Lord Privy Seal .. .. .	Earl of Malmesbury.
Chancellor of the Exchequer .. .. .	Right Hon. G.W. Hunt.
Foreign Secretary .. .. .	Right Hon. Lord Stanley.
Home Secretary .. .. .	Right Hon. G. Hardy.
Colonial Secretary .. .. .	Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.
Admiralty .. .. .	Right Hon. H. T. L. Corry.
War .. .. .	Right Hon. Sir J. S. Pakington, Bart.
India .. .. .	Right Hon. Sir S. H. Northcote, Bart.
Board of Trade .. .. .	Duke of Richmond.
Works and Public Buildings .. .. .	Right Hon. Lord John Manners.
Chief Secretary for Ireland .. .. .	Earl of Mayo.

The above formed the Cabinet. The Marquis of Abercorn was Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, the Duke of Montrose Postmaster-General, and Col. J. W. Patten Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. The Earl of Mayo was appointed Governor-General of India in October, and Colonel J. W. Patten succeeded him as Chief Secretary for Ireland, with a seat in the Cabinet. Colonel Taylor became Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and was sworn a Privy Councillor. The result of the general election in November having been adverse to the Government, Mr. Disraeli announced the resignation of himself and colleagues in a letter, dated December 2.

**DISSOLUTIONS OF PARLIAMENT.**—The first Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland met January 22, 1801, and was dissolved by royal proclamation January 29, 1802.

	Met.		Dissolved.
2nd	... 1802, August 31 ...	...	1806, October 24.
3rd	... 1806, December 15 ...	...	1807, April 29.
4th	... 1807, June 22 ...	...	1812, September 24.
5th	... 1812, November 24 ...	...	1818, June 10.
6th	... 1818, August 4 ...	...	1820, February 29.
7th	... 1820, April 23 ...	...	1826, June 2.
8th	... 1826, November 14 ...	...	1830, July 24.
9th	... 1830, October 26 ...	...	1831, April 23.
10th	... 1831, June 14 ...	...	1832, December 8.
11th	... 1832, January 29 ...	...	1834, December 30.
12th	... 1835, February 19 ...	...	1837, July 17.
13th	... 1837, November 15 ...	...	1841, June 23.
14th	... 1841, August 19 ...	...	1847, July 23.
15th	... 1847, November 18 ...	...	1852, July 1.
16th	... 1852, November 4 ...	...	1857, March 21.
17th	... 1857, May 7 ...	...	1859, April 23.
18th	... 1859, May 31 ...	...	1865, July 6.
19th	... 1866, February 1 ...	...	1868, November 11.
20th	... 1868, December 10.		

**DISTRESS.**—*See* EAST-END DISTRESS.

**DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES COURT.**—In the judicial statistics presented to Parliament in 1868, a statement furnished by the chief clerk shows that the number of decrees for dissolution of marriage and judicial separation pronounced in each year, from its establishment by 20 & 21 Vict., c. 85 (August 28, 1857), to December 31, 1867, inclusive, was as follows:—

—	Decrees for	
	Dissolution of Marriage.	Judicial Separation.
1858.....	24	22
1859.....	117	40
1860.....	103	25
1861.....	196	13
1862.....	123	23
1863.....	134	16
1864.....	168	12
1865.....	179	25
1866.....	116	26
1867.....	119	11
	1,279	213

The average number of marriages for nine years, from 1859 till 1867 inclusive, is 175,000 per annum; the average number of marriages dissolved, 139; and the average number of decrees for judicial separations, 21. The petitions for a dissolution of marriage presented to the Divorce Court in 1867 amounted to 224, and for a judicial separation to 70.

**D. LIT., or DOCTOR OF LITERATURE.**—The first final examination in this new academical degree, established a short time since by the University of London, was held in October, 1868, when Mr. R. F. Weymouth, who took the M.A. degree in 1849, having passed in Anglo-Saxon, French, and Icelandic, was admitted D. Lit. This is open to graduates in arts of the English Universities and of Dublin, after passing two examinations at an interval of at least a year. The first examination which confers the degree of M.A. is in Greek and Latin generally, with prose composition in Greek, Latin, and English, and in the history of the world to the commencement of the nineteenth century. The second examination is in the English language, literature, and history, and either the French or the German language and literature. Candidates may take up Anglo-Saxon with Icelandic; Sanscrit, Arabic, or Hebrew with Syriac.

**DOCKS.**—*See* MILLWALL DOCKS, &c.

**DOGGET'S COAT AND BADGE.**—This annual rowing match from the Old Swan, near London Bridge, to the Old Swan, Chelsea, a course above five miles, established by Thomas Dogget, the actor, in 1715, took place Saturday, August 1, 1868. In addition to the waterman's coat and badge, bequeathed by the founder, there was a prize of £4. 17s. 9d. for the second, another of £2. 18s. 9d. for the third, another of £1. 11s. 6d. for the fourth, and a guinea each for the other two, provided they rowed the entire course. Six competitors started, and came in as follows:—1. Alfred Egaltou, Blackwall; 2. Charles B. Messenger, Rotherhithe; 3. Thomas W. Hawkins, jun., Limehouse; 4. Thomas Day, Wapping. George Block, Horselydown; Henry Hero Stringer, Rotherhithe, did not row the race out.

**DOG LAW.**—Sir Richard Mayne, in accordance with the provisions of the Traffic Regulation (Metropolis) Act, 30 & 31 Vict., c. 134 (August 20, 1867), issued an order that all dogs found in the public streets after June 22 without a muzzle, should be seized by the police; and a large number were in the first instance conveyed to "The Home." It was calculated that by the middle of September 12,000 dogs had been seized by the police, and the majority, being of little value, were destroyed. The fifth sale of the more valuable dogs took place in the grounds of the World's End Tavern, King's Road, Chelsea, in November, when £23 were realized.

**DOGS.**—The Refuge and Temporary Home for Lost and Starving Dogs, in Hollingsworth Street, Islington, London, was founded in 1860. The scale of charges for boarding a mastiff or a Newfoundland is four shillings per week; for a greyhound, pointer, or setter, three shillings; for a terrier or small spaniel, whelp, &c., two shillings. Any dog not claimed for a fortnight may be taken on payment of a moderate sum, the purchaser signing a promise to restore it to the lawful owner, if required, on repayment of the donation and expense of the keep. This charity, supported by voluntary subscriptions, is under the direction of Mr. James Pavitt.

**DOGS (ISLE OF).**—See MILLWALL DOCKS.

**DOMESTIC ECONOMY (INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF).**—A deputation, consisting of Baron Mackay, from the Hague; M. Everwyn, Chargé d'Affaires, and Mr. J. W. May, Consul-General of the Netherlands; the Rev. W. Rogers, and Mr. P. Le Neve Foster, Secretary of the Society of Arts, introduced by the Right Hon. G. Goschen, M.P., President of the Poor Law Board, waited upon the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion House, Tuesday, December 29, 1868, for the purpose of directing attention to an international exhibition of domestic economy, which is proposed to be held at Utrecht in August and September, 1869. The Netherlands Society of Manufactures and Industry have undertaken the direction of the exhibition, and the Government of the Netherlands give it every support in their power. The chief object of the exhibition is to bring to the knowledge of working men articles of household use, furniture, dress, food, work, &c., which, at low prices, combine usefulness with solidity, so that they may be enabled by judicious economy to improve their condition. The promoters hope to have the assistance of co-operative associations in the collection of reports, statutes, and regulations of different societies for promoting the well-being of the working classes. Support and co-operation were promised, and a committee is in course of formation in the City. Baron Mackay, the President of the Central Committee at the Hague, also received promises of support from meetings which he attended at Manchester and at Glasgow.

**DOMINICA, or DOMINIQUE** (West Indies), one of the Lesser Antilles, is a British colony.

*Acting Lieutenant-Governor*, S. Freeling.

*Colonial Secretary and Clerk of Council*, W. H. M'Coy.

*Treasurer*, E. Levinge.

*Chief Justice and Judge of the Court of Vice-Admiralty*, S. Pemberton.

*Executive Council.*—Lieutenant-Governor, President; J. Garraway, G. L.

Bellot, H. Lloyd, A. Fraser, W. Macintyre, W. Lynch, T. F. Lockhart, P. J. Larocque.

*Legislative Assembly.*—Speaker, T. W. Doyle, 7 Crown Nominees, 6 Elective Members.

Area, 186,436 acres.

Population in 1860, 25,065; revenue in 1866, £19,166; expenditure, £18,867; imports in 1866, £61,188; exports, £106,452. This island, situated in the Carribean Sea, is 29 miles in length by 16 in breadth, and is mountainous and picturesque. It was discovered by Christopher Columbus, Sunday, November 3, 1493, from which circumstance it derives its name; was conquered by the English in 1756, and assigned to England by the peace at Paris, February 10, 1763, the French settlers being secured in their possessions. In 1778 it was captured by the French under the Marquis Duchilleau, was again restored to the English in 1783, and again attacked by the French in 1805. The regular troops and militia opposed them, but Roseau, the capital, having been set on fire, capitulated, and paid the enemy £12,000 to leave the island, which was finally secured to England in 1814. Only a small portion of the island is capable of being cultivated. The last published report from the former Acting Lieutenant-Governor, H. E. Bulwer, dated October 25, 1867, does not contain information of much interest.

**DONCASTER** (Yorkshire).—New schools in connection with the parish church, built at a cost of £25,000, were opened by the Archbishop of York, Sunday, January 5, 1868.—The St. Leger stakes, contested for in the Doncaster Autumn Meeting (Tuesday, September 8—Friday, September 11), were run for, Thursday, September 10. The following list gives the winners of this race since 1860:—

Year.	Owner.	Winner.	Jockey.	Time.	Second.	Third.
1860	Lord Aylesbury	St. Albans	L. Snowden	3-30	High Treason	Wizard
1861	Mr. l'Anson	Callier Ou	Challoner	3-16½	Kettledrum	Kildonan
1862	Mr. S. Hawke	Marquis	Challoner	3-22	Buckstone	Clarisimus
1863	Lord St. Vincent	Lord Clifden	J. Osborne	3-17½	Queen Bertha	Borealis
1864	Mr. W. l'Anson.	Blair Athol	J. Snowden	3-19½	General Peel	Cambuscan
1865	Count de La-grange	Gladateur	H. Grimshaw	3-20	Regalla	Archimedes
1866	Mr. R. Sutton	Lord Lyon	Custance	3-23½	Savernake	Knight of the Crescent
1867	Col. Pearson	Achievement	Challoner	3-19	Hermit	Julius
1868	Mr. Graham	Formosa	Challoner	3-17½	Paul Jones	Mercury

**DONEGAL COUNTY** (Irish Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons since the Union in 1800. General election, July 1865; registered electors, 4,307. T. Connolly (C.), Viscount Hamilton (C.), returned unopposed.—General election, November 24, 1868; registered electors, 4,468. T. Connolly (C.), Marquis of Hamilton (C.), returned unopposed.

**DORCHESTER** (English Constituency) returned two members to the House of Commons from 1295 till 1868. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 450. Lieutenant-Colonel C. N. Sturt (C.), 268; R. B. Sheridan (L.), 255; Sir H. D. Wolff (C.), 103.—The Reform Act of 1867 deprived it of one of its members. General election, November 16, 1868; registered electors, 620. Lieutenant-Colonel C. N. Sturt (C.), returned unopposed.

**DORNFORD** (1794—1868).—Rev. Joseph Dornford, M.A., born January 9, 1794, and educated at Oxford, served a short time in the army. He became a Fellow of Oriel in 1819, was tutor and dean, acting as Chemical Examiner in 1826, 1827, and 1828, and as proctor in 1830, when he was

nicknamed "University Corporal," was presented to the living of Plymtree in 1832, and was made honorary canon of Exeter Cathedral in 1844. He died Saturday, January 18, 1868.

**DORSETSHIRE** (English Constituency) returned two members to the House of Commons from 1296 till 1832, when the Reform Act gave it an additional member. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 6,169. Hon. W. H. B. Portman (L.), H. G. Sturt (C.), J. Floyer (C.), returned unopposed.—General election, November 19, 1868; registered electors, 8,999. Hon. W. H. B. Portman (L.), H. G. Sturt (C.), J. Floyer (C.), returned unopposed.

**DOUGLAS (BISHOP OF BOMBAY).**—The Right Rev. Alexander Douglas, D.D., Dean of Cape Town, South Africa, from 1852, was, in September, 1868, appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement, on account of ill health, of the Right Rev. Dr. Harding from the bishopric of Bombay. Dr. Douglas was consecrated at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, Sunday, January 3, 1869, the Archbishop of Canterbury officiating, and he left England for his diocese January 6.

**DOULTON CASE.**—In 1866 a contract was granted to Mr. Frederick Doulton and Mr. Edward Swann, by the authorities of the city of Brussels, for the purpose of carrying out certain improvements on a large scale in that city, they being understood to have it in their power to form a company to be called the "Belgian Public Works Company." In December, 1867, the company came into official existence, and the works were commenced. Mr. Doulton having obtained a sub-contractor to undertake a part of the scheme, some rumours got abroad, in consequence of which Mr. Doulton was cited to appear before the Tribunal Correctional of Brussels on a charge of having received money on false pretences, in connection with the contract. The case was proceeded with October 22, 1868, in the absence of the defendant, who denied the charge, and refused to attend, on the ground that the tribunal was not competent to deal with the matter, the transaction being in connection with a company formed in England. The Tribunal Correctional decided that Mr. Doulton had committed the acts with which he was charged, but that, as they were committed in a foreign country, the Belgian tribunals were incompetent to deal with them. The Procureur-Général appealed to the Cour d'Appel, and that court, December 31, 1868, reversed the decision of the Tribunal Correctional, holding that if Mr. Doulton had committed the offence alleged the Belgian Court would have been competent to deal with it, but that though Mr. Doulton abused the confidence of the English company, he did not impose upon either the company or the Belgian contractors by any fraudulent manoeuvres.

**DOVER** (English Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1290, almost without intermission. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 2,263. Major A. G. Dickson (C.), 1,026; C. K. Freshfield (C.), 1,012; Viscount Bury (L.), 903; T. E. Smith (L.), 882.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 3,233. Major A. G. Dickson (C.), 1,461; G. Jeasel, Q.C. (L.), 1,435; C. K. Freshfield (C.), 1,887; J. Abrahams (L.), 85.

**DOVER AND CALAIS.**—Four projects, among a variety of schemes for securing more rapid communication between England and France, have attracted attention during the year; the one being a submarine tunnel, the second a bridge upon piers, the third a bridge upon cylinders, and the fourth a steam ferry of large proportions and great power. The first scheme

was advocated in the address presented to the Emperor of the French by about one hundred influential noblemen, members of Parliament, &c., in October, 1868. The address was as follows:—"Sire,—We, the undersigned subjects of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of England, are informed that a committee of French and English gentlemen propose to ask your Majesty's support for the construction of a submarine tunnel, intended to connect the railways of England with those of France, an eminently desirable work, which has become necessary to facilitate the social intercourse which has so rapidly increased of late years between the inhabitants of the two countries, and for the development of their trade and commerce. The realization of this noble enterprise, by strengthening the bonds which unite two great peoples, will be of immense advantage to both countries, and a memorable example of concord offered to other nations. We have the most earnest wish for the speedy success of this fruitful work, and we hope that your Majesty will deign to grant it your august protection. We are, Sire, with the most profound respect, your Majesty's most obedient humble servants."—The Anglo-French Railway Bridge (Preliminary) Company was formed, with a capital of £8,000, for the purpose of constructing large models to scale, for the practicability of the system invented by M. Charles Boutet, for the construction of a large international bridge, uniting England and France, across the Straits of Dover; of serving as types for bridges and viaducts of various sizes, which can be constructed by this system, and at half the usual expense of time and money, without piers, from one river-bank to the other; and of demonstrating the application of the same principle to the construction of portable bridges, which will render great service to armies. It is proposed to construct the bridge from the Shakespeare Cliff, near Dover, to Cap Blanc Nez, a short distance from Calais. The length of the bridge is to be 32,823 yards, divided into ten arches (the number has since been increased to thirty) of uniform span, resting on nine piers, rising to a height of 360 feet above the sea, so as to allow of the passage of ships of the largest class. The emperor, who has examined this plan with great care, is said to regard it with much favour. In December the Academy of Sciences of Paris, through M. Leverrier and Marshal Vaillant, requested M. Charles Boutet, the projector, to hold a special conference with the Ministers of Public Works, of War, of Marine, of Public Instruction, Marshal Vaillant, General Favé, aide-de-camp to the emperor, and director to the École Polytechnique; Count de Cardaillac, directeur des Bâtiments Civils (Board of Works), all the members of the Academy, and a great number of gentlemen of high standing in the scientific world, in the grand hall of the Collège de France. It is understood that the conference will be held directly the large models are finished.—The project for sinking iron cylinders large enough to carry two lines of rails, does not appear to have been very favourably received; and little has been heard recently of the projected steam ferry.

**DOWN CO.** (Irish Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons since the Union in 1800. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 11,367. Lord A. E. Hill Trevor (C.), Lieut.-Col. W. B. Forde (C.), returned unopposed.—General election, November 24, 1868; registered electors, 11,486. Lord A. E. Hill Trevor (C.), Lieut.-Col. W. B. Forde (C.), returned unopposed.

**DOWNPATRICK** (Irish Constituency) has returned one member to the House of Commons since the Union in 1800. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 199. D. S. Ker (C.) returned unopposed. Mr. D. S.

Ker (C.) retired in August, 1867, and Mr. W. Keown (C.) August 7, 1867. —General election, November 17, 1865; registered electors, 210. Mr. W. Keown (C.) returned unopposed.

**DOWNSHIRE** (1812-68), **MARQUIS OF**.—The Right Hon. Arthur Wills Blundell Sandys Trumbull Windsor Hill, Earl of Hillsborough (created August 28, 1772), Viscount Fairford, and Baron Harwich, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, and 4th Marquis of Downshire (created August 20, 1789), in the peerage of Ireland, born in 1812, educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, and succeeded his father in 1845. From August, 1836, until he succeeded to the title, he sat in the House of Commons as one of the members, in the Conservative interest, for the county of Down. The Marquis of Downshire, who was a magistrate for several counties in Ireland, and hereditary constable for Hillsborough, died suddenly at Herne Bay, Friday, August 7, 1868, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Arthur, born in 1844.

**DOYLE** (1797-1868), Artist.—John Doyle, known as "H. B.," the political caricaturist, born in 1797, early applied himself to art, and began to attract attention in 1829. His last cartoon, of which a long series appeared from time to time, was published in 1856. He died in January, 1868.

**DRAINAGE, MAIN.**—See **ABBEY MILLS**.

**DRAMATIC AUTHORS' SOCIETY** (London) elected Mr. John Palgrave Simpson, the well-known author and dramatist, secretary, to supply the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Stirling Coyne (July 18, 1868), October 15, 1868. The votes were 50 to 8.

**DRAMATIC (ROYAL) COLLEGE FÊTE** was held at the Crystal Palace, London, Saturday, July 11; Monday, July 13, 1868.

**DRAMATIC, EQUESTRIAN, AND MUSICAL SICK FUND ASSOCIATION.**—The twelfth anniversary festival was held in Willis's Rooms Ash-Wednesday, February 26, 1868, Mr. B. Webster in the chair. Ladies were, as usual, admitted to dinner, and Mrs. Stirling returned thanks when their health was proposed. Selections of music were performed in the course of the evening by Miss R. Isaacs, Miss Poole, Mrs. Howard Paul, Miss Kate Gordon, &c., under the direction of Mr. F. Kingsbury.

**DRESDEN** (Germany).—The foundation-stone of All Saints', a new English church, was laid Thursday, April 16, 1868.

**DRINKING FOUNTAIN.**—See **HYDE PARK, &c.**

**DROGHEDA** (Irish Constituency) has returned one member to the House of Commons since the Union in 1800. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 566. B. Whitworth (L.), 291; F. Brodigan (L.), 80. —General election, November 20, 1868; registered electors, 706. B. Whitworth (L.), 365; Sir L. M'Clintock (C.), 138; F. Brodigan (L.), 30.

**DROITWICH** (English Constituency) returned two members to the House of Commons from 1554 till the passing of the Reform Act of 1832, when it was deprived of one of its members. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 386. Right Hon. Sir J. S. Pakington, Bart. (C.), returned unopposed. —General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 1,487. Right Hon. Sir J. S. Pakington (C.), 790; J. Corbett (L.), 603.

**DROUGHT**, which prevailed in Great Britain and many parts of the Continent during the months of June, July, and August, 1868, caused very destructive fires on moors and commons. Hundreds of acres were laid waste, and the grass on the sides of cuttings and embankments in various railways was ignited by sparks from the engines and consumed. On the Continent several forests were set on fire, and great damage in this respect was done in Spain and in Russia.

**DRUMMING OUT.**—John Quin, private of the first battalion, 7th Royal Fusiliers, tried by court-martial at Dover, Friday, January 3, 1868, for having used treasonable and traitorous language towards the Queen, and having declared himself a Fenian, was "drummed out" at Walmer Barracks, Monday, February 3. The 6th Depot Battalion assembled on parade, and formed in square; and the prisoner, who had been branded on the left breast with the letters B.C., was placed in the centre. The sentence of the Court having been read by Captain and Adjutant Godfrey, the prisoner's facings, numbers, buttons, good-conduct badge, &c., were cut off, and his tunic was turned inside out. The troops were then formed in two lines facing inwards, and the culprit marched down the centre, followed by drummers and pipers playing "The Rogue's March" to the barrack gate, when he was handcuffed previous to removal to the military prison at Canterbury, to undergo his sentence of two years' imprisonment.

**DEURY LANE THEATRE** (London), under the leaseholdship of Mr. F. B. Chatterton. During the month of January, 1868, and subsequent months, the pantomime of "Faw, Fee, Fo, Fum; or, Harlequin Jack the Giant Killer," written by Mr. E. L. Blanchard, formed the principal attraction. The "Hypocrite" was revived February 1. "Richard III." was reproduced February 24, when Mr. Barry Sullivan played *Richard* for the first time at this theatre. The "Prisoner of Toulon; or, the Peasant's Revenge," an original drama, by Col. A. B. Richards, was produced March 2. A morning performance was given March 4, in aid of the "May Testimonial Fund." Selections were performed from "Play," "The School for Scandal," "A Widow Hunt," "Hamlet," "David Garrick," "Virginian," "Dearer than Life," and the "Flying Scud," by members of the principal theatrical companies in London. "Rob Roy" was revived March 14, and the winter season terminated with Mr. F. B. Chatterton's benefit March 21. The company from Her Majesty's Theatre commenced the opera season at Drury Lane, under the management of Mr. Mapleson, March 28, when "Lucrezia Borgia" was performed in the presence of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. Mr. Mapleson's opera season terminated with the opera of "Don Giovanni," August 1. The theatre reopened September 26 for the winter season, with the drama of "King o' Scots," adapted by Mr. A. Halliday. The Christmas pantomime of "Grimalkin the Great, or Harlequin Puss in Boots," by Mr. E. L. Blanchard, was produced December 26.

**DUBLIN** (Irish Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons since the Union in 1800. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 10,367. B. L. Guinness (C.), 4,739; J. Pim (L.), 4,653; J. Vance (C.), 4,078. Sir B. L. Guinness, Bart. (C.), died May 19, 1868, and his son, Sir A. E. Guinness, Bart. (C.), was elected without opposition Monday, June 1.—General election, November 18, 1868; registered electors, 11,790. Sir A. E. Guinness, Bart. (C.), 5,587; J. Pim (L.), 5,586; D. Plunkett (C.), 5,452; Sir D. Corrigan, Bart. (L.), 5,379.



**DUBLIN CO.** (Irish Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons since the Union in 1800. General election, July, 1866; registered electors, 6,251. Lieut.-Col. T. E. Taylor (C.), 2,100; I. T. Hamilton (C.), 2,083; Lieut.-Col. Hon. L. White (L.), 1,646.—General election, November 21, 1868; registered electors, 4,244. Lieut.-Col. T. E. Taylor (C.), 2,143; I. T. Hamilton (C.), 2,174; P. M'Swiney (L.), 1,183.

**DUBLIN UNIVERSITY** (Irish Constituency) returned one member to the House of Commons from the Union in 1800 till the passing of the Reform Act of 1832, when it gained an additional member. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 1,780. Right Hon. J. Whiteside (C.), 1,210; A. Lefroy (C.), 1,042; Dr. Ball (C.), 542. Mr. J. Whiteside (C.) was made Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, Ireland, in July, 1866. Mr. J. E. Walsh (C.) was returned without opposition, July 31, 1866. Mr. J. E. Walsh was made Master of the Rolls in Ireland in February, 1867, and Mr. H. E. Chatterton (C.) was returned without opposition February 13. Mr. H. E. Chatterton (C.) was made Vice-Chancellor in August, 1867, and Mr. R. R. Warren (C.) was returned without opposition August 28, 1867.—General election, November 21, 1868; registered electors, 2,068. A. Lefroy (C.), 1,156; Dr. Ball (C.), 1,077; Sir E. Crogan (C.), 743; Professor Webb (L.), 216.

**DU CANE** (Governor of Tasmania).—Mr. Charles Du Cane, born December 5, 1825, and educated at the Charterhouse and Exeter College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1847 and M.A. in 1864, was first returned to the House of Commons as one of the members in the Conservative interest for Maldon, at the general election in July, 1852. He was unseated, on petition, in March, 1853; was returned one of the members for North Essex at the general election in March, 1857, was re-elected at the general elections in April, 1859, and in July, 1865, and was appointed Junior Lord of the Admiralty in Lord Derby's third administration, in July, 1866. He was appointed Governor of Tasmania in August, 1868, and was entertained at a farewell banquet at the Corn Exchange, Colchester, Tuesday, August 25, by a large party of his friends and supporters. Mr. Du Cane, who is a magistrate for Essex, married, in 1863, Georgiana Susan, youngest daughter of the late Lord Lyndhurst.

**DUDLEY GALLERY** (London).—The second winter exhibition of cabinet pictures in oil at the Dudley Gallery, Piccadilly, opened, with a private view, Saturday, October 31, 1868. It has been established by a number of artists and persons interested in art, and a committee consisting of artist exhibitors perform the duty of hanging the pictures.

**DUDLEY** (English Constituency) has returned one member to the House of Commons since 1832. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 1,068. H. B. Sheridan (L.), 509; F. W. Truscott (C.), 270.—General election, November 16, 1868; registered electors, 11,139. H. B. Sheridan (L.) returned unopposed.

**DULWICH COLLEGE** (Surrey).—The foundation-stone of new buildings in connection with what is known as "God's Gift College," was laid June 26, 1866, and the work was drawing near completion at the close of 1868. By 20 & 21 Vict., c. 84 (August 25, 1857), this institution was entirely remodelled. A meeting of the inhabitants of Camberwell was held, December 23, 1868, at the "Rosendale Arms," West Dulwich, to "take into consideration the enormous outlay of the Governors of Dulwich College on the new buildings, and the alarming increase of the capitation fees, by

which the parishioners of St. Luke's, St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, Southwark, and Camberwell will be deprived of all interest in the foundations." The income of the college is £15,787. The same subject was discussed at the vestry meeting of the parish of St. Botolph without, Bishopsgate Street, London, December 29. In reply to the statements made, one of the Governors of the College published the following statement:—

Statement showing the amount of Educational Expenses for the year 1867.

Upper School.		Lower School.	
Master of the College .. ..	£1,097	Master of the Lower School ..	£330
Under Master, Upper School ..	558	Assistant Master .. ..	415
Present Assistant Master .. ..	750	Twelve Foundation boys .. ..	622
Exhibitions .. ..	80	Gratuity to a boy .. ..	30
Examinations .. ..	70	Examinations .. ..	46
Miscellaneous .. ..	25	Miscellaneous .. ..	15
	£2,580		£1,448
Deduct capitation fees .. ..	918	Capitation fees .. ..	88
Amount paid out of the funds of the charity .. ..	£1,662	Amount paid out of the funds of the charity .. ..	£1,366

Statement showing the estimated amount of Educational Expenses of both Lower and Upper Schools under the proposed extension of 300 Boys in each School, calculated upon the existing scale of capitation fees, as laid down by the Act of Parliament:—

Upper School.		Lower School.	
Master of the College .. ..	£2,200	Head Master of School .. ..	£1,025
Under Master of Upper School ..	1,025	Present Assistant Masters .. ..	270
Present Assistant Masters .. ..	750	3-5 French Master's salary ..	56
3-5 French Master's salary .. ..	84	3-5 Drawing Master's salary ..	33
3-5 Drawing Master's salary .. ..	48	Eight additional Masters at £130 each .. ..	1,040
Seven additional Masters at £150 each .. ..	1,050	Twelve Foundation boys .. ..	680
Exhibitions .. ..	160	Gratuities or Exhibitions .. ..	50
Examinations .. ..	100	Examinations .. ..	100
Miscellaneous .. ..	80	Miscellaneous .. ..	70
	£5,497		£3,203
Deduct Capitation fees .. ..	2,100	Deduct Capitation fees .. ..	450
Amount paid from the funds of the charity .. ..	£3,397	Amount paid from the funds of the charity .. ..	£2,753

**DULWICH (Surrey).**—The new church of St. Stephen, South Dulwich, was consecrated by the Bishop of Mauritius, Saturday, November 28, 1868. Dulwich College granted sites for church and vicarage-house, and gave £1,500 towards the endowment fund. The Rev. J. M. Clark, whose friends have contributed liberally, is the incumbent.

**DUMBARTONSHIRE** (Scotch Constituency) has returned one member to the House of Commons since the Union in 1707. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 1,349. P. B. Smollett (C.), 574; J. Stirling (L.), 574; double return. Mr. Smollett seated.—General election, November 19, 1868. Registered electors 2,093; A. O. Ewing (C.) returned unopposed.

**DUMFRIES, &c.** (Scotch Constituency) has returned one member to the House of Commons since the Union in 1707. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 1,055. W. Ewart (L.), 540; Colonel C. Kennedy (C.), 384.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 2,310. W. Jardine (L.), 1,125; E. Noel (L.), 1,083.

**DUMFRIES-SHIRE** (Scotch Constituency) has returned one member to the House of Commons since the Union in 1707. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 1,196. Major G. G. Walker (C.) returned unopposed.—General election, November 21, 1868; registered electors, 2,902. Sir S. Waterlow (L.), 1,100; Major G. G. Walker (C.), 1,056.

**DUNDALK** (Irish Constituency) has returned one member to the House of Commons since the Union in 1800. General election, July, 1865: registered electors, 287. Sir George Bowyer, Bart. (L.), returned unopposed.—General election, November 20, 1868; registered electors, 434. P. Callan (L.), 164; C. Russell (L.), 143; Sir G. Bowyer, Bart. (L.), 72.

**DUNDAS** (1794—1868).—Admiral Sir John Burnett Dundas, Bart., born November 17, 1794, entered the royal navy in 1807, saw much service in different parts of the world, and became Lieutenant in 1815, Commander in 1823, and Admiral in 1865. He married, December 20, 1828, Caroline, daughter of the Rev. John Jeffreys, succeeded his brother, June 16, 1848, as fourth baronet (created May 22, 1815), and died at Richmond, Surrey, Wednesday, September 2, 1868. As Sir John left no issue, the baronetcy is extinct.

**DUNDEE** (Scotch Constituency) returned one member to the House of Commons from 1832 till 1868. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 2,716. Sir J. Ogilvy (L.) returned unopposed.—By the Reform Act of 1867, it gained one additional member. General election, November 18, 1868; registered electors, 13,866. G. Armistead (L.), 7,738; Sir J. Ogilvy (L.), 7,661; Guthrie (L.), 3,548; Scott (L.), 2,085.

**DUNDEE** (Scotland).—The church of St. Salvador, built from the designs of Mr. Bodley, at a cost of above £3,000, was consecrated by the Bishop of Brechin, Tuesday, September 15, 1868.

**DUMFERMLINE** (1803-68), **BARON**.—The Right Hon. Sir Ralph Abercrombie, K.C.B., born April 6, 1803, and educated at Eton and Peterhouse, Cambridge, entered the diplomatic service in 1821; was Secretary of Legation at Berlin in July, 1831, Minister to the Grand Duke of Tuscany in November, 1835, Minister to the Germanic Confederation in January, 1839, Envoy-Extraordinary and Minister-Plenipotentiary to the King of Sardinia March 17, 1840, Minister at the Hague November, 26, 1851, and succeeded his father, April 16, 1858, as second (created June 7, 1839) Baron Dumfermline, of Dumfermline, in the county of Fife, in the peerage of the United Kingdom. Lord Dumfermline, who married, September 18, 1838, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the second Earl of Minto, retired from the diplomatic service October, 13, 1858, having been made a K.C.B. in March, 1851, and died at Colington House, near Edinburgh, Monday, July 13, 1868. Lord Dumfermline left an only child, a daughter, and, in default of male issue, the barony is extinct.

**DUNGANNON** (Irish Constituency) has returned one member to the House of Commons since the Union in 1800. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 202. Maj. Hon. W. S. Knox (C.) returned unopposed.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 239. Col. Hon. W. S. Knox (C.) returned unopposed.

**DUNGARVON** (Irish Constituency) has returned one member to the House of Commons since 1800. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 280. C. B. Barry (L.), 112; Captain Palliser (C.), 94.—General election, November 20, 1868; registered electors, 302. Mr. R. Matthews (C.), 157; Serjeant Barry (L.), 106.

**DURHAM** (English Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1675. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 1,165. Right Hon. J. R. Mowbray (C.), J. Henderson (L.), returned unopposed.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 1,706. J. Henderson (L.), 823; J. Davison (L.), 784:—Wharton (C.), 732.

**DURHAM COUNTY** (English Constituency) returned two members to the House of Commons from 1675 till 1832, when the Reform Act divided it into Durham North and Durham South, each returning two members.—**DURHAM NORTH**.—General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 5,241. Sir H. Williamson, Bart. (L.), 2,888; R. D. Shafto (L.), 2,689; Hon. G. Barrington (C.), 2,210.—General election, November 24, 1868; registered electors, 9,946. G. Elliott (C.), 4,649; Sir H. Williamson, Bart. (L.), 4,011; J. L. Bell (L.), 3,822.—**DURHAM SOUTH**.—General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 6,952. J. W. Pease (L.), 3,401; Capt. C. F. Surtees (C.), 3,211; Capt. Beaumont (L.), 2,925.—General election, November 23, 1868; registered electors, 8,794. J. W. Pease (L.), 4,321; Capt. Beaumont (L.), 4,021; Capt. Surtees (C.) 8,746; — Russell (C.), 3,215.

**DWELLINGS FOR THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES**.—From a return to the House of Commons, ordered to be printed July 24, 1868, it appears that the Public Works Loan Commissioners have agreed, under 29 Vict., c. 28 (May 18, 1866), to make the following advances on ample security:—£18,000 for the erection by the Metropolitan Association for Improving the Dwellings of the Industrious Classes, at Penge, of thirty pairs of four-roomed cottages, and thirty pairs of five-roomed cottages; £2,500 for the erection by the Highgate Dwellings Improvement Company (limited), at Highgate, of forty-eight tenements of two rooms each; £22,000 for the erection by the Improved Industrial Dwellings Company (limited), of six blocks, six stories high, on the Britannia Street Estate, King's Cross Road; £6,000 for the erection, by the same company, at Greenwich, of two blocks to contain forty separate dwellings, twenty of two rooms each, and twenty of three rooms each; £20,000 for the erection by the same company, and at Greenwich, of six blocks, each to contain twelve separate and distinct tenements of two rooms each, and twelve of three rooms; and £13,000 for the erection at Liverpool, by the Corporation, of 146 separate dwellings, as follows:—Eighty-four of two rooms each, forty-two of three rooms each, and twenty of our rooms each.—*See* ARTIZANS, &c.

**EARTHQUAKES** visited, with more or less severity, various portions of the globe in 1868. In Ecuador, Chili, and Peru (*q. v.*) some places were entirely, and others partially destroyed. Shocks were felt in England, in Ireland, in various parts of the continent of Europe, in Hawaii, India, New Zealand, Vancouver, and many distant regions.—*See* AREQUIPA, ARICA, BUCHAREST, COTACACHI, IBARRA, OTOVALA, &c.

**EARTHQUAKE WAVE**.—It was stated in a discussion before the Royal Society at Melbourne, that the great earthquake wave which broke on the coast of New Zealand and the eastern and southern shores of Australia, Saturday, August 15, 1868, must have passed over the Pacific Ocean in eighteen hours, being at the rate of 883 miles an hour.

**EAST-END DISTRESS**.—In consequence of stagnation in iron ship-building and other branches of trade, great distress prevailed during the winter of 1867-8 in Limehouse, Millwall, Poplar, and other parts of the East-end of London, and various societies were formed for the purpose of

administering relief. The secretary of the Poor-law Board, Mr. Solater-Booth, M.P., summoned a meeting at the Cannon Street Hotel, for the purpose of uniting the actions of these societies. The meeting took place, under the presidency of Mr. Solater-Booth, M.P., Tuesday, January 21, 1868, and was attended by Mr. Green and Mr. Scrutton, from the East-end Central Committee; Mr. R. Baxter and Mr. S. Saunderson, from the East London Mission and Relief Committee; the Rev. S. Hansard, from the Bethnal Green Committee; Mr. Russell, of the Metropolitan District Visiting Society; Mr. Ravenhill, of Poplar; and many others. After various plans had been discussed, it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. D. Baxter, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Caparn:—"That it is expedient that a central executive committee be formed, to consist of members from each of the principal existing committees, to unite the efforts for the relief of distress in East London." The United Executive Committee held a meeting, Monday, February 3, and a resolution was passed that none of the money subscribed should be given to persons in receipt of relief from the Poor-law Guardians. The Committee met frequently at the Mansion House, and at a meeting there, Monday, March 23, 1868, adjourned *sine die*, having raised and distributed about £5,000.

**EAST-END EMIGRATION RELIEF FUND**—The committee formed in July, 1867, with the view of alleviating, by emigration and other means, the pressing distress in Poplar and the adjacent districts, in consequence of the cessation of employment in the iron ship-building yards, docks, &c., during the remainder of 1867 and the greater part of 1868, assisted the emigration of nearly 900 persons, all of whom were in very destitute circumstances; assisted the migration of 822 labourers and mechanics from the district to other parts of the country in which work was obtainable; and further aided many poor lads in getting to sea. Their receipts from July 11, 1867, till December 19, 1868, amounted to £6,390. 0s. 6d., and their expenditure during the same term to £6,371. 10s. 6d.

**EAST LONDON MUSEUM**.—The Duke of Marlborough and Lord Robert Montagu, M.P., received, at the Privy Council Office, Whitehall, London, Wednesday, February 12, 1868, a deputation, their object being to afford moral support to the Government in carrying the East London Museum Site Bill. The deputation, which was headed by Mr. Ayrton, M.P., the working-men's special representative being Mr. Thomas Conolly, mason, complained that the progress of the bill, which had passed the Lower House, had been arrested in committee in the Upper House, through objections raised by Lord Redesdale, chairman of committees. The object of the bill is to facilitate the acquisition of a portion of Bethnal Green, on which it is proposed to re-erect the iron portions of the Kensington Museum which had been recently taken down. The movement in support of the East London Museum commenced in 1851, when the committee of the Great Exhibition were memorialized to the effect by some merchants and bankers of the City. Other attempts had been made, and in May, 1866, a meeting was held at South Kensington, to consider how the iron building could be utilized. Towards the end of that year Mr. A. Brady, the Rev. S. Hansard, and Dr. Millar purchased from the trustees of the Poor's Lands of Bethnal Green, for £2,000, 4½ acres which had been previously let to butchers, and closed to the public. This purchase was made with the full approval of the late and present Governments, on the understanding that the land should be conveyed to the president and vice-president of the Council on Education, who are a corporation by royal charter, under the name of the Department of Science and Art. In 1867,

on an estimate of £20,000 the House of Commons voted £5,000 to be expended in erecting a museum. The agreement provides that no buildings, except those appertaining to a museum, shall be erected on the ground; and that the residue shall be laid out and maintained as a public garden. The deed of trust upon these Poors Lands rendered the authority of Parliament requisite for erecting the building and enabling the twelve acting trustees of the charity to make the sale. In 1690, nine persons raised £131 and brought fifteen acres of land, which was to be conveyed on trust, the money to be given in coin or coals to indigent housekeepers. The land has hitherto been surrounded by high fences, and let for only £4 per annum. The interest of £2,000 will now largely increase the pecuniary benefit for the poor; besides affording them a public garden and place of instruction and amusement. Such was the substance of the statement made by the deputation, and the Duke of Marlborough, in reply, said that the matter was in as satisfactory a condition as possible. Lord Redesdale had been compelled to raise some difficulties, but doubtless they were not insurmountable. The Government fully appreciated the necessities of the case, with regard to the education of the people, as expressed by Mr. Conolly, who so ably represented the labouring classes of the country. Provision was made for the acquisition of a site for a museum in the east of London by 31 Vict., c. 8 (February 28, 1868).—See APPENDIX.

EASTER ISLAND (Pacific Ocean), called Davis's Land, and by the natives Rapa-nui, or Great Rapa, was visited by H.M.S. *Topaze*, November 7, 1868, and in the report to the Admiralty is described as 29 miles in circumference, and of a triangular shape, the northern and southern extremities being from 1,000 ft. to 1,500 ft. high, sloping down towards the centre. Some missionaries were found who are conversant with their language and live with them. They said they had heard but the one tradition, that their ancestors came in a large boat from Rapa, an island in the far west, ages ago; they landed in Ouinipu, a bay on the east side. Their king was with them, and he made all the statues out of a quarry that was in a crater where he lived. After a time the people multiplied and spread about, and one night the statues walked off to where the people were; some fell down on the way, and there they are lying still. Kotzebue is said to have failed in an attempt to find any of these statues. The report says: "As regards the huge stone figures, there is a mystery about them which gives a greater interest than would otherwise be attached to such rude sculpture. Any real clue as to when they were made is altogether lost, although the natives have names for each of them that have been handed down from former ages. They are busts varying in size from 20 to 33 feet; the features are gigantic, but still in proportion, and somewhat resemble the present race. There must be about 200 of them in different parts of the island, but many are so defaced and worn away by the weather that it is not easy to tell what they once were. The quarry where they were cut is on the side of a crater, and there the figures are still to be seen in their unfinished state in every stage; some with the features carved out of the solid rock, but still attached to it, others so far hewn away that a little more labour would have separated them. A number of the statues are still standing round the crater, and have a most singular and even imposing appearance. Those that stood on the platforms near the sea are now lying on the ground broken; the platforms, which were of very large blocks of stone, cut with great nicety, have also fallen into decay." Some years ago, the number of the inhabitants was about 3,000; but, in 1863, the Peruvian Government carried off several hundreds to work on the Chincha Islands. Soon after this transaction the

missionaries arrived, and found about 1,500 inhabitants, and the number, in 1868, was reduced to about 800.

**ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.**—According to the return in the Judicial Statistics for 1867, the total number of suits in the Ecclesiastical Courts in 1865 was 23, in 1866 was 16, and in 1867 14. Of these, eight were in the Arches Court of Canterbury, three in the Arches Court of York, two in the Diocesan Court of Bath and Wells, and one at Sarum, and the nature of the proceedings was as follows:—

1867.	No. of Cases.
In matters of church rates .....	8
„ pew rights .....	1
For desecration of a churchyard .....	1
For retaining possession of the church key .....	1
For alterations in the church without a faculty ...	1
For forcibly entering the church .....	2
To answer Articles .....	1
Under Church Discipline Act .....	3
Sequestration for debt .....	1

Of these cases, one was abandoned; in one there was an interlocutory decree; one was agreed; in three judgment was for the plaintiff; sequestration for debt was granted in one; and seven were pending. There were 109 suits for faculties in 1865, 127 in 1866, and 176 in 1867:—

1867.	No. of Cases.
For erecting, altering, &c., churches .....	148
For removing buildings erected on glebe .....	2
For tablets, gravestones, or vaults .....	9
For removing bodies .....	12
For other objects .....	5

In 169 cases faculties were decreed; in one case the faculty was refused; five were in progress; and one case was withdrawn. The court fees in 1867 amounted to £809. 4s. 3d. The average from 1859 to 1865 inclusive, is £308.

**ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES** in Great Britain and Ireland.—Earl Stanhope moved, in the House of Lords, Thursday, March 26, 1868: “That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the operation of any law, or laws, as to the assumption of Ecclesiastical Titles in Great Britain and Ireland, and whether any, and what, alteration should be made therein.” The motion was agreed to, and the following Select Committee was appointed, Monday, March 30:—

Lord Chancellor (Lord Cairns).  
Archbishop of York.  
Lord Privy Seal (Earl of Malmesbury).  
Duke of Somerset.  
Earl Stanhope.  
Earl Carnarvon.  
Earl of Harrowby.

Earl Granville.  
Earl Russell.  
Bishop of London.  
Bishop of Oxford.  
Lord Redesdale.  
Lord Colchester.  
Lord Somershill.  
Lord Lyveden.

Lord Stanhope was appointed chairman, Tuesday, March 31, and some formal business having been transacted, the commencement of its labours was fixed for Friday, April 24. The Select Committee, having taken evidence, presented their report June 16, 1868.—*See APPENDIX.*

**ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.**—The total eclipse of the sun, August 18, 1868, attracted considerable attention, as the sun was on this occasion obscured by the moon for a longer period than in any eclipse since 1433.

It could not, however, be seen in this part of the globe, and expeditions to various places were undertaken by scientific men in order to observe the remarkable phenomenon. The German eclipse expedition observed it at Aden, and sent home some remarkable photographs. In most parts of India the weather was unfavourable, and observers were doomed to disappointment. The following is taken from an account published in the *Illustrated London News*, by a passenger on board the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Ragoon*, which left Aden August 15, 1868. After referring to the somewhat unfavourable state of the weather, the writer says:—"As the period of totality approached the clouds became thinner, and finally, as the sun disappeared behind the moon, it was fortunately possible to observe the sublime spectacle without other hindrance than that of the generally misty sky. At first the moon appeared a dark, jagged mass, surrounded by the corona of white light, very irregular in its formation. The general character was that of a silvery fringe, broken by spikes of varying magnitude. On the upper left-hand shoulder a truncated cone projected itself far into the sky. A similar pale glory adorned the upper right-hand shoulder; and a third, somewhat differing in shape, flashed out below the lower right-hand limb of the moon. The disc of the moon had a dull, harsh, muddy, olive-greenish look, and, as it was relieved against the bright white corona, the rugged upper edge reminded me of the mountains which border the Red Sea or the rocky peak off the island of Aden. About one minute after the period of totality a red horn became suddenly visible on the lower left-hand shoulder. Its outline was sharp and defined; it was in shape not unlike a Malay creese, but less pointed. A streak of vivid flame ran along the centre of the blade; the edges were dimmer in colour, but the whole was suffused with a warm glow. The curve of the figure was inwards. Its brightness overpowered the white rays or glory of the corona. Soon afterwards—perhaps a minute later—a second red figure beamed through the white fringe, projecting itself from the upper right shoulder, near the inner base of the largest white projection previously mentioned. It was less clearly defined, softer in colour, shaped like an egg standing on its broken end. The edges were brighter than the central part, but not so bright as the horns on the lower limbs. Whether these protuberances were separated from the sun I could not determine. The changes in the phenomena observable after the eclipse became total appeared to be few to an inexperienced observer much vexed by the rolling motion of the steamer. Suddenly, however, the upper curve of the moon became crested with a broad, vivid belt of violet light, deep in colour at the base, and lighter in hue at the outer edge of the curve. Between this splendid and fascinating breadth of exquisite colour the rough, ragged, peaked outline of the moon appeared in high relief, and the spectacle was most superb. But the next change surpassed all in grandeur. Above the violet crescent the sun burst forth, cresting the dark mass with its matchless brilliancy. Though sudden, magical, surprising, yet the dawn of the sun, his victory over night, was regular and majestic in motion—a perfect combination of grace, velocity, and splendour. The sunburst seemed instantaneous, yet the eye could appreciate the gradual movement and admire its divine beauty and perfection. Yet almost ere the wonderful change was complete it became impossible without scientific aid to watch the emergence of the sun into his full glory." Detailed accounts have been received from the expeditions under Captain Herschel, representing the Royal Society; Major Tennant, representing the Royal Astronomical Society; and M. Stephan, the Bureau des Longitudes; and various important questions were solved by these observations.



**ECONOMY.**—See DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

**EQUADOR, or EQUATOR** (South America).—This republic, formed of a portion of Colombia, has an area of about 300,000 square miles.

*President.*—Dr. Xavier Espinoza (January, 1868).

*Vice-President.*—Dr. P. J. d'Arteta.

*Ministry.*—Foreign Affairs, Dr. Camille Ponce; War and Marine, Gen. Guerrero; Finance, Dr. J. Castro.

Population in 1865, 1,110,000.

Army, 3,151.

Finance in 1865.—Receipts, 1,665,240 piastres, expenditure, 1,399,672 piastres; National Debt in 1865—Home, 3,692,955 piastres; Foreign, 9,390,554 piastres.

	EXPORTS.	IMPORTS.
1863.....	£2630,151	£2328,016
1864.....	656,277	582,900
1865.....	679,747	635,000
1866.....	669,420	430,000
1867.....	560,069	434,860

The growth of cotton, which commenced during the civil war in the United States, has very much declined, as the following return of exports shows:—

Year.	Quintals.
1862.....	136
1863.....	1,523
1864.....	2,784
1865.....	11,117
1866.....	6,631
1867.....	4,523

Pizarro discovered this country in 1526. It revolted from the Spanish yoke in 1802, subsequently constituting part of the republic of Colombia in 1821. The Colombian republic having been dissolved in 1831, Quito, with associated provinces, formed itself into an independent republic. Dr. Xavier Espinoza was chosen president January 13, 1868. Many towns in this country suffered severely from the effects of an earthquake that occurred at midnight, August 16. Some places were completely destroyed, and 20,000 persons are said to have perished.—See COTACACHI, IBARRA, and OTAVALA.

**EDGELEY, T.**—See CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD.

**EDINBURGH (DUKE OF).**—H.M.S. *Galatea*, steam-frigate, 3,227 tons, was commissioned by Captain H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, January 24, 1867, sailed from Plymouth February 26, left Gibraltar on her cruise round the world June 11, reached Rio de Janeiro July 15, the Cape of Good Hope August 15, was caught in a cyclone October 12, and arrived at Glenelg, near Adelaide, October 31. A graphic account of the duke's visit to our colonies in Australasia is given in "The Cruise of H.M.S. *Galatea*, 1867-8, by Rev. J. Milner and O. W. Brierly," published in December, 1868. It may be sufficient to state that the duke was everywhere received with the greatest enthusiasm. After spending some time in South Australia, the duke reached Melbourne November 28, landed in state November 25, visited many parts of the colony of Victoria, proceeded to Tasmania, and landed at Hobart Town January 7, 1868, made several excursions in the colony of Tasmania, arrived at Sydney January 20, and, whilst attending a public

picnic at Clontarf, near Sydney, for the purpose of providing funds for the Sailors' Home, was shot at by Henry James O'Farrell, a Fenian, and wounded severely in the back. The outrage was committed between two and three in the afternoon of Thursday, March 12. The duke fortunately recovered, and received abundant proofs of the loyalty of the colonists, and of their indignation that an attempt should have been made during his visit on the life of their royal visitor. The assassin, O'Farrell, was tried March 30, declared guilty, and sentenced to death; and, in spite of an effort made by the Duke of Edinburgh to save his life, was executed April 21. The people of Sydney, in testimony of their gratitude for the duke's providential escape, resolved, at a public meeting, to erect a monument to be called the "Prince Alfred Hospital," and funds were immediately subscribed for the purpose. The duke, who recovered rapidly after the ball had been extracted, left New South Wales April 6, and the remainder of the cruise having been abandoned, reached England, Friday, June 26, 1868.

#### EDINBURGH (Scotland).

*Wednesday, January 15.*—Presentation to the Rev. P. Bell (*q. v.*), inventor of the reaping-machine.

*Friday, January 24.*—A severe gale. Four persons killed by the falling of a stack of chimneys.

*Friday, April 17.*—Meeting in the Music Hall to raise a fund for rebuilding the Medical Hospital of the Royal Infirmary.

*Saturday, July 4.*—Review and sham fight of 10,000 military and volunteers in the Queen's Park.

*Thursday, July 30.*—Thomas Carlyle elected President of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution, to supply the vacancy created by the death of Lord Brougham.

*Wednesday, September 16.*—Freedom of the city presented to Lord Napier of Magdala.

*Friday, December 18.*—The Edinburgh Cobden Club is formally inaugurated at the new Waverley Hall.

*Wednesday, December 30.*—The first annual meeting of the Edinburgh Industrial Brigade is held, Admiral Ramsay in the chair.

EDINBURGH (Scotch Constituency) returned one member to the House of Commons from the Union in 1707 till the passing of the Reform Act of 1832, when it gained one additional member. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 8,833. D. M'Laren (L.), 4,354; Right Hon. J. Moncrieff (L.), 4,148; A. Black (L.), 3,797; J. Miller (L.), 3,721.—General election, November 16, 1868; registered electors, 19,557. D. M'Laren (L.), J. Miller (L.), returned unopposed.

EDINBURGH (UNIVERSITY OF).—Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., then in Bombay, was elected Principal, Monday, July 6, by four votes, Sir James Simpson having only three. Sir J. Grant was installed Tuesday, November 3. The University Council nominated, Friday, October 30, the Lord Justice-General of Scotland (Right Hon. J. Inglis, D.C.L. and LL.D.) and Mr. Gladstone for the Chancellorship, rendered vacant by the death of Lord Brougham. The chairman declared the show of hands to be in favour of the former, and a poll was demanded, which closed November 20, and resulted in confirming the Lord Justice-General's election by a majority of over two hundred: the numbers being, Lord Justice-General, 1,780; Mr. Gladstone, 1,570.—The Lord Rectorship, rendered vacant by the expira-

tion of Mr. Carlyle's term of office, was contested in November, and at the close the poll stood thus:—Mr. Moncrieff, M.P., Q.C., LL.D., 697; Mr. Baskin, 425; Right Hon. R. Lowe, 80. Mr. Lowe's name was withdrawn before the close of the poll.

**EDINBURGH AND ST. ANDREW'S UNIVERSITIES** (Scotch Constituency) return one member to the House of Commons under the Reform Act of 1868. General election, December 3, 1868; registered electors, 4,618. Dr. L. Playfair (L.), 2,322; A. C. Swinton (C.), 2,067.

**EDINBURGHSHIRE** (Scotch Constituency) has returned one member to the House of Commons since the Union in 1707. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 1,004. Earl of Dalkeith (C.) returned unopposed—General election, November 20, 1868; registered electors, 2,417. Sir A. C. B. G. Maitland (L.), 1,146; Earl of Dalkeith (C.), 905. It is sometimes called Mid-Lothian.

**EDMUNDS'S CASE.—ATTORNEY-GENERAL v. LEONARD EDMUNDS.**—This cause, commenced before Vice-Chancellor Giffard May 26, concluded June 2, 1868. The information was filed against Mr. Edmunds, formerly Clerk of the Patents and Clerk to the Commissioners of Patents, for the purpose of obtaining an account of all fees and moneys received by him, or on his behalf, since the date of his appointment to such offices; and also of all moneys received by him from the Treasury for the expenses of the office of Clerk to the Commissioners of Patents, and of the application by the defendant of all such fees and moneys respectively. In taking such accounts it is insisted on behalf of the Crown—1. That Mr. Edmunds was not entitled to make any profit by the purchase and resale of stamps used in his office. 2. That he was not entitled to make any deduction whatever in respect of the parchment used in the preparation and engrossment of any document issued from his office. The Attorney-General, Sir Roundell Palmer, Q.C., and Mr. Wickins appeared in support of the information; Mr. Digby Seymour, Q.C., and Mr. Napier Higgins on behalf of the defendant. Vice-Chancellor Giffard said the evidence and the arguments had satisfactorily cleared the character of Mr. Edmunds from all imputations of fraud; nevertheless he thought that Mr. Edmunds was bound to furnish an account of the fees he had received while at the Patent Office. An order directing such an account to be rendered was accordingly made, but without making the defendant liable for the costs.

**EDUCATION.**—The Royal Commission on Education, which have prosecuted their labours under the chairmanship of Lord Taunton, presented their report early in the year, which, with the accompanying papers, occupies no less than twenty volumes. They inquired into the endowed, private, and proprietary schools, and sent assistant-commissioners to make personal researches. The commissioners in the introduction explain the province of the Commission, and the various means by which a mass of information has been gathered. The first part describes the present desiderata of English education, as collected from the wishes of parents, the opinions of eminent persons who have studied the subject, and the experience of other countries. The second part shows the present state of the case. In the second chapter the practical administration of endowments, and the regard habitually paid to the wills of the dead rather than to the wants of the living, are elucidated incidentally; the present operation of proprietary and private schools, and the influence of university, civil, and other examinations upon them, are explained. The third chapter sets forth the local distribution of endowments, and the deficiency of public schools

such as are required by the people. The fourth chapter explains how, in the present state of the law, the action of judicial tribunals makes any general or systematic improvement impossible without legislative intervention. The third part of the report (chapters v., vi., vii.) contains suggestions for the future. Chapter v. treats of eight wealthy foundations—Christ's Hospital, Birmingham, and Bedford, and others, each having annual incomes of £2,000 and upwards, with recommendations for their future administration. These instances serve to embody in definite cases the general recommendations. Chapter vi. treats of the education of girls. Chapter vii. contains the general recommendations of the commissioners—first, the nature of the improvements immediately required; secondly, the machinery by which present reforms may be carried into effect and future progress provided for. They conclude by declaring their conviction that "schools, above most other institutions, require thorough concert amongst themselves for their requisite efficiency; but there is in this country neither organization nor supervision, nor effective test to distinguish the incompetent from the truly successful; and we cannot but regard this state of things as most unjust to all good schools and schoolmasters, and discreditable and injurious to the country itself."—A conference of Churchmen was held at Willis's Rooms, on the education question, under the presidency of the Hon. C. L. Wood, Wednesday, February 12, 1868. The chairman, in opening the proceedings, said that the question was whether they should trust those who had just begun to show zeal for education, on account of political circumstances, or those who had gone through personal sacrifices and hard work for many years in the cause. Archdeacon Denison moved the first resolution—"That it appears to this meeting that it is necessary that aid be given out of public funds towards building and maintaining sufficient schools for the education of the poor." Mr. J. B. Kenyon, D.C.L., said they would have to consider how far the State was able to assist the Church in the discharge of its duty. Sir W. Denison said they called themselves a Christian people, but their Christianity must be very thin-skinned if they went to the State to ask for aid which the people ought to give voluntarily. The resolution was carried. Sir Alfred Slade moved the next resolution—"That such aid be not by rate, local or general, but by Parliamentary grant, to be administered by the Council on Education as Parliament shall direct." This was also carried, and the following resolutions adopted:—"That such aid be applied (a) in building schools of all religious bodies, upon sites legally conveyed, secured for the purposes of education, and open to all children whose parents are willing to accept the education and to comply with the rules and regulations of each school; (b) to assist in maintaining schools by annual grants, the amount of such grants to be proportioned to secular results, as these are ascertained by her Majesty's inspectors; the manner of producing such results to be left unconditionally free to the managers of each school. That, when desired, such aid be applied to assist in building and maintaining purely secular schools." (*See CAMBRIDGE (UNIVERSITY OF), MILITARY EDUCATION, MUSICAL EDUCATION, NATIONAL EDUCATION, OXFORD (UNIVERSITY OF), TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION, WHITWORTH SCHOLARSHIPS, &c.*)

**EDWARDES (1819-68).**—Sir Herbert Benjamin Edwardes, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., born March 12, 1819, and educated at King's College, entered the East Indian army in 1840, was aide-de-camp to Lord Gough in the first Sikh campaign, and was severely wounded at the battle of Moodkee, December 18, 1845. He was assistant to the Resident at Lahore in 1846, and when Moolraj rebelled in Mooltan, in 1848, Sir H. B. Edwardes

organized a force and defeated him, for which he was made a C.B. and brevet-major. He became colonel in 1860, rendered invaluable service in the administration of affairs in the Punjab; was made a K.C.B. in 1860, and a K.C.S.I. in 1866, having received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford, and that of LL.D. from the University of Cambridge. Sir H. B. Edwardes, who is the author of "A Year on the Punjab Frontier in 1848-9," published in 1851, died in London, Wednesday, December 23, 1868. The following resolution was passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council, Thursday, January 7, 1869:—"That the death of Major-General Sir Herbert Edwardes, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., has closed a career of great usefulness and of great distinction. His earliest achievements, twenty years ago, secured the special recognition of the Court of Directors of the East India Company and of her Majesty's Government. His last services deserve no less signal an acknowledgment. The Secretary of State for India in Council, in deploring the loss of so devoted and so valued a public servant, feels it a duty to signify his sense of the ability, daring, and resource which Sir Herbert Edwardes displayed in times of great difficulty and of great peril. He desires further, by the erection of a monument to the memory of this most distinguished officer, to attest his high appreciation of the example which Sir Herbert Edwardes has left to all the servants of the Crown in India."

**EDWARDS (Dean of Cork).**—The Very Rev. Arthur Edwards, son-in-law of the Bishop of Derry, was appointed, in August, 1868, to succeed, in the Deanery of Cork, the Right Rev. Dr. Magee, promoted to the Bishopric of Peterborough.

**EDWARDS (1818-68).**—Captain Priestley Edwards, J.P. and D.L., born December 29, 1818; married, January 16, 1844, Margaret, daughter of J. E. Norris, Esq., of Saville Hall, Yorkshire; perished with his eldest son in the railroad accident at Abergelle, Thursday, August, 20, 1868. Captain Edwards was brother to Sir Henry Edwards, Bart. (created August 3, 1866), M.P. for Beverley.

**EGYPT (Africa).**—Under the suzerainty of Turkey. *Sovereign*: Ismail Pacha, Viceroy; born November 26, 1816; succeeded January 18, 1863.

*President of the Council of State*: Kiaiah-pacha.

*The Council of State*, created in 1856, is the ruling body in the administration of the country. It is composed of the princes of the blood, with four generals and four dignitaries.

*Ministry, September, 1868*: Interior, Chérif-pacha; Foreign Affairs, Noubar-pacha; Finances, Ismail-pacha.

*Ministers without Office*: Abdallah-pacha, Hassan Rassim-pacha.

The dignity of Viceroy has been hereditary in the family of Méhémed-Ali since 1841, and the succession was confirmed in the direct line of the present Viceroy by the Sublime Porte, in May, 1866. The Pacha is absolute.

*Area*: 31,000 square miles.

*Population*: 7,465,000.

*Annual Receipts*, £28,000,000.

*National Debt (1866)*: £28,600,000.

The effective army was intended to have been recruited to 21,000 in 1863, but it was reduced by the Viceroy to 14,000.

The navy in 1862 consisted of 7 ships of the line, 9 corvettes, and 25 smaller vessels.

Since the time of Cleopatra, who committed suicide A.D. 30, Egypt has been successively possessed by Romans, Persians, and Mamelukes. The

Sultan Selim added the country to the Ottoman empire in 1517. It was invaded by the French under Napoleon in 1798; and they were expelled by the English and Turks in 1801.—The Prince of Wales visited Cairo March 27, 1862.—There was a change of Ministry in April, 1868, Chérif-pacha being nominated Minister of the Interior; Ismail-pacha, Minister of Finances.—A special envoy sent from Constantinople, read in the Viceroy of Egypt's palace, within the citadel of Cairo, in July, the Sultan's firman granting the rank of Muchir or Vizier to Tafik-pacha, the Viceroy's son and heir apparent. The consuls-general representing foreign States, and the chief dignitaries of Egypt, were present on the occasion.—The *London Gazette*, Friday, August 28, contained the announcement that the Viceroy of Egypt had been created an honorary Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India.—The Viceroy of Egypt was invested with the order of the Star of India by Lord Napier of Magdala, at Abassieh Palace, Cairo, Wednesday, November 25, and the ceremony was followed by a grand review of 8,000 Egyptian troops.

**EISENACH (Germany).**—The ceremony of affixing a tablet to the house in which Johann Sebastian Bach, the musician, was born, took place Saturday, March 21, 1868. The inhabitants subscribed the necessary funds, and the tablet bore the following inscription:—"Johann Sebastian Bach was born in this house, March 21, 1688." Bach died July 28, 1750.

**EISTEDDFOD.**—See CARNARVON and RUTHIN.

**ELBRUZ.**—See CAUCASIAN ALPS.

**ELECTION (GENERAL).**—The following list of the number of candidates, distinguished as Conservative and Liberal, who appeared before the different constituencies in England, Scotland, and Wales, at the general elections of 1859, 1865, and 1868, was published in the daily journals:—

—	1859.		1865.		1868.	
	Conserv.	Liberal.	Conserv.	Liberal.	Conserv.	Liberal.
England .. ..	330	355	330	382	362	462
Ireland .. ..	62	79	63	77	60	82
Scotland .. ..	17	41	16	50	21	74
Total .. ..	399	475	411	509	443	618

**ELECTION PETITIONS.**—The following is a complete list of the election petitions filed according to the new act (See APPENDIX) on and before Thursday, December 31, 1868:—

#### COUNTIES.

Place.	Petitioners.	Respondents and Agents.
Leicester—North Division	Smith and another .. ..	Lord John Manners and Clowes.
Hants (South) .. ..	Castleman .. ..	Right Hon. W. Cowper.
Ditto .. ..	Drew .. ..	Lord H. Scott.
York (South) West Riding	Stanhope .. ..	Beaumont.
Ditto .. ..	Wortley .. ..	Lord Milton and Beaumont.
Warwick (South) .. ..	Colley and others .. ..	Hardy.
Norfolk (North) .. ..	Coleman .. ..	Walpole and Lacon.
Durham (Southern Div.)	Hendy .. ..	Pease and Beaumont.
Derby (North) .. ..	Longden and others .. ..	Arkwright.
Ditto .. ..	Coates .. ..	Lord G. H. Cavendish.

## BOROUGH AND CITIES.

Place.	Petitioners.	Respondents and Agents.
Norwich .. ..	Tillett .. ..	Stacey.
Gloucester .. ..	Niblett and others .. ..	Price and Monk.
New Windsor .. ..	Gardner .. ..	Eykyn.
Bewdley .. ..	Sturge and another .. ..	Glass.
Coventry .. ..	Berry .. ..	Katon and Hill.
Bridgewater.. ..	Westropp and another .. ..	Kinglake and Vanderbyl.
Warrington .. ..	Crozier and others .. ..	Rylands.
Guildford .. ..	Elkins and others.. ..	Onslow.
Salford .. ..	Anderson and others .. ..	Cawley and Charley.
Beechford .. ..	Thomas and others .. ..	Wyllie and Clive.
Bodmin .. ..	Adams and others .. ..	Hon. E. F. Gower.
Stockport .. ..	Hallam and another .. ..	Tipping.
Stockport .. ..	Walton and another .. ..	Smith.
Bradford .. ..	Storey and another .. ..	Forster.
Bradford .. ..	Haley and others .. ..	Ripley.
Pennys .. ..	Broad and others .. ..	Fowler and Eastwick.
Lichfield .. ..	Hon. A. Anson .. ..	Dyott.
Beverley .. ..	Hinde and others .. ..	Sir H. Edwards and Kennard.
Wallingford .. ..	Sir C. Dilke .. ..	Vickers.
Cheltenham .. ..	Gardner .. ..	Samuelson.
Westbury .. ..	Laverton .. ..	Phipps.
Oldham .. ..	Cobbett and others .. ..	Hibbert and Platt.
Staleybridge .. ..	Opden and others .. ..	Sidebottom.
Tamworth .. ..	Hill and another .. ..	Sir R. Peel and Sir H. Lytton Bulwer.
Wigan .. ..	Brashay and another .. ..	Wood and Lancaster.
Ashton-under-Lyne .. ..	Clarke .. ..	Mellor.
Westminster .. ..	Beale and others .. ..	Smith.
Hartlepool.. ..	Gray and others .. ..	Jackson.
Kingston-upon-Hull .. ..	Pease and others .. ..	Norwood and Clay.
Taunton .. ..	Dyke and another .. ..	Barclay.
Taunton .. ..	Williams and another .. ..	Cox.
King's Lynn .. ..	Armer and another .. ..	Boorke.
Blackburn .. ..	Potter and another .. ..	Hornby and Ffeilden.
Preston .. ..	Toulmin and another .. ..	Herman and Sir F. Hesketh.
Pembroke .. ..	Hughes .. ..	Meyrick.
York .. ..	Burrill .. ..	Westhead.
York .. ..	Gladstone .. ..	Lowther.
Cambridge .. ..	Lloyd and another .. ..	Torrans and Fowler.
Horsham .. ..	Dickens and another .. ..	Hurst.
Horsham .. ..	Hurst .. ..	Aldridge.
Rye .. ..	Judge .. ..	Hardy.
Manchester .. ..	Royce and another .. ..	Bisley.
Woodstock .. ..	Godden and others .. ..	Barnett.
Boston .. ..	Jones .. ..	Malcolm and Collins.
Northallerton .. ..	Johns .. ..	Hutton.
Brecknock .. ..	Lucas and another .. ..	Gwyn.
Worcester .. ..	Richards .. ..	Laslett.
Thurs .. ..	Bell and others .. ..	Gallwey.
Christchurch .. ..	Popham and others .. ..	Burke.
Sturminster .. ..	Young and others .. ..	Figgins.
Hastings .. ..	Hon. F. Calthorpe and another .. ..	Brassey, jun.
Hastings .. ..	Sutton and another .. ..	North.
New Sarum .. ..	Ryder .. ..	Hamilton.
City of London .. ..	Piercy .. ..	Right Hon. G. Goschen, Craw- ford, and Lawrence.
City of London .. ..	Way .. ..	The same.
Dover .. ..	Heilcott .. ..	Dickson.
Southampton .. ..	Pegler .. ..	Gurney and Hoare.
Stafford .. ..	Chawner .. ..	Mellor.
Stafford .. ..	Will and others .. ..	Pochin.

The necessary security had not been deposited in the cases of Ashton-under-Lyne, City of London, Rye, Woodstock, Worcester, and Leicester.

shire North, and Salisbury was made a special case: they were therefore struck out of the list. The trials of the following petitions had been fixed before December 31, 1868:—

	Days of Trial.	Boroughs.	Petitioners.	Respondents.
1	Jan. 12	Windsor	Gardner	Eykyn
2	Jan. 14	Norwich	Tillett	Stacey, Bart.
3	Jan. 19	Bewdley	Sturge and another	Glass, Bart.
4	Jan. 19	Guildford	Elkins and another	Onslow
5	Jan. 25	Bradford	Haley and another	Ripley
6	Jan. 25	Bradford	Storey and another	Forster
7	Jan. 26	Stockport	Hallam and another	Tipping
8	Jan. 26	Stockport	Walter and another	Smith
9	Jan. 26	Lichfield	Anson	Dyott
10	Feb. 1	Warrington	Crozler and another	Rylands
11	Feb. 2	Westbury	Laverton	Philpotts
12	Feb. 2	Wallingford	Dilke, Bart.	Vickers
13	Feb. 8	Cheltenham	Gardner	Samuelson
14	Feb. 9	Tamworth	Hill and another	Peel, Bart., and Bulwer, Bart.
15	Feb. 9	Staleybridge	Ogden	Sidebottom
16	Feb. 12	Westminster	Beale and another	Smith
17	Feb. 16	Hartlepool	Gray and another	Jackson

**ELECTORAL ROLL (Universities).**—From a Parliamentary return, issued during the session, it appears that on the electoral roll of the University of Oxford there were, January 1, 1868, 4,190 voters; on that of the University of Cambridge, 5,440; and of Dublin, 1,871.

**ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.**—The progress of this wonderful achievement of modern science has been maintained during the year. Whilst a Bill has been passed in the English House of Commons (*see APPENDIX*) for placing all the telegraphs under the control of the Government, a company has been formed for laying another Atlantic cable, which is to connect France with the United States. Cables have been laid across the Straits of Messina, between Susa and Modica, between Malta and Alexandria, and between England and Denmark. The following cables were manufactured in England in 1868:—The Malta and Alexandria cable, 920 miles; the Tasmanian and Australian line, 200 miles; the Crown colonies, five miles; the French Atlantic cable, about 700 miles; the Baltic cable, 820 miles; the Persian Gulf cable, 600 miles; cables for Norway, Sweden, and Italy, 100 miles; the Denmark and Newcastle cable, 340 miles; the Cuba and Florida cable (with five miles of extra line), 119 miles; the cable employed in changing the landing-place of the Zandvoort cable from Dunwich to Lowestoft, 33 miles; the Isle of Man cable, two miles; making a total of considerably over 3,000 miles of cable manufactured within the limits of a year.—*See TELEGRAPHS, &c.*

**ELGIN AND NAIRNSHIRE** (Scotch Constituency) has returned one member to the House of Commons from the Union, 1707. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 994. Major C. L. O. Bruce (C.) returned unopposed.—General election, November 20, 1868; registered electors, 1,299. Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. J. Grant (C.) returned unopposed.

**ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.**—The following list of the number of telegraph stations and length of wire in the United Kingdom is taken from an official return ordered by the House of Commons to be printed July 10, 1868:—



	Number of Telegraph Stations.	Length of Telegraph.		Submarine Telegraph Cables connected with any Place in the United Kingdom.	
		Number of Miles of Posts and of Undergrnd. Lines Con- structed.	Number of Miles of Wire Used for the Public, or for the Public & the Purposes of the Rail- way jointly.	Number of Miles in Length.	Number of Miles of Wire.
Returns by Railway Companies:—					
In England & Wales	904	3,153	7,355½	..	.. }
In Scotland .. ..	270	1,397	2,896½	7	24 }
In Ireland .. ..	62	421½	769½	..	.. }
Returns by Telegraph Companies:—					
In the United King- dom .. ..	2,135	16,879½	79,646½	4,688½	8,122½
Total by Railway & Telegraph Compa- nies in the United Kingdom .. ..	3,381	21,781	90,668	4,695½	8,145½
			Average Number of Wires per Mile.		Average Number of Wires per Mile.
			4·16		1·73

**ELGIN DISTRICT** (Scotch Constituency), comprising Banff, Cullen, Elgin, Inverary, and Kintore, returned one member to the House of Commons from the Union in 1707; and Peterhead was added to the group by the Reform Act of 1832. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 1,006. Mr. E. G. Duff (L.) returned unopposed.—General election, November 16, 1868; registered electors, 2,930. Mr. E. G. Duff (L.) returned unopposed.

**ELLIOTSON** (1788—1868).—John Elliotson, M.D., F.R.S., born in London about 1788, studied at Edinburgh and at Cambridge, and having been for some time Assistant Physician to Guy's Hospital, was appointed one of its Physicians, and became Professor of the Practice of Medicine in the University of London in 1831. Dr. Elliotson, who was a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and President of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London, assisted in establishing the Hospital in University College, London, and founded the Phrenological Society, of which he was elected President. In 1837 he devoted his attention to mesmerism; in 1849 established the Mesmeric Hospital, and wrote several medical works, the best known being his translation of Blumenbach's "*Institutiones Theologicæ*," published in 1815; "*Treatise on Human Physiology*," in 1840; "*Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Medicine*," in 1842; and "*Surgical Cases in Mesmerism without Pain*," in 1843. He established and edited the *Zoist*, and died in London, Wednesday, July 29, 1868.

**EMBANKMENT.**—See **THAMES EMBANKMENT.**

**EMIGRATION.**—The blue-book containing the twenty-eighth report of the Commissioners on Emigration appeared early in 1868, and the appendix

contains the following table, giving the numbers that have emigrated since the close of the great war in 1815:—

Years.	North American Colonies.	United States.	Australian Colonies and New Zealand.	All other Places.	Total.
1815	680	1,209	*	192	2,081
1816	3,370	9,023	*	118	12,510
1817	9,797	10,280	*	557	20,634
1818	15,136	12,429	*	223	27,787
1819	23,534	10,674	*	579	34,787
1820	17,921	6,745	*	1,063	25,729
1821	12,055	4,958	*	384	18,397
1822	16,013	4,137	*	279	20,429
1823	11,335	5,032	*	163	16,530
1824	8,774	5,152	*	99	14,025
1825	8,741	5,551	485	114	14,891
1826	12,818	7,063	903	116	20,900
1827	12,648	14,526	715	114	28,003
1828	12,084	12,817	1,056	135	26,092
1829	13,307	15,678	2,016	197	31,198
1830	30,574	24,887	1,242	304	56,907
1831	58,067	23,418	1,561	114	83,160
1832	66,339	32,872	3,733	196	103,140
1833	28,808	29,109	4,093	517	62,527
1834	40,060	33,074	2,800	288	76,232
1835	15,873	26,730	1,860	325	44,478
1836	34,236	37,774	3,124	293	75,417
1837	29,884	36,770	5,054	326	72,034
1838	4,577	14,332	14,021	292	33,222
1839	12,638	33,536	15,786	227	62,207
1840	32,293	40,642	15,850	1,958	90,743
1841	38,164	45,017	32,625	2,786	118,592
1842	54,123	63,852	8,534	1,835	128,344
1843	23,518	28,335	3,478	1,881	57,212
1844	22,924	43,660	2,229	1,873	70,686
1845	31,803	58,538	830	2,330	93,501
1846	43,439	82,239	2,347	1,826	129,851
1847	109,680	142,154	4,949	1,487	258,270
1848	31,065	188,233	23,904	4,887	248,089
1849	41,367	219,450	32,191	6,490	299,498
1850	32,961	223,078	16,037	8,773	280,849
1851	42,605	267,357	21,532	4,472	335,966
1852	32,873	244,261	87,881	3,749	368,764
1853	34,522	230,885	61,401	3,129	329,937
1854	43,761	193,065	83,237	3,366	323,429
1855	17,966	103,414	82,309	3,118	176,807
1856	16,378	111,837	44,584	3,755	176,554
1857	21,001	126,905	61,248	3,721	212,875
1858	9,704	59,716	39,295	5,257	115,072
1859	6,689	70,303	31,012	12,427	120,432
1860	9,786	87,500	24,302	6,881	128,469
1861	12,707	49,764	23,738	8,561	91,770
1862	15,522	58,706	41,843	5,143	121,214
1863	18,083	146,813	53,054	5,808	223,758
1864	12,721	147,042	40,942	8,195	208,900
1865	17,211	147,258	37,283	8,049	209,801
1866	13,255	161,000	24,097	6,530	204,882
1867	15,503	159,275	14,466	6,799	195,933
Total	1,301,523	3,918,064	943,648	139,110	6,302,345

Average annual emigration { From 1815 to 1867 .. .. 118,913  
from the United Kingdom { For the 10 years ending 1867 .. .. 161,913

\* The Customs returns do not record any emigration to Australia during these 10 years, but it appears from other sources that there went out in 1821, 320; in 1822, 875; in 1823, 543; in 1824, 780; and in 1825, 458 persons. These numbers have not been included in the totals of this table.

There are sixteen Government emigration officers, who act under the direction of the Emigration Commissioners; viz., five in London, seven in Liverpool, one in Plymouth, one in Glasgow and Greenock, one in Cork, and one in Londonderry. They afford, gratuitously, information as to the sailing of ships and means of accommodation for emigrants; and whenever applied to for that purpose they see that all agreements between shipowners, agents, or masters, and intending emigrants are duly performed; that the provisions of the Passengers Acts are strictly complied with; viz., that passenger vessels are seaworthy, that they have on board a sufficient supply of provisions, water, medicines, &c.; and that they sail with proper punctuality. In 1867 eight prosecutions were instituted in the kingdom under the provisions of the Passengers' Acts. The amounts recovered for emigrants through the intervention of the emigration officers were as follow:—London, £100; Liverpool, £171; Glasgow, £259; Cork, £3,399; Londonderry, £5: total, £3,934. The number of emigrants who, in the quarter ending September 30, 1868, left ports in the United Kingdom at which the emigration agents are stationed, was 52,525, and of this number nearly two-thirds, viz., 35,729, embarked at Liverpool. The number from Liverpool for the year 1867 was 115,681, and for 1868, 129,337.

**EMMANUEL HOSPITAL (Westminster).**—The Metropolitan Railway requiring 37,000 feet of the gardens of this hospital, and a dispute having arisen respecting the amount of compensation, the case was tried before a special jury, and £10,475 was awarded. This charity was founded by Lord and Lady Dacres, and was confirmed by charter in 1601. The hospital, the management of which devolved in 1623 on the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the City of London, was founded for the maintenance of twenty-four aged men and women, with a school for children. The number has been frequently extended.

**ENGINEERS (FOREMEN OF).**—The fifteenth anniversary of the London Association of Foremen of Engineers was held at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon Street, Saturday, February 15, 1868. Mr. Reed declared his belief that the time had not yet arrived when the ship must strike its flag to the gun. At this moment we could produce a ship which neither French, American, nor English artillery could pierce. The chairman professed not to believe in State technical and scientific education, as it could not be combined with the workshop, which was the true school of the engineer. This association, founded in 1852, consists of 160 members.—*See* CIVIL ENGINEERS.

**ENGLAND.**—*See* GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

**ENGLISH CHURCH UNION.**—A deputation from this body presented to the Archbishop of Canterbury, at Lambeth Palace, Monday, June 29, 1868, a declaration, signed by above 20,000 communicants of the Established Church, against the teaching of Dr. Colenso.

**ENNIS (Irish Constituency)** has returned one member to the House of Commons since the Union in 1800. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 191. Captain W. Stacpoole (L.), 97; — Malony (L.), 86. — General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 225. Captain W. Stacpoole (L.), returned unopposed.

**ENNISKILLEN (Irish Constituency)** has returned one member to the House of Commons since the Union in 1800. General election, July, 1865;

registered electors, 249. Hon. J. L. Cole (C.), 117; J. Collum (L.), 107; Col. A. Cole (L.), 3.—General election, November 20, 1868; registered electors, 335. Viscount Crichton (C.), 171; J. Collum (L.), 141.

**EPSOM (Surrey).**—The spring meeting commenced Tuesday, March 2, 1868, and terminated Wednesday, March 3, on which day the Epsom Spring Cup was won by Orion, and the Great Metropolitan Stakes by Bluekin. The Epsom summer meeting commenced Tuesday, May 26, and terminated Friday, May 29. The following are the results of the two principal races, the Derby and the Oaks, since 1860:—

THE DERBY, RUN ON WEDNESDAY.

Year.	Owner.	Winner.	Jockey.	Time.	Second.	Thrd.
1860	Mr. Merry	Thormanby	Custance	2-55	Wizard	Horror
1861	Col. Towneley	Kettledrum	Bullock	2-43	Dundee	Diophantos
1862	Mr. C. Snew- ing	Caractacus	Parsons	2-45½	Marquis	Backstone
1863	Mr. R. C. Naylor	Macaroni	Challoner	2-50½	Lord Clifden	Rapid Rhone
1864	Mr. l'Anson	Blair Athol	J. Snowden	2-43½	General Peel	Scottish Chief
1865	Count de La- grange	Gladiateur	H. Grimshaw	2-46	Christmas Carol	Eitham
1866	Mr. R. Sutton	Lord Lyon	Custance	2-49	Savernake	Eustic
1867	Mr. Chaplin	Hermit	Daley	2-52½	Marksman	Vauban
1868	Sir J. Hawley	Blue Gown	Wells	2-43½	King Alfred	Speculum

THE OAKS, RUN ON FRIDAY.

Year.	Owner.	Winner.	Jockey.	Time.	Second.	Thrd.
1860	Mr. Eastwood	Butterfly	J. Snowden	2-56	Avalanche	Contadina
1861	Mr. Saxon	Brn. Duchess	L. Snowden	2-44	Lady Ripon	Fairwater
1862	Mr. R. C. Naylor	Feu de Jole	Challoner	2-49	Imperatrice	Hurricane
1863	Ld. Falmouth	Queen Bertha	Aldcroft	2-54	Marigold	Vivid
1864	Count de La- grange	Fille de l'Air	A. Edwards	2-47	Breeze	Tomato
1865	Mr. Harlock	Regalia	Norman	2-51	Wild Agnes	Zephyr
1866	Mr. B. E. Dunbar	Tormentor	J. Mann	2-53	Mirella	Ischia
1867	Baron Rothschild	Hippia	Daley	2-54	*Achievement	*Romping Girl
1868	Mr. Graham	Formosa	Fordham	2-47½	Lady Coventry	Athena

Some dispute having arisen in the summer of 1868 respecting the terms demanded for running over a portion of the racecourse by Mr. Edward Studd, who, in December, 1867, had purchased of the trustees of the Carew Estate the Walton-on-the-Hill manor, and all the rights appertaining thereto, there was at one time an idea of forming an entirely new course.—An appeal lodged by the Epsom Grand Stand Association against the amount at which the Grand Stand at Epsom is rated for the poor-rate, viz., £4,500, is to be heard at the Surrey Quarter Sessions early in 1869.

**EQUALIZATION OF THE POOR-RATE.**—In their report, issued in September, 1868, the Poor-Law Board refer to equalization in these terms: "In the conferences which took place with deputations from the unions and parishes of the metropolis the question of the expediency of an equalization of the poor-rate was frequently urged upon our notice. The subject is one of much importance, and deserves serious consideration; but, bearing in

\* A dead heat for second place.

mind that by the Metropolitan Poor Act, 1867, the cost of the relief of certain classes of the poor, the salaries of officers, and other expenses amount to about one-third of the total expenditure for the relief of the poor are already made a common charge over the whole district, and that as yet there is no sufficient experience as to the working of this provision, it appears to us that the time has not arrived for forming any reliable conclusion on the subject."

**EQUATOR.**—See **ECUADOR**.

**ERITH.**—See **BELVEDERE**.

**ESMONDE (1798-1868).**—The Right Hon. Sir Thomas Esmonde, Bart., born in December, 1798, was returned in the Liberal interest for the borough of Wexford at the general election in July, 1841; retired at the dissolution in 1847, and was sworn a Privy Counsellor for Ireland in 1848. He was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the county of Wexford, and died Thursday, December 31, 1868. He is succeeded by his nephew, Capt. John Esmonde, M.P., born in 1826, called to the bar in Ireland in 1850, and first elected for Waterford at the general election in July, 1852.

**ESSEQUIBO** was, with Berbice and Demerara, formed into the colony of British Guiana (*q.v.*) in 1831.

**ESSEX (English Constituency)** returned two members to the House of Commons from 1295 till the passing of the Reform Act in 1832, when it was separated into two divisions, Essex North and Essex South, each returning two members. **ESSEX NORTH.**—General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 5,184. O. Du Cane (C.), 2,081; Sir T. B. Western (L.), 1,981; Right Hon. W. Beresford (C.), 1,881.—**ESSEX SOUTH.**—General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 7,206. H. J. Selwyn (C.), 2,801; Lord E. Cecil (C.), 2,696; R. B. W. Baker (L.), 2,347.—By the Reform Act of 1867, the county of Essex was divided into three divisions, Essex North-East, Essex North-West, and Essex South, each returning two members. **ESSEX NORTH-EAST.**—General election, November 26, 1868; registered electors, 6,204. J. Bound (C.), 2,861; Colonel R. Brise (C.), 2,816; Sir T. Western (L.), 2,224; Sir T. Abdy (L.), 2,134.—**ESSEX NORTH-WEST.**—General election, November 19, 1868; registered electors, 5,265. Lord E. Cecil (C.), H. J. Selwyn Ibbetson (C.), returned unopposed.—**ESSEX SOUTH.**—General election, November 16, 1868; registered electors, 6,701. A. B. W. Baker (L.), A. Johnstone (L.), returned unopposed.

**ESTABLISHED CHURCH (Ireland).**—See **IRELAND, CHURCH IN**; **REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION (in Appendix)**; **SUSPENSORY BILL, &c.**

**ESTIMATES.**—See **BUDGET**.

**ETHIOPIA.**—See **ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION, THEODORE**.

**ETNA (Sicily).**—This volcano was in a state of eruption in the autumn. It however subsided, but recommenced with renewed violence, Tuesday night, December 8, 1868. The eruption is said to have been visible at Malta, a distance of above one hundred miles.

**ETON COLLEGE.**—The head master issued early in the year the following circular to the parents and guardians of the boys at the school:—"I have determined to include in one fixed annual payment all the charges hitherto made at Eton for school instruction and expenses, without at

present interfering with the charges for board and private tuition. I also wish to provide a further sum for the introduction of new subjects of study. I find that at present the average annual payments made for head master, mathematics, school expenses, and leaving money amount to £19. 10s. for each boy. I propose to distribute this amount in the following manner:—Head master, £6. 6s. (as hitherto); classical masters, £6; mathematics, £4. 4s.; school charges, £3: total, £19. 10s. The school charges will include the payments for the sanatorium (now reduced to 14s.), 'watching and lighting,' 'boys' library,' 'mathematical stationery,' 'clerk,' 'postman,' and other small payments hitherto charged as extras. The charge of 3s. per diem hitherto made for boys in the sanatorium will be discontinued. I propose to add a charge of £4. 10s. a year for additional studies; thus making the total payment for school instruction and school studies £24 a year. The double fee hitherto charged for noblemen will be discontinued, as well as 'leaving money.' The total annual expense of a boy at a tutor's house will be as follows:—Board, £29; private tuition, £21; school tuition and charges, £24: total, £144. At dames' houses the usual charge for board is £84 per annum. At this rate, and supposing a boy to pay his tutor £10. 10s. for tuition, which he may do if not requiring 'private business,' the total charge will be only £118. 10s. per annum—thus: Board, £84; tutor, £10. 10s.; school tuition and charges, £24; total, £118. 10s. There will be, as heretofore, an entrance fee of £5. 5s. to the head master, and at boarding-houses either a payment at entrance or a small additional annual charge in lieu of the upholsterer's and china-man's bills."—The new choir commenced its duties, Saturday, December 26, 1868. There is a daily choral service, even-song at three; Sundays, Saints' Days, and Festivals, matins, with communion and even-song. — See BALSTON, REV. E., and HORNBY, REV. J. J.

**EVESHAM** (English Constituency) returned two members to the House of Commons from 1603 till 1868. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 339. Lieutenant-Colonel J. Bourne (C.), 175; E. Holland (L.), 124; — Harris (C.), 29.—The Reform Act of 1867 deprived it of one of its members. General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 729. Lieutenant-Colonel J. Bourne (C.), 347; H. Richardson (L.), 303.

**EWART** (1799–1868).—Joseph Christopher Ewart, born in Liverpool, October 11, 1799, and educated at Eton, was for many years engaged in trade in his native city, and retired with a large fortune. He was a director and one of the founders of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, a director of the North-Western Railway Company, and having been an unsuccessful candidate at the general election, in July, 1852, was one of the members for Liverpool, in the Liberal interest, from the general election in March, 1855, till the general election in July, 1865, when he was last on the poll. Mr. Ewart, who was a magistrate for Lancashire, Cheshire, and Liverpool, and a deputy-lieutenant for Lancashire, died in Dumfriesshire, at the residence of his brother, Mr. William Ewart, formerly M.P. for Dumfriesshire, Monday, December 14, 1868.

**EXCHANGE.**—See **LOMBARD EXCHANGE**.

**EXCHEQUER** (CHANCELLOR OF THE).—See **DISRAELI**, RIGHT HON. B.; **HUNT**, RIGHT HON. G. W.; and **LOWE**, RIGHT HON. R.

**EXCISE.**—The following official return gives the amount collected in the United Kingdom for excise since 1860:—

Years.	Spirits.	Malt.	Licences.	Other Receipts.*	Total.
1860	£9,778,060†	£6,648,881	£1,463,814	£2,348,812	£20,240,467
1861	9,225,330†	6,308,813	1,492,687	2,621,094	19,548,133
1862	9,618,301	5,866,302	1,500,613	1,307,334	18,292,540
1863	9,309,707	5,399,008	1,776,852	607,816	17,174,883
1864	9,692,515	6,062,736	1,845,673	800,001	18,428,925
1865	10,176,731	6,394,553	2,144,402	712,638	19,428,324
1866	10,437,168	6,421,360	2,211,907	747,828	19,818,163
1867	10,865,840	6,816,385	2,304,318	731,771	20,708,323
1868	10,511,530	6,302,419	2,640,227	736,152	20,190,328

**EXECUTIONS (PRIVATE).—***See CAPITAL PUNISHMENTS.*

**EXETER (Devonshire).—**The Albert Memorial Museum, erected at a cost of £12,000, was opened Monday, April 20, 1868.—*See ARBITRATION.*

**EXETER (English Constituency)** has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1286. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 2,564. Lord Courtenay (C.), J. D. Coleridge (L.), returned unopposed.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 5,787. J. D. Coleridge (L.), 2,817; E. A. Bowring (L.), 2,247; Sir J. Kerlake (C.) 2,218; A. Mills (C.), 2,026.

**EXHIBITION. —***See DOMESTIC ECONOMY, INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LEADS, &c.*

**EXPENDITURE.—***See BUDGET, REVENUE, &c.*

**EXPLOSION—***See CLERKENWELL EXPLOSION, MAGNOLIA, &c.*

**EXPLOSIVE MISSILES.**—The Russian Government, early in July, 1868, forwarded a second despatch to the Great Powers against the use of explosive missiles in war, pointing out the expediency of settling the question by allowing their representatives at St. Petersburg to sign a protocol.—A conference, which met at St. Petersburg on the subject in the autumn, decided that no explosive projectile weighing less than 400 grammes, or fourteen ounces avoirdupois, should be used. The conference at St. Petersburg was brought to a close, Monday, November 16, when a protocol was signed to form the basis of an international convention. The fact that Russia should have taken a step in this direction is important, because during the Crimean war several of our soldiers had wounds inflicted on them by missiles of the most objectionable character.

**EXTRADITION OF CRIMINALS.**—A select committee was appointed to inquire into the state of our treaty relations with foreign Governments, with a view to the adoption of a more uniform and permanent policy on the subject. The report, issued September, was as follows:—"1. That it is desirable that greater facilities should be given than now exist for making arrangements with foreign States for the surrender to them of persons accused of the commission of crimes in the territory of such States respectively, and who have escaped to this country, and for the surrender by them to the Government of the United Kingdom of persons accused of crimes, who have escaped to their territories from this country. 2. That the list of crimes which should form the subject of extradition between this country and foreign countries requires to be carefully considered, but might, with advantage to the public interests, be made more comprehensive than

\* The Excise duty was repealed on paper in 1861; and on hops (after previous reductions) in 1862.

† Duties increased.

the list of crimes enumerated in the only three treaties of extradition now in force between the United Kingdom and other countries—namely, France, the United States, and Denmark. 3. That a general Act of Parliament should be passed enabling her Majesty, by Order in Council, to declare that persons accused, upon proper and duly authenticated *prima facie* evidence, of the commission of any of the crimes to be enumerated in such Act should be surrendered to any foreign Government, within whose jurisdiction such crime is alleged to have been committed, and with which arrangements have been made for the extradition of persons accused of crimes; provided that the evidence should, with the exceptions mentioned in 5 & 6 Victoria, cap. 75, sec. 2, and 29 & 30 Victoria, cap. 121, be such as would justify the committal of the offender for trial if the crime had been committed in England. 4. That every such arrangement should be required by the Act of Parliament to be terminable by either party, at any time, after the expiration of a moderate period of notice. 5. That it shall be required by the Act of Parliament that every such arrangement should expressly except from the liability to extradition such persons as are accused of crimes which are deemed by the party to the arrangement of whom the surrender is demanded, to be of a political character: provided that any person accused of a crime which is deemed, by the party to the arrangement of whom the surrender is demanded, to constitute assassination, or an attempt to assassinate, shall not be included in this exception. 6. That copies of every such arrangement and of the Order in Council which embodies it, shall be laid before either House of Parliament, within six weeks of the issue of such order, if Parliament be then sitting, or if it be not then sitting, then within six weeks of the next meeting of Parliament. 7. That every such arrangement should contain an express stipulation that no person surrendered shall be put on his trial, or detained within the State to which he is surrendered, for any crime committed previous to his surrender, other than that on account of which he has been surrendered, without having been previously restored, or having had an opportunity of returning to the territory of the State making the surrender. 8. That it be one condition of such arrangements, on the part of the United Kingdom, with respect to any prisoner who shall be ordered by competent authority to be surrendered to any foreign Government, that he be remanded to safe custody for a limited period—say 15 days—before final surrender, and he be informed, by the authority making such order and remand, that it is competent for him to apply in the mean time for a writ of *habeas corpus*. 9. That upon the hearing of the case on *habeas corpus* it shall be open to the accused to question the *bona fides* of the demand for his extradition, upon the ground that his surrender has, in fact, been sought for political reasons. 10. That all legal proceedings necessary for the surrender of an offender by the United Kingdom, on account of a crime committed in a foreign country, should originate in an application before the principal metropolitan police-court. 11. That the Act 29 & 30 Victoria, cap. 121, which expires this year, making certain provisions with respect to the admission of judicial or official documents, or copies thereof, in evidence against persons accused of crimes, in accordance with the extradition treaties now in force, should be further temporarily continued." It appears that France has fifty-three extradition treaties with other countries, the United States thirteen, and England three; viz. the Ashburton treaty with the United States, in 1843; another with France, in 1843; and one with Denmark, in 1862.

EYAM (Derbyshire).—The first stone of a memorial aisle, forming part of the restoration of the parish church, was laid Thursday, August 6, 1868.



It is in memory of the Rev. W. Mompesson, the vicar, who, in the dreadful visitation of the Great Plague in 1666 devoted himself most earnestly to alleviate the sufferings of his afflicted parishioners. The ceremony was performed by a lineal descendant of the good clergyman.

**EYE** (English Constituency) returned two members to the House of Commons from 1571 till the passing of the Reform Act of 1832, by which it was deprived of one of its members. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 333. Sir E. C. Kerrison, Bart. (C.), returned unopposed. Sir E. C. Kerrison, Bart., having resigned his seat in July, 1866, in order to become a candidate for East Suffolk, a new election took place, July, 1866, when the Hon. G. W. Barrington (C.) was returned without opposition. General election, November 16, 1868; registered electors, 1,170. Viscount Barrington (C.) returned unopposed.

**EYRE PROSECUTION.**—See JAMAICA PROSECUTION.

**FAHLA.**—See MAGDALA.

**FAIRBAIRN.**—Sir Andrew Fairbairn, Mayor of Leeds, was knighted in honour of the reception accorded to the Prince of Wales at the opening of the National Fine Art Exhibition in that town, May 19, 1868. The *London Gazette*, Tuesday, September 1, 1868, contained the notice of the honour conferred. Sir A. Fairbairn's father was knighted when the Queen opened the town hall at Leeds in 1858.

**FAIRFORD WINDOWS**, twenty-eight in number, in Fairford church, Gloucestershire, described by Charles Winston (1814–64), the well-known painter on glass, as “perhaps the best and most extensive specimens existing in this country of painted glass of the early part of the sixteenth century,” have recently given rise to considerable discussion. Various articles and letters have appeared in different periodicals, and at the congress of the British Archaeological Association, at Cirencester, in August, 1868, Mr. H. F. Holt explained his reasons for reviving the theory that these windows were designed and painted by Albert Durer. These were set forth in a paper read before the congress, and the subject has provoked considerable controversy.

**FAIRHOLT MEMORIAL.**—See STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

**FAIRS.**—By 31 & 32 Vict., c. 51 (July 13, 1868), the Home Secretary is empowered, on proper representation by a magistrate or the owner, to alter the day or days on which any chartered or legal fair in England or Wales is held, the notice of such representation and the order for change to be published in the *London Gazette* and a local newspaper. By 31 & 32 Vict., c. 106 (July 31, 1868), power is given to the Commissioner of Police to prevent the holding of unlawful fairs within the limits of the metropolitan police district.

**FALKIRK** (Scotch Constituency).—This group, including Airdrie, Falkirk, Hamilton, Lanark, and Linlithgow, has returned one member to the House of Commons since 1832. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 1,544. J. Merry (L.), 683; Sir F. Halliday (L.), 419. General election, November 19, 1868; registered electors, 4,224. J. Merry (L.) returned unopposed.

**FALKLAND ISLANDS** (South Atlantic Ocean), about 200 in number, with an area of 13,000 square miles, form a British colony.

Governor, W. C. F. Robinson (May 23, 1866).

*Chief Magistrate, E. R. Griffiths.*

*Colonial Secretary, H. Byng.*

*Surveyor-General (Acting), A. Bailey.*

The above constitute the Executive Council. The Legislative Council is composed of the Governor and the two Justices of the Peace whose names stand first on any general commission of the peace.

*Officer Commanding Detachment, Lieutenant Elliot, R.M.*

*Surgeon to Garrison, W. MacClinton, R.N.*

The population at the last census, in 1864, was 662.

*Revenue in 1866, £7,061; expenditure, £7,125.*

*Imports in 1866, £21,445; exports, £21,480.*

These islands were discovered by Davis in 1592, afterwards held by the French and Spaniards, and were ceded to Great Britain in 1771. In 1820 the Republic of Buenos Ayres established a settlement, which was destroyed by an expedition from the United States in 1831. The British Government created a settlement, in 1833 for the protection of the whale fishery.

FALMOUTH (English Constituency).—See PENRYN AND FALMOUTH.

FALSE IMPRISONMENT.—*Johnston v. Cotham*.—This was an action brought by one clergyman against another, for having caused him to be arrested and put into a lunatic asylum. The defence was that the plaintiff was at the time of his arrest a dangerous lunatic. The case was tried in the Court of Queen's Bench, before the Lord Chief Justice and a special jury, December 3, 4, and 5, 1868. Mr. Giffard appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Philbrick on behalf of the defendant. The Lord Chief Justice, in summing up, remarked on the importance of the case, both as affecting the parties immediately interested, and the freedom of the public generally. The main question for them to consider was whether, under all the extraordinary circumstances of the case, the defendant was justified in placing the plaintiff under restraint in a lunatic asylum? It was admitted by the plaintiff's witnesses, as well as those for the defendant, that shortly before the plaintiff was taken to the asylum, his conduct had been a matter of general remark, and it was thought desirable that he should be sent to his friends to be taken care of. Undoubtedly the plaintiff was labouring under delusions which showed an unsound state of mind; but it by no means followed that the sufferer was dangerous, and that they warranted his restraint in a lunatic asylum. What the jury had to consider was, whether the plaintiff at the time of his incarceration was a dangerous lunatic, who could not safely be trusted with his liberty. If they came to that conclusion, if he was labouring—happily only for a short time—under insanity, or was in such a state of mental excitement as might lead at any moment to danger to himself and others, their verdict must be for the defendant. While they ought not to uphold those who recklessly, rashly, and unnecessarily, subjected persons who might perhaps be suffering under some slight aberration of mind to restraint, they must not fall into the other extreme, that of allowing persons to be at large until some great misfortune befell them and others. They must take care by their verdict not to deter persons from taking the necessary steps to prevent a catastrophe, and then, should it happen, blame them for not having acted more energetically in the matter. It was not actually necessary that certificates should be ready before removing a lunatic; so long as they were ready by the time they arrived at the asylum for the keeper to receive the patient,

it was quite sufficient. The jury returned a verdict for the defendant, observing that they strongly disapproved of the manner in which the arrest was made.

**FANE (1817-68).**—Colonel Henry Edward Hamlyn Fane, born September 5, 1817, and educated at the Charterhouse, entered the army in 1834, served in the Afghanistan campaign, for which he had the medal; became Major in the 4th Light Dragoons in 1846, and afterwards retired. He was a magistrate for Devonshire, Hampshire, and Lincolnshire, and was elected one of the members in the Conservative interest for South Hampshire, at the general election in July, 1865, retiring from political life at the dissolution in November, 1868. He was Lieut.-Colonel-Commander of the Lincolnshire militia, and married, in 1850, Susan, eldest daughter of Sir J. Hamlyn Williams. Colonel Fane, who published, in 1841, "Five Years' Residence in India," and assumed the additional name of Hamlyn, by royal licence, in 1865, died Sunday, December 27, 1868.

**FANE (1794-1868).**—General Mildmay Fane, Colonel of the 54th regiment, born in September, 1794, entered the army in 1810, served through the Peninsular war, and was present at Quatre Bras and Waterloo. He received the war medal and three clasps for Vittoria, San Sebastian, and the Nive, and the silver Waterloo medal. In August, 1855, he was appointed Colonel of the 96th regiment, became Colonel of the 54th December 20, 1860, and a General in 1863. He was never married. His death, which occurred Thursday, March 12, 1868, was caused by a fall while hunting, near his seat, Fulbeck Hall, Lincolnshire.

**FARNHAM (1799-1868), BARON.**—The Right Hon. Sir Henry Maxwell, K.P., born August 9, 1799, succeeded his father as seventh Baron (created May 6, 1756) Farnham, in the county of Cavan, in the peerage of Ireland, October 19, 1838. Lord Farnham was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the county of Cavan, which he represented in the House of Commons from 1824 till 1838; was elected a representative peer for Ireland in 1839, and was a Knight of St. Patrick. Lord Farnham perished in the railway accident at Abergele, Thursday, August 20, 1868, and Lady Farnham, Anna Frances Esther, daughter of Lord le Despencer, whom he married December 3, 1828, fell a victim on the same occasion. His lordship's brother, the Hon. Somerset Richard Maxwell, born October 18, 1803, succeeded to the title.

**FARRAGUT.**—Admiral David G. Farragut, born in Tennessee, United States, about 1798, entered the navy at an early age, served on board the *Essex* in the war against England, and after her capture, March 28, 1814, on board the *Independence*. He took an active part in the war against Mexico, in 1847-8, and when the civil war broke out, received the command of the squadron sent against New Orleans, which surrendered April 26, 1862. He was raised to the rank of Admiral the same year, continued actively employed to the close of the war, and planned and carried out several successful operations. Appointed to the command of the United States squadron in European waters, Admiral Farragut arrived in England in October, 1867, and was hospitably received, and proceeded with the United States squadron to the Mediterranean in December. A banquet was given to him at Naples, Thursday, March 12, 1868, by Admiral Provana, commander of the second naval department in Italy, and, with his suite, Admiral Farragut had an audience of the Pope, Saturday, March 21.

**FARRANT (1804-68).**—Colonel Francis Farrant, born in 1804, served in the Indian army, and assisted the Shah of Persia in organizing a cavalry

force in 1833, for which service he received the insignia of the Persian Order of the Lion and the Sun. As private secretary, he accompanied Sir John McNeill, British Minister Plenipotentiary in Persia, to Herat, in 1838, was attached to the mission in Persia in October, 1842, was made Secretary of Legation at the Court of Persia, December 13, 1844, and *Chargé d'Affaires* in October, 1847. He quitted Persia in 1852, was made a Colonel in the Indian army in 1855, and died at his residence in Dover, Wednesday, August 26, 1868.

**FAVRE, M. GABRIEL CLAUDE JULES**, Avocat, born at Lyons, March 31, 1809, and educated for the legal profession, became Secretary-General to the Ministry of the Interior in the Provisional Government of February, 1848. He opposed the government of Louis Napoleon, both as President and Emperor; defended Orsini, in 1858, with great earnestness, and became a member of the Corps Législatif the same year. M. Favre, who, in 1837, published a biographical work, was made *Bâtonnier* of the Order of Advocates in 1860 and 1861, and a member of the French Academy, as the successor of M. Victor Cousin, in May, 1867. At his reception, in April, 1868, he delivered an eloquent defence of the Revolution, spoke in favour of democracy, and condemned the Imperial system. M. Favre was presented to the Emperor, Sunday, April 26, 1868.

**FAZIL PASHA.**—See **VALIDITY OF ARREST.**

**FEARN.**—See **NOEL-FEARN.**

**FEMALE OVERSEERS.**—The Aylesbury magistrates appointed, Saturday, March 28, 1868, Mrs. Sarah Wooster overseer of the poor and surveyor of highways for the parish of Ilmire. In 1867 this bench of magistrates appointed four female overseers.

**FEMALE SUFFRAGE** (*Chorlton v. Lings*).—This was the first appeal before the Court of Common Pleas from the decision of a revising barrister under the New Reform Act, and involved the question of female suffrage. It was heard November 7, 1868, by Lord Chief Justice Bovill and Justices Willes, Keating, and Byles. Mr. Coleridge, Q.C., and Dr. Pankhurst appeared for the appellant; Mr. Mellish, Q.C., for the respondent. The arguments were very long and elaborate, and took the whole day. Judgment was delivered November 9, upholding the decision of the revising barrister, and dismissing the appeal, thereby declaring that women are not entitled to the franchise. The judges, who gave their decisions separately, were unanimous in the opinion that there was no sufficient authority for saying that by the common law women had a right to vote for members of Parliament; whilst, on the other hand, there was the uninterrupted practice of centuries to show that women had not voted. The Chief Justice ruled that the Reform Act of 1867, in saying that men should vote, although considered in conjunction with Sir John Romilly's Act, did not entitle women to vote. The term "men" in the Reform Act did not include women; and even if it did, then women would come within the term "incapacitated." Mr. Justice Byles, in expressing his concurrence, hoped that the unanimous decision of the Court, coming so soon after the undivided judgment of the Court of Session in Scotland, would for ever lay the ghost of a doubt which should never have arisen. By this decision 5,347 votes were struck off the register at Manchester alone. The Court of Session in Scotland had previously decided against the claim of women to vote at elections.

**FEMALE TRAINING SCHOOL.**—Miss Carpenter left England in October, 1868, in order to establish in India a female training-school on the Government principle of non-interference with religion and social customs. In announcing her intention, Miss Carpenter stated :—"It will be necessary for me to take out a trained certificated teacher, whose expenses must be paid. Educated ladies who go out as voluntaries to train as teachers in the institution with the mistress will receive board and instruction in the vernacular. I should prefer taking the whole expense myself, did my means allow ; but they are very limited, and I am therefore compelled to ask for the help of those who feel the importance of the movement. The Güchrist Educational Fund has contributed £250 to the object." Miss Carpenter, who reached Bombay in the autumn, was induced to remain in that city in order to carry out her plans.

**FENIANISM.**—At the commencement of the year 1868, the alarm caused by the daring attack made in the open day on the police van at Manchester, September 18, 1867, in which police-serjeant Brett was killed ; and the attempt to blow down the walls of the House of Detention at Clerkenwell, London, December 13, 1867, by which several persons lost their lives and others were seriously injured, was kept alive by reports, some true, and others false, of Fenian outrages in Ireland, and even in parts of England. The public, however, supported the authorities ; special constables were sworn in, and the supremacy of the law was vindicated without having recourse to any exceptional legislation. Meetings were held in different parts of the kingdom for the purpose of swearing in special constables, and adopting precautionary measures, and Sir Stafford Northcote, early in January, in a speech at a sessions court in Devonshire, expressed his conviction that the authorities were in possession of full information in reference to the Fenians, and that the precautions which had been taken to prevent any further outrages would be successful. A seditious placard, in MS., was posted at the usual place for royal proclamations, at the Mansion House, London, Saturday, January 18. At the top were inscribed the figures 1868, followed by a pen-and-ink sketch of an Irish harp, with shamrock, and below the words, "God save Ireland!" On each side of these emblems were the capital letters "I. R.," denoting Irish Republic, and the sentence :—"The Irishmen of America are united! Irishmen of England, follow their example! Unite ; forward, ye fearless sons of Ireland! Stand for the old country! Oh, that to England nailed Ireland should be! Preserve her green flag of liberty!" Another slip of paper, posted beneath, had the words, in capital letters nearly an inch high, "God save the Green!" An address by the loyal Irish residents in London, bearing 22,608 signatures, was presented to the Queen through the Home Secretary, Tuesday, February 11. The excitement subsided in the summer, and the attempts to get up Fenian demonstrations in Hyde Park, Sunday, November 22, and November 29, proved failures. Edward Duffy, at one time a draper in Dublin, died in the Penitentiary, Millbank, in which he was imprisoned, being implicated in the Fenian conspiracy, January 17, 1868.—*See CLERKENWELL EXPLOSION ; DRUMMING OUT ; FENIAN TRIALS ; UNITED STATES, &c.*

**FENIAN TRIALS.**—Burke, Casey, and Shaw were, after numerous examinations, committed by Sir Thomas Henry, at Bow Street, Thursday, January 9, 1868, to take their trial for treason-felony. They were conveyed to Warwick gaol, but they obtained a writ of *certiorari* to remove the venue of the trial to the Old Bailey, London, after the finding of a true bill by the grand jury at Warwick, Friday, February 28. The trial at the Central

Criminal Court commenced Tuesday, April 28, and extended over Wednesday and Thursday, April 29 and 30, the presiding judges being Justices Bramwell and Keating. The Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, Mr. Giffard, Q.C., Mr. Poland, and Mr. Archibald appeared for the Crown. Mr. Ernest Jones, Mr. McDonald, Mr. F. Lewis, and Mr. Paton for the prisoners. The indictments stated that they did, with divers other persons unknown, compass, devise, or intend by divers acts and deeds, to deprive or depose our Lady the Queen from the style, honour, or royal name of the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom; and also charged them with levying war against the Queen in Ireland, in order by force to compel her to change her measures or counsels. Casey was acquitted; Burke and Shaw were found guilty and sentenced, Burke to 15 and Shaw to 7 years' penal servitude.—Three men named Lyttleton, M'Carthy, and Richardson, were prosecuted at the Central Criminal Court, before Mr. Baron Bramwell, Wednesday, February 26, for administering the Fenian oath to a soldier. The jury acquitted them.—Peter Morgan or Mohan was indicted at the Central Criminal Court, Wednesday, May 6, for feloniously endeavouring to seduce J. Maloney and others, serving in her Majesty's land forces, from their duty and allegiance, he then well knowing the same J. Maloney and others were then so serving; he was further indicted for treason-felony. Messrs. Poland and Beasley prosecuted; Mr. Macdonald defended. The prisoner, who was tried before Mr. Justice Willes, was found guilty and sentenced to 10 years' penal servitude.

**FERDINAND MAXIMILIAN I.** (Emperor of Mexico).—The body of this unfortunate and truly noble prince having been delivered to Admiral Tegethof, at Vera Cruz, November 28, 1867, was brought to Europe in the *Novara*, which reached Pola, Monday, January 13, 1868. The body was landed at Trieste, Thursday, January 16, reached Vienna by special train, Friday, January 17, and was received by members of the Imperial family. The funeral took place in the crypt under the Capuchin Church, Saturday, January 18, Lord Raglan and Viscount Hamilton, M.P., representing the Queen.

**FERGUSSON** (Governor of South Australia).—Sir James Fergusson, Bart., born in Edinburgh, March 14, 1832, and educated at Rugby and at University College, Oxford, entered the Grenadier Guards in 1851, served in the Crimean war, was wounded at Inkermann, November 5, 1854, and retired from the army in 1855. He succeeded his father in 1849, as sixth baronet (created in 1703), and was returned member for Ayrshire, in the Conservative interest, during his absence in the Crimea, in December, 1854; was defeated at the general election in March, 1857; was an unsuccessful candidate for Sandwich at the general election in April, 1859; and was again returned for Ayrshire, after a severe contest, in October, 1859. At the general election in July, 1865, he was elected without opposition. Sir James Fergusson, who married, in 1859, Lady Edith Christian, second daughter of the first Marquis of Dalhousie, was appointed Under-Secretary for India in Lord Derby's third administration, in July, 1866, and Under-Secretary for the Home Department, in July, 1867, which post he retained under Mr. Disraeli's administration until he was appointed, in August, 1868, Governor of South Australia. At a meeting held in the County Buildings, Ayr, Wednesday, September 2, 1868, the Marquis of Ailesa in the chair, it was resolved to present Sir James with a piece of plate, as a testimonial, and the presentation took place at the Court House, County Buildings, Ayr, Saturday, November 21. Sir James, who was entertained at a farewell banquet at Willis's Rooms, London, Tuesday, November 3,

1868, Lieutenant-Colonel Palmer in the chair, is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Ayrshire, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the Ayrshire Militia. His appointment as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of South Australia and its dependencies appeared in the *London Gazette*, Friday, January 1, 1869.

**FERMANAGH CO.** (Irish Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons since the Union in 1800. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 4,872. Captain M. E. Archall (C.), Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. H. A. Cole (C.), returned unopposed.—General election November 23, 1868; registered electors, 4,769. Captain M. E. Archall (C.), Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. H. A. Cole (C.), returned unopposed.

**FETTES COLLEGE** (Edinburgh) is in course of erection at Comely Bank, near Edinburgh. Sir William Fettes (1750, June 25—1836, May 27), by his trust, disposition, and settlement, dated July 5, 1830, and several codicils thereto, the last bearing date March 9, 1836, left the bulk of his large property, accumulated as a contractor for military stores, to "form an endowment for the maintenance, education, and outfit of young people, whose parents have either died without leaving sufficient funds for that purpose, or who, from innocent misfortune during their own lives, are unable to give suitable education to their children." The trust funds, which at Sir William's death amounted to about £166,000, were allowed to accumulate for several years, until the trustees believed they had secured sufficient to carry out the benevolent intentions of the donor; and, in 1864, contracts were entered into for the erection of "The Fettes College." The Trustees are, the Lord Justice General (Right Hon. John Inglis), the Hon. B. F. Primrose, D. Anderson, A. C. Swinton, and R. Dundas. A. W. Potts, M.A., one of the Assistant-Masters of Rugby, has received the appointment of Head-Master. The College will be opened in September, 1870, with 40 boys on the foundation, the number to be increased to 50.

**FEVERSHAM (EARL OF).**—The Right Hon. William Ernest Duncombe, born in 1829, succeeded his father in 1867, as third Baron (created July 14, 1826) Feversham, of Duncombe Park, and was created Viscount Helmaley, of Helmaley, and Earl of Feversham of Ryedale, in the North Riding of the county of York, in August, 1868. As the Hon. W. E. Duncombe, he was returned one of the members, in the Conservative interest, for East Retford, in February, 1852; was re-elected at the general election in July of that year; did not present himself for election at the dissolution in March, 1857; was returned one of the members for Yorkshire North at the general election in April, 1859; was re-elected at the general election in July, 1865, and held the seat until he succeeded his father, as third Baron Feversham, in 1867.

**FIELD.**—Mr. Cyrus West Field, merchant, born at Stockbridge, in the United States, November 30, 1819, applied himself to commercial pursuits, and retired from business in 1853. He soon after turned his attention to the subject of uniting England and America by telegraphic wires, and devoted himself energetically to effect this object. It was principally through his exertions that the expeditions commencing in 1854, for laying the submarine cable between England and America, were undertaken, and in 1859 he received a perfect ovation in the United States. After the successful termination of the great work, Mr. Cyrus Field, and some of those who had assisted in the undertaking, were entertained by the American Chamber of Commerce, March 14, 1867; and a public dinner was given to Mr. Cyrus Field, at Willis's Rooms, London, the Duke of Argyll in the chair, Wednesday, July 1, 1868.

**FIELD-MARSHALS.**—Four Field-M Marshals were appointed in 1868 :— Sir E. Blakeney (*q.v.*), who died soon after his promotion, August 2, 1868 ; Sir J. F. Burgoyne, Bart., G.C.B. ; Sir W. M. Gomm, G.C.B. ; and Sir A. Woodford, G.C.B.—Field-Marshal General Sir H. E. Ross, G.C.B., died December 18, 1868 ; and there are but two Field-M Marshals in addition to the above ; viz. the Duke of Cambridge and Viscount Gough.

**FIFESHIRE** (Scotch Constituency) has returned one member to the House of Commons since the Union in 1707. General election, July, 1865 ; registered electors, 2,707. Sir R. Anstruther, Bart. (L.), returned unopposed.—General election, November 20, 1868 ; registered electors, 3,976. Sir R. Anstruther, Bart. (L.), 1,837 ; J. B. Kinnear (C.), 1,127.

**FINLAND** (GRAND DUCHY OF).—The Emperor of Russia is Grand Duke of Finland. The constitution of the grand duchy is defined in manifestoes of the Emperors Alexander I., Nicholas, and Alexander II., dated March 27, 1809, December 24, 1825, and March 3, 1855. The Diet was opened at Helsingfors by the Emperor Alexander II., September 18, 1868.

*Governor-General.*—Lieut.-Gen. Nicholas, Count Adlerberg (April, 1866).  
*Secretary of State.*—Count Armfeldt.

*Senate* (Helsingfors).—President, the Governor-General ; Vice-President, Lieut.-Gen. Jean Maurice, Baron Nordenstam ; Vice-President of the Department of Justice, Baron de Skulten.

For the army, see RUSSIA.

Area, 135,000 square miles ; population in 1865, Lutherans, 1,802,248 ; Greek Church, 41,760.

Budget for 1868.—Receipts, 14,172,206 silver marks, 4 marks=1 rouble ; expenditure, 14,172,206 silver marks.

The people suffered severely from famine in the winter of 1867-8.

**FINSBURY** (English Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1832. General election, July, 1865 ; registered electors, 24,106. W. M'C. Torrens (L.), 8,480 ; Alderman A. Lusk (L.), 7,959 ; W. Cox (L.), 5,100 ; W. Phillips (L.), 866 ; P. W. Peritt (L.), 316.—General election, November 17, 1868 ; registered electors, 29,857. W. M'C. Torrens (L.), 13,159 ; Alderman A. Lusk (L.), 12,503 ; P. F. O'Malley (C.), 6,137 ; W. Cox (L.), 1,238.

**FINSBURY PARK.**—See METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.

**FIRE BRIGADE** (London).—The Metropolitan Board of Works (*q.v.*) has consolidated and reorganized, under Captain Shaw, the whole system of the Fire Brigade into one homogeneous municipal institution. The Insurance Companies give £10,000 per annum towards its maintenance, the Treasury £10,000, and a metropolitan rate of a halfpenny in the pound raises an additional sum of £30,000, making £50,000 in all. Under the old system there were 17 fire-stations, guarding an area of about 10 square miles, out of the 700 which comprise the metropolitan district. At the commencement of 1868 there were 43 stations in an area of about 110 square miles, but so distributed as to guard an area of more than 400 square miles. From Captain Shaw's report, presented January 1, 1869, it appears that during the year 1868 there had been two deaths in the Brigade, 231 cases of ordinary illness, and 97 injuries, making a total of 328 cases. The strength of the brigade was as follows : 49 fire-engine stations, 90 fire-escape stations, two floating stations, 47 telegraph lines, 71 miles of telegraph



lines, two floating steam fire-engines, eight large land engines, 17 small ditto, 64 other ditto, 98 fire-escapes, 873 firemen. The number of watches kept up throughout the metropolis is 96 by day and 177 by night, making a total of 273 in every 24 hours. The remaining men, except those sick, injured, or on leave, are available for general work at fires.—*See FIRES.*

**FIRES.**—From Captain Shaw's report, presented January 1, 1869, it appears the number of calls to fires for 1868 was 1,858, of which 100 were false alarms, 90 chimney alarms, and 1,668 fires. Of these, 1,433 resulted in slight, and 235 in serious damage. The numbers for 1867 were—calls, 1,591; false alarms, 111; chimney alarms, 83; fires with slight damage, 1,152; and with serious damage, 245.—*See DROUGHT, FIRE BRIGADE, &c.*

**FISHERIES (British).**—The Commissioners for British Fisheries, in their report for 1867, state that 119,688 cwt. of cod and ling were cured (dried), 10,819 barrels were cured in pickle, and that 46,225 cwt. cured (dried) were exported in that year. In the same period 825,589 barrels of herrings were cured, 817,421 barrels were branded, and 478,704 barrels were exported. The number of boats employed in both fisheries was 14,208, the number of fishermen and boys 46,219, and the estimated value of boats, nets, and lines, £1,020,188.—*See HERRING (Scotch) FISHERY, SALMON FISHERIES, SEA FISHERIES, &c.*

**FITZGERALD (Governor of Bombay).**—Sir William Robert Seymour Vesey Fitzgerald, K.C.S.I., born in 1817, and educated at Oriel College, Oxford, was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1839. He was an unsuccessful candidate in the Conservative interest for Horsham in August, 1847, and the election having been declared void, he was returned in June, 1848. Unseated on petition in August the same year, he was returned without opposition at the general election in July, 1852, after a contest at the general election in March, 1857, and unopposed at the general election in April, 1859. He was defeated at the general election in July, 1865, was appointed Governor of Bombay and was knighted in November, 1866, and reached Bombay February 22, 1867. Sir W. Fitzgerald took a very active part in the preparations for the Abyssinian expedition, and for his services was gazetted an extra Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India, Tuesday, December 22, 1868.

**FLAD, MR.**—*See ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.*

**FLAX.**—According to Mr. A. W. Fonblanque's agricultural returns for 1868, the number of acres under flax in Ireland amounted to 206,446, in England to 15,828, in Scotland to 1,546, and in Wales to 169. This is the first year in which the returns for Great Britain are thus distinguished.

**FLEET PRISON (London).**—The last vestige of this building, celebrated not only as a prison, but as the scene of the Fleet marriages, was removed at the commencement of the year 1868. The first, built in 1190, was used as a prison for debtors as early as the thirteenth century, and was again devoted to that purpose in 1640. It was burned to the ground in the great fire of 1666, and again during the Gordon riots, Wednesday, June 7, 1780, and was rebuilt in 1781-2. It was abolished by 5 Vict., c. 22 (May 31, 1842), and a great portion was removed in 1844-6. In 1845 the site, nearly an acre in extent, was purchased by the Corporation of London. The idea of erecting a House of Correction having since been abandoned, the site was sold to the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company, and the last remains of the old wall were cleared away at the commencement of 1868.

**FLINT, &c.** (Welsh Constituency), consisting of Caergwrle, Caerwys, Flint Overton, and Rhuddlan, which returned one member to the House of Commons from 1536 till 1832, when Holywell, Mold, and St. Asaph were added to the group. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 727. Sir J. Hanmer, Bart. (L.), returned unopposed.—General election, November 16, 1868; registered electors, 3,120. Sir J. Hanmer, Bart. (L.), returned unopposed.

**FLINTSHIRE** (Welsh Constituency) has returned one member to the House of Commons since 1536. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 3,010. Lord R. Grosvenor (L.) returned unopposed.—General election, November 21, 1868; registered electors, 3,945. Lord Robert Grosvenor returned unopposed.

#### **FLOATING BATTERIES.—See IRON-CLADS.**

**FLOATING DOCKS.**—Numerous floating docks have of late years been constructed for Cadiz, Rangoon, Valparaiso, and other foreign ports, and the Board of Admiralty determined to build one on a very large scale, in order to provide accommodation for cleaning the bottoms of vessels belonging to the Royal Navy on the West-India station; the contract was intrusted to Messrs. Campbell, Johnstone, & Co., Silvertown, North Woolwich. The plan was designed by Mr. Campbell, the head of the firm, the dimensions being 381 ft. in length, 123 ft. 9 in. in extreme breadth, and a depth of 74 ft. 5 in. A dock space of 333 ft. in length, by 83 ft. 9 in. in width, which will receive a vessel of 3,000 tons, is inclosed in caissons, at a distance of 24 ft. from each end. The section of the dock is of a U form, except at the extreme ends, where, for the convenience of towing, there is a slight taper, and the sides are formed of a cellular labyrinth of water-tight compartments, 20 ft. thick, intersected by "ribs," "stiffeners," and "girders," and forming a huge mass of iron plating that is held together by three millions of rivets. A water-tight bulkhead runs the whole length of the structure midway between the inner and outer skin. Each side is subdivided by longitudinal bulkheads into three compartments, named respectively from the bottom, the "air" chamber, the "balance" chamber, and the "load" chamber. These are further subdivided by nine main ribs, extending from keel to gunwale, into twenty-four water-tight cells on each side. The dock is fitted with four steam-engines and pumps on each side, which are employed to empty and fill, alternately, the load and air chambers. The process of docking a ship is as follows: The load chambers are pumped full, an operation which takes eight hours to complete; and the dock then sinks below the level of the longitudinal bulkheads, separating the air and balance chambers. Valves in the outer skin of the balance chambers are afterwards opened, and sufficient water is admitted to sink the dock, so as to receive any vessel that requires repairs. When the ship is floated in, the caissons are secured at each end, and the water is allowed to run out of the upper or load chambers, which causes the dock to rise, carrying with it the inclosed vessel. The dock being well afloat, valves are opened in the caissons and in the balance chambers: the water is run off, excepting so much as it may be necessary to retain in the balance chambers to keep the dock on an even keel. The dock is drained dry by opening valves in the inner skin, and allowing any water which may remain to run into the air chambers—an operation which of course does not alter the dock's displacement. The moment the repairs are completed, and the ship is ready for sea, valves are opened in the outer skin of the balance chambers and in the caissons, and the huge structure sinks to

the required depth, when one of the caissons is removed, and the ship is towed out. By filling the load chamber on one side only, the dock can be so "listed" as to bring the opposite side out of water as far as the keel line, so as to effect the necessary cleansing and repairs. Numerous floating docks have been constructed in this country, but they have been taken out in sections and afterwards put together. In the present instance the dock is to be towed across and moored in position inside the breakwater at Bermuda. The first attempt to launch the dock was made Wednesday, September 2, in presence of Lord Henry Lennox, Viscount Curzon, the Hon. F. Stanley, Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, and Rear-Admiral Wellesley. The wife of Colonel Clarke, assisted by Miss Campbell, daughter of the builder, performed the operation of christening the leviathan, which did not, however, move. Two powerful hydraulic presses commenced pumping, and as no result was produced, gangs of men improvised battering-rams of short lengths of square timber and cords, and tried to drive the great thing into the water, but without effect. As a last expedient, hundreds of shipwrights hammered wedges under the cradles, in the hope of giving her the necessary start. The attempt was then abandoned for that day. It was found that so great was the pressure upon the ways, that all atmospheric air was excluded from the interstices, and, as a consequence, the dock and the ways became as one solid mass. In order to produce mobility in the grease by the admission of air previous to the second attempt, Thursday, September 3, notches were cut at intervals in the planks which bound the ways on each side; the grease was scraped away with long probes inserted through the openings, and fresh oil was squirted in with syringes. A separation was thus effected, and all that remained to be done was to give the huge mass of nearly 10,000 tons of iron the necessary impetus. In order to effect this upwards of sixty "shores" were placed against the bilge of the vessel on her inner side, at the bottom of which were wedges, driven in by the united force of a thousand men. The services of eleven hydraulic "jacks" were called into requisition, and the huge structure glided rapidly into the Thames, and the same day was towed by steam-tugs to Sheerness.

**FLOODS** did great damage in the East Indies, especially in Bombay and the surrounding country, August 6-13, 1868. Many parts of Bengal also suffered severely. The autumnal rains caused inundations in many parts of Switzerland early in October, and a conference of representatives from different cantons assembled at Berne, in order to adopt measures for the relief of the sufferers. Queen Victoria and the Emperor Napoleon contributed to the fund. The Valley of the Loire, and other parts of France, were flooded in the middle of October. At the end of December, Oxfordshire and other counties in England were flooded by the heavy rains.

**FLORENCE (Italy).**—The population of this city has increased since the removal hither of the capital from Turin from 119,800 to 177,284.—A congress of schoolmasters summoned, at the suggestion of the Minister of Public Instruction, to ascertain the defects in the present system of primary and secondary instruction, and the best means for remedying the same, was held at Florence in September, 1868; delegates from various parts of Italy attended.

**FLOYD (1793—1868).**—Major-General Sir Henry Floyd, Bart., born September 2, 1793, entered the army in 1808, served in Sicily, the Peninsula, and the Campaign of the Hundred Days, having been present at Quatre Bras, Waterloo, and the capture of Paris. Sir Henry, who succeeded

his father January 10, 1818, as second baronet (created in 1816), became Lieutenant-Colonel in May, 1824, when he retired on half-pay, was promoted Major-General in 1851, and left the army in 1853. He died in London, Wednesday, March 4, 1868, and was succeeded by his eldest son, John, born in 1823.

FOOT POISONING.—See FUCHSINE.

FORBES (1798—1868), BARON.—The Right Hon. Sir Walter Forbes, Bart., born May 29, 1798, succeeded his father as eighteenth Baron (created in 1436) Forbes in the peerage of Scotland, premier baron of Scotland, and a baronet of Nova Scotia, May 4, 1843. Sir Walter, who served in the Coldstream Guards, and was at Waterloo, was twice married. He died at Richmond, near London, Friday, May 1, 1868, and is succeeded by his eldest surviving son, Horace Courtenay, born February 24, 1829.

FORBES (—1868).—Professor Duncan Forbes died in London in August, 1868. His "History of Chess," published in 1860, is a standard work on the subject, and he was the author of "East India and Colonial Guide," published in 1841; of "Hindustani Grammar," and of "Bagh-o-Bahar, Tales in Hindustani," in 1846; of "Tales of a Parrot, in Hindustani," and of numerous grammars, dictionaries, &c., for students of Oriental languages.

FORBES (1809–68).—Professor James David Forbes, D.C.L., LL.D., born in Scotland, April 20, 1809, was educated at the University of Edinburgh, and was Professor of Natural Philosophy from 1833 till 1860, when he was appointed Principal of the united colleges of St. Salvator and St. Leonard, St. Andrews, but resigned on account of ill-health in 1868. He contributed frequently to the transactions of learned societies, received the Keith and other medals, and was the author of "Travels through the Alps of Savoy," published in 1845; of "Visit to Norway and its Glaciers, 1851," in 1853; of "Tour of Mont Blanc and Monte Rosa," in 1855; of "Review of the Progress of Mathematical and Physical Science," in 1858; of "Occasional Papers on the Theory of Glaciers," in 1859; and of other works. Professor Forbes died at Clifton, Thursday, December 31, 1868.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS (SECRETARY OF STATE FOR).—See CLARENDON, EARL OF; and STANLEY, LORD.

FOREIGN OFFICE (London).—The new Foreign Office, forming part of the quadrangle of Government buildings abutting on St. James's Park, in course of erection, was used by Mr. and Mrs. Disraeli, for their first assembly, after Mr. Disraeli's elevation to the premiership, Wednesday, March 25, 1868. The building not being finished, some of the official rooms were thrown open instead of the splendid apartments intended for receptions. The company began to arrive at ten o'clock, and included the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Teck, Prince and Princess Christian, the Duke of Cambridge, several members of the diplomatic body and foreigners of rank, members of both Houses of Parliament, &c. The new Foreign Office was opened for business in June, but the building is not yet completed.

FORFARSHIRE (Scotch Constituency) has returned one member to the House of Commons since the Union in 1707. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 2,086. Hon. C. Carnegie (L.) returned unopposed.—General election, November 20, 1868; registered electors, 3,215. Hon. C. Carnegie (L.) returned unopposed.

**PORT (1822-68).**—Richard Fort, F.R.G.S., born in 1822, and educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, married, in 1853, Margaret Ellen, daughter of Major-General J. N. Smith. He was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Lancashire, was high sheriff of the county in 1854, was an unsuccessful candidate for Clitheroe in the Liberal interest in May, 1853, and was returned at the general election in July, 1865. He died in London, Thursday, July 2, 1868. Mr. Fort was a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.

**FORTESCUE (Chief Secretary for Ireland).**—The Right Hon. Chichester Samuel Parkinson Fortescue, M.P., born January 18, 1823, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took a first class in classics in 1844, and gained the Chancellor's prize for the English essay in 1846. He was returned one of the members in the Liberal interest for the county of Louth, in Ireland, at the general election in August, 1847, and has continued one of the representatives of that constituency. He was appointed a Lord of the Treasury in the Aberdeen ministry in January, 1854; Under-Secretary for the Colonies in Lord Palmerston's first administration in June, 1857; retired with that administration in February, 1858; was re-appointed Under-Secretary for the Colonies in Lord Palmerston's second administration in July, 1859; was made Chief Secretary for Ireland, and sworn a Privy Councillor in November, 1866; and retired with Lord Russell and his colleagues in June, 1866. On the formation of the Gladstone administration in December, 1868, he was made Under-Secretary for Ireland, with a seat in the Cabinet. The Right Hon. O. S. P. Fortescue, who married, in 1863, Frances, dowager Countess of Waldegrave, is a magistrate for Essex and Somersetshire, and also for the county of Louth, Ireland.

**FORTUNÉ, M. G.**—*See* ANTWERP.

**FRANCE.**—*Sovereign*: Charles Louis Napoleon III., Emperor of the French, born in Paris, April 20, 1808, third son of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, King of Holland, and brother of Napoleon I.; President of the French Republic, December 20, 1848; chosen Emperor of the French, November 21 and 22, 1852; proclaimed December 2, 1852; married, January 29, 1853,

The Empress Marie Eugénie de Guzman, Comtesse de Teba, &c., born May 5, 1826.

*Heir*: Napoleon, Prince Imperial of the French, born March 16, 1856.

*Ministry*: Minister of State, M. Rouher; Justice and Religion, M. Baroche; Household and Fine Arts, Count Vaillant; Finance, M. Magne; Education, M. Duruy; President of the Council of State, M. Vintry; Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works, M. Gressier; Foreign Affairs, Marquis de Lavalette; War, Marshal Niel; Marine and Colonies, Admiral Rigault de Genouilly; Interior, M. Forcade de la Roquette.

*President of the Senate*: M. Troplong.

*President of the Corps Législatif*: M. Schneider.

*Area*: 204,928 square miles.

*Population, December 31, 1866*, 38,192,064; divided into 32,420,664 Roman Catholics, 1,591,221 Protestants, 158,994 Jews, and 21,215 various religions.

*Budget for 1868*: Receipts, 1,932,528,578 f.; expenditure, 1,869,032,317 f.; national debt, 12,993,298,000 f.

*Army* (Peace footing): Cavalry, 60,689; infantry, 251,423; artillery 37,959; engineers, 7,845; gendarmes, 24,548.

According to the new organization of February 1, 1868, the army consists of an active and reserve force. The effective forces number 800,000; half of whom are on the reserve. Conjoined with the army is the Garde Nationale Mobile, consisting of 550,000 men, under the administration of the Minister of War.

## NAVY.

		In Construction.	
<i>Ships of War</i>	Armour-plated Steam Ships ...	16	24
	Armour-plated Corvettes .....	3	17
	Turret Ships .....	2	—
	Gun-boats .....	67	23

*Constitution:* The Emperor commands the army, makes war and peace, carries the law into execution, and sanctions the laws and decrees of the Senate. The Senate is composed of the princes of the blood, cardinals and marshals of France, and of those citizens whom the Emperor raises to the dignity of senator. The deputies of the Corps Législatif are elected by all the citizens of 21 years of age, provided they have not been convicted for crime, or otherwise incapacitated.

The administration of the French colonies was in 1858 placed under the ministry of Algeria and colonial affairs. France has colonies in Africa, America, and Asia.—*See* ALGERIA, BOURBON, FRENCH GUIANA, MARTINICO, PONDICHERY, SENEGAMBIA, &c.

*January 22.*—A postal convention is concluded with the Netherlands.

*January 28.*—The new military law is sanctioned by the Emperor.

*February 14.*—A Customs treaty is signed between France, Prussia, and Mecklenburg.

*February 21.*—Treaty with Italy.

*March 4.*—The organization of the Garde Mobile is completed.

*March 25.*—The Corps Législatif adopt a law on the right of assembly.

*April.*—The French Chargé d'Affaires at Tunis breaks off relations with the Bey.

*May 10.*—The Emperor signs the new law for regulating the press.

*May 16.*—A mixed commission is appointed to arrange matters with the Bey of Tunis.

*May 30.*—The differences between France and Tunis are adjusted.

*June 26.*—The Corps Législatif adopts, by 210 against 13, the Government motion, that the contingent for 1869 shall consist of 100,000 men.

*September 10.*—Queen Victoria visits St. Cloud, on her return from Switzerland.

*October 28.*—A new map of France is issued.

*December 3.*—A number of persons arrested for joining in the demonstration to the memory of Baudin, at the cemetery of Montmartre.

*December 8.*—M. Pinard issues a circular enabling citizens of the United States to travel without passports.

*December 18.*—The Marquis de Moustier retires from the direction of Foreign Affairs and is made a senator. Other ministerial changes are made.

—*See* MAP OF FRANCE.

**FRANCHISE.**—*Stamper v. Churchwardens and Overseers of the Parish of Sunderland.*—This was a special case heard before the Court of Common Pleas, June 10 and 11, 1868, and was an appeal from a rate made under the following circumstances:—The appellant and five other persons each occupied a room in a six-roomed house in the parish of Sunderland-near-the-Sea, in the parliamentary borough of Sunderland; each had the exclusive possession of his own room, and used in common the street door, &c.; the owner occupied no portion of the house. At the time of the passing of the 30 & 31 Vict., c. 102, the owner was rated in respect of the whole house instead of the occupiers, by virtue of the Small Tenements Act, the provisions of which were then in force in the parish. After the passing of the 30 & 31 Vict., c. 102, the churchwardens and overseers of the parish separately rated the six occupiers. The Court gave judgment July 4, and held that the rate was bad, and that the owner (not the occupiers) was rateable under the exception which is contained in the 7th section of the Act, and which provides that "where the dwelling-house or tenement shall be wholly let out in apartments or lodgings not separately rated, the owner shall be rated to the poor rate."—*Cuthbertson v. Butterworth.*—This case, on appeal from the decision of the revising barrister, was heard by the Court of Common Pleas, November 24, 1868. The question was, whether a barrister who rented a room in a set of chambers, with no communication with other rooms, but opening on a vestibule which opened on the public staircase, had a right to be put on the register of voters. The revising barrister had retained the name, but the Court reversed the decision; for though a set of chambers, structurally used as a separate building, might be considered a house within the Act, this would only be a part of a house, and therefore could not confer a vote.

**FRAUDULENT MISREPRESENTATION.**—*Crossley v. Elsworth.*—This case was tried before the Lord Chief Baron and a special jury, in the Court of Exchequer, February 18, 1868. The counsel engaged were Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, Mr. Brown, Q.C., Mr. Philbrick, Mr. Tindal Atkinson, jun., for plaintiff; the Attorney-General, Mr. Mellish, Q.C., and Mr. Lord for defendant. The plaintiff, a manufacturer, had taken shares in a certain company, having been induced to do so by a circular issued by the defendant, who was the managing director of that company, and which circular the plaintiff now alleged to be a fraudulent misrepresentation. The misrepresentations upon which the plaintiff principally relied were, that the company, since 1860, were in such a pecuniary position as to be able to pay 12½ per cent. dividend, and that at the time the prospectus was issued the company had over and above their assets a sum of £80,000 to be distributed by debenture to the then shareholders, in addition to 12½ per cent. as dividend. The Lord Chief Baron told the jury that the question for them was, whether the defendant made such representations to the plaintiff and induced him to take shares, knowing such representations to be untrue. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, with £35,000 damages.

**FREE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.**—Formed by the Anti-Ritualists in Australia, in 1868. The Rev. W. F. Bailey, who was elected first bishop, held a general ordination.

**FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.**—*See CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.*

**FRENCH ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY,** incorporated under the Companies Acts of 1862 and 1867, with the title of Société du Cable Transatlantique Français (Limited), was brought out in 1868. The prospectus was issued in London and Paris, August 11, for a capital of £1,200,000.

The object of the company is to establish and work a direct line of telegraph between the continent of Europe and the United States, according to a concession obtained from the French Government, July 6, 1863, by which a pledge is given that no similar concession shall be granted for twenty years from September 1, 1869. Arrangements were made with the Submarine Telegraph Company for the exclusive use of one of their wires between England and Dieppe, from which place the French Government will construct a special wire to Brest direct for the Company, and an uninterrupted route from England to the United States will thus be established. The cable is to be laid in two sections: the first from Brest in France, to the French island of St. Pierre, off Newfoundland; the second from St. Pierre, either to New York direct, or to a point between Boston and New York, with a special line to the last-named city. Its length will be:—

First section, from Brest to St. Pierre ..... 2325 miles.

Second section, from St. Pierre to the United States, about 722 „

3047 miles.

The manufacture of the cable has been carried on at Greenwich, and the *Great Eastern*, lying at Sheerness, has been prepared for its reception. The first instalment of the cable, 125 miles in length, was delivered at Sheerness at the end of December, 1868. The *Great Eastern* is expected to sail in June, 1869, and the cable to be laid during the summer.

**FRENCH, or FANCY BREAD.**—*Regina v. Wood.*—This was an appeal from the decision of the magistrates at Epsom, who had convicted a baker because “he did sell a loaf of bread otherwise than by weight, the said loaf not being such bread as is usually sold under the denomination of French or fancy bread or rolls,” and had so incurred the penalty imposed by the Act (6 & 7 Will. IV., c. 37). The appeal was heard at the Quarter Sessions for the county of Surrey, before Mr. Tilson, the chairman, in January, 1868, and the conviction was confirmed. A case was granted to the Court of Queen’s Bench, and was heard before Justices Lush, Hannen, and Hayes, November 28. Mr. Mellish, Q.C., argued for the respondents in support of the conviction; the Hon. G. Denman, Q.C., and Mr. Oppenheim for the appellant. After a full argument, it being mentioned that there was another case in the paper which raised another question on the same subject as to what was fancy bread, the Court deferred giving judgment until they had heard that case argued.

**FRENCH GALLERY.**—This winter exhibition of oil-paintings in Pall Mall, London, under the direction of Mr. Wallis, picture-dealer, opened with a private view, Saturday, October 31, 1868.

**FRENCH GUIANA, or CAYENNE** (South America), a French colony, first occupied by them in 1633. Affairs are administered by a Governor, assisted by a Council. It was made the principal seat of the penal settlements of France by an imperial decree in 1854. The area is about 18,000 square leagues, and the population about 25,000.

*Governor.*—General Hennigue.

**FRENCH PLAYS,** under M. Raphaël Felix, commenced at the St. James’s Theatre, London, Monday, May 11, 1868. M. Ravel played in three pieces, “Le Cabaret de Lustucru,” “Riche d’Amour,” and “Pauvre Jacques.” Offenbach’s opera, “La Grande Duchesse de Gerolstein,” in which Mademoiselle Schneider made her first appearance in England, was produced June 22, and Offenbach’s “La Belle Hélène,” July 13.



**FRESCOES.**—Three frescoes, by Mr. E. M. Ward, R.A., completing the series in the corridors of the new Houses of Parliament, were placed in the corridor of the House of Commons, previous to the opening of Parliament for the autumnal season in 1868. The subjects are "Release of the Seven Bishops;" "General Monk declaring for a Free Parliament on the 10th of February, 1660;" and "William the Third and Queen Mary receiving the Lords and Commons in the Banqueting-house, Whitehall."

**FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.**—According to Mr. Tidd Pratt's (the registrar) report, published in September, 1868, he had certified during the year 1867 the rules of 1,134 friendly societies in England, and of 197 co-operative societies, and had received notice of dissolution from 185 friendly societies. The registrar called attention to the mismanagement of burial societies, and gives much valuable information in his report.

**FRINTON (Essex).**—The parish church—one of the smallest in England—was re-opened, after undergoing thorough repair, Tuesday, July 7, 1868.

**FROGMORE (Buckinghamshire).**—The Royal Mausoleum, built to receive Prince Albert's remains, having been completed, the coffin was taken, Wednesday night, November 25, 1868, from the temporary tomb in which it had been deposited on its removal from St. George's Chapel, December 18, 1862, and placed in the granite sarcophagus in the chamber beneath the dome. There is a recumbent figure in marble of Prince Albert on the lid of the sarcophagus. The foundation-stone of the Royal Mausoleum was laid by the Queen, March 15, 1862, and it was consecrated by the Bishop of Oxford, December 17, 1862, the day before the coffin was removed into its temporary resting-place in the same. The building, in the shape of a cross, is built of Portland stone and granite, its length being 80 feet, breadth 70 feet, and height 83 feet. The central octagonal chamber is 30 feet in diameter, and 65 feet high. The walls are adorned with coloured marbles and paintings. The Queen and some members of the Royal Family visited it on the anniversary of Prince Albert's death, December 14.

**FROME (English Constituency)** has returned one member to the House of Commons since 1832. General election, July 1865; registered electors, 412. Major-General Sir H. Rawlinson (L.), 206; J. W. D. T. Wickham (C.), 103.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 1,193. T. Hughes (L.), 571; Serjeant Sleight (C.), 476.

**FUCHSINE.**—Dr. Tarrel, of Havre, published a report stating he had been summoned, May 3, 1868, to attend a merchant of Havre, suffering from an acute affection of the feet, extending upwards to the ankle joints. It appeared on further examination that the disease had developed itself under the influence of some socks purchased in London. The socks were chemically analyzed by M. Bidard, experimental chemist at the Government laboratory at Rouen, who reported:—"The sock is composed of three textile substances. 1 and 2. A mixture of wool and cotton forms the violet ground. 3. The red bands are in pure silk. The violet ground is coloured with the violet of aniline colour, much used in dyeing. The discovery of it is due to Hoffman, of London. This colouring matter is prepared with aniline, which latter is obtained from benzine. The silk is dyed with fuchsine, a red of aniline, which is also prepared from aniline. The red colouring matter is pure fuchsine; it is not accompanied by any substance recognized as poison. It is to the fuchsine alone that the occurrence can be attributed."

**FULFORD (1803-68).**—The Right Rev. Francis Fulford, D.D., Bishop of Montreal and Metropolitan of Canada, was born in 1803, and educated at the Grammar School, Tiverton, and Exeter College, Oxford, of which he was elected Fellow in June, 1825. Having laboured in country parishes for some time, he became minister of Curzon Chapel, Mayfair, London, and was consecrated Bishop of Montreal in 1850, being made Metropolitan of Canada in 1860. Dr. Fulford, who was many years chaplain to H.R.H. the late Duchess of Gloucester, married Mary Anne, daughter of T. Holland, Esq.; was the author of "Plain Sermons on the Church and her Services," published in 1837-8; of "Progress of the Reformation in England," in 1841; of "Lectures delivered in Montreal," in 1859; and of "Sermons, Addresses, and Statistics," in 1866. Dr. Fulford died Wednesday, September 9, 1868.

**FUNDS.**—*See* CONSOLS.

**GAIETY THEATRE (London)** was opened for dramatic performances December 21, 1868, under the management of Mr. John Hollingshead. It has been erected on the site of the Strand Music-Hall, between the Strand, Catherine Street, Wellington Street, and Exeter Street; and possesses the advantage of an approach from each of these four thoroughfares. The architect is Mr. C. J. Phipps, F.S.A., who has recently built the new theatres at Bath, Bristol, Brighton, Nottingham, South Shields, and Swansea, and the "New Queen's," in Long Acre. The house is capable of containing upwards of 2,000 persons. The interior plan consists of a balcony, with a tier of private boxes behind, supporting the upper boxes and gallery above. The various tiers rest upon columns; the roof consists of an elaborate cornice and coved ceiling, supported by a series of arches. The pillars of the proscenium are of solid stone, with carved capitals. The general character of the coloured decoration is that of the early Romanesque, harmonizing with the architecture of the theatre, with varied forms of Greek ornamentation introduced. Each department of the auditorium has its separate entrance, and the staircases and whole construction of the edifice are, as nearly as possible, fireproof. The audience part of the house is lighted by a powerful sun-burner, which will act efficiently as a ventilator. The act-drop is painted so as to constitute part of the general plan of the decoration of the theatre. The stage itself is an elaborate piece of mechanism. A restaurant is to be established, entirely distinct from the theatre, but with a corridor giving access from every part of it. The pieces presented on the opening night were "On the Cards," a version of the French drama "L'Escamoteur," in which Mr. A. Wigan, Miss Robertson, and Miss E. Farren sustained the principal parts; a one-act operetta, adapted from the French, and entitled the "Two Harlequins," in which Mr. C. Lyall and Miss Loseby appeared; and the burlesque, by Mr. W. S. Gilbert, of "Robert the Devil; or, the Nun, the Dun, and the Son of a Gun."

**GALATEA (THE CRUISE OF THE).**—*See* EDINBURGH, DUKE OF.

**GALICIA.**—*See* AUSTRIA.

**GALWAY (Irish Constituency)** returned one member to the House of Commons from the Union in 1800, till the passing of the Reform Act of 1832, by which it gained an additional member. General election, July 1865; registered electors, 1,284. M. Morris (L.), 885; Sir B. Blennerhasset, Bart. (L.), 627; J. O. Lever (C.), 291; N. Stubber (L.), 22. Mr. M. Morris (L.) was made Solicitor-General for Ireland in July, 1866, and a fresh election took place, 1866, with the following result:—M. Morris (L.),

773; N. Stubber, (L.), 171. Mr. M. Morris (L.) was made a Judge in March, 1867, and G. Morris (L.) was returned, unopposed, April 3, 1867.—General election, November 20, 1868; registered electors, 1,480. Viscount St. Lawrence (L.), 826; Sir R. Blennerhasset, Bart. (L.), 804; A. O'Flaherty (L.), 432; Captain O'Hara (L.), 213.

**GALWAY CO.** (Irish Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons since the Union in 1800. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 5,082. Lord Dunkellin (L.), W. H. Gregory (L.), returned unopposed. Lord Dunkellin died in August, 1867, and Viscount Burke (L.) was returned unopposed, September 14, 1867.—General election, November 26, 1868; registered electors, 5,069. W. H. Gregory (L.), Viscount Burke (L.), returned unopposed.

**GAMBIA** (Africa).—The name given to the British settlements on the banks of the Gambia, consisting of Bathurst, Fort George, Fort James, and other stations. This river, adapted for trading with the natives in the interior of Africa, has been known to our merchants since the earlier half of the seventeenth century. Queen Elizabeth granted a patent to some merchants of Exeter to trade here, and the principal traffic was in slaves, till the slave-trade was abolished in 1836, when our commerce decreased. The Governor of the Gambia exercises no authority over the population surrounding the British settlements. It was originally subject to the Government of Sierra Leone, and was created an independent colony in 1843. It was again placed under the Government of Sierra Leone in 1865.

Revenue in 1866, £15,781. There was in addition a Parliamentary grant for £4,173. Expenditure, £13,970.

Imports in 1866, £108,189; exports, £158,370.

Population in 1861: whites, 191; coloured, 5,693.

**Legislative Council:** The Administrator, President, the Collector of Customs, the Police Magistrate, T. Brown, Esq.

**Administrator:** Rear-Admiral C. G. Patey.

**Chief Magistrate:** — Chalmers, Esq.

**Collector of Customs:** G. H. Kneller.

Bathurst, on St. Mary's Island, is well situated as a trading port for the river. For Government, see **SIERRA LEONE**.

**GARD** (1797—1868).—Richard Sommers Gard, born in 1797, a woollen manufacturer at North Taunton, was Deputy-Warden of the Stannaries, and High Sheriff of Devonshire in 1852. He married, in 1829, Mary, daughter of R. Parr, Esq.; was an unsuccessful candidate, in the Conservative interest, for Honiton, in July, 1852; was returned one of the members for Exeter, at the general election in March, 1857; was re-elected in April, 1859; and retired from Parliament at the dissolution in July, 1865. Mr. Gard died at Monkton, near Honiton, Wednesday, September 16, 1868.

**GARDINER** (1814—68).—Sir John Brocas Whalley-Smythe-Gardiner, Bart., born March 18, 1814, entered the Royal navy, and succeeded his father, October 21, 1851, as fourth baronet (created December 28, 1782). He married, in 1861, Mary Harriet, widow of Captain J. A. Forrest, and died Tuesday, October 6, 1868. He leaves an only daughter, and the baronetcy is extinct.

**GAS.**—See **LAUGHING GAS**, **METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS**, &c.

**GATESHEAD** (Durham).—A great fire took place in the warehouses of the Jarrow Chemical Company, Sunday, August 2, 1868, and several persons were injured by the fall of the roof.

**GATESHEAD** (English Constituency) has returned one member to the House of Commons since 1832. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 1,115. Right Hon. W. Hutt (L.) returned unopposed.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 5,212. Sir W. Hutt (L.), 2,404; — Arbutnot (C.), 1,387.

**GAUTIER**, Théophile, French poet and journalist, born at Tarves, August 31, 1808, at an early age applied himself to the study of the old French dialects. He has contributed to *La Presse*, *Le Moniteur*, and other French journals, and has written a number of vaudevilles, novels, and other works. *Poésies*, his first publication, appeared in 1830. The Princess Mathilde appointed him her librarian, at a salary of 2,000 francs per annum, in October, 1868.

**GEEFS**, M.—See ANTWERP.

**GEMS**.—See MEDALS and COINS.

**GENERAL COUNCIL**.—See ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

**GEOGRAPHICAL (ROYAL) SOCIETY**.—See LIVINGSTONE, DR.

**GERMAN ARCTIC EXPEDITION** sailed in the *Germania*, from Bremen, May 17, 1868, and reached Bear Island July 5. The *Germania* returned safely to the Weser, Saturday, October 10. The expedition was organized by Dr. A. Petermann, of Gotha, who was, with some of his associates in the enterprise, soon after its return, entertained at a public banquet by the merchants of Bremen, October 26. In returning thanks for the toast of his health, Dr. A. Petermann said the expedition "was merely a preliminary attempt, a nautical pioneering cruise, and a reconnaissance to lay down a basis of operations for a future expedition on a more extensive scale. It was not expected that the *Germania*, being only a sailing vessel of 80 tons, would make any great discoveries, or be able to reach a very high latitude; but one important result arising from her voyage was a knowledge of the fact that the road to the North Pole most free from ice was the one she had taken, and the conviction that between East Greenland and Nova Zembla there was always, somewhere or other, an opening through which a steam vessel could pass the barrier of ice to the open sea beyond. He then referred to the surveys made by the expedition, and was proud to know that German names had now to be inscribed on maps for the first time in the history of geographical research. He felt grateful that so great an interest had been awakened in the minds of the Germans, and that they had so liberally responded to his appeal for pecuniary support, as to subscribe 20,000 dollars for the purpose, whereas one-half of that sum was sufficient to cover the expenses of the expedition."

**GERMAN (NORTH) CONFEDERATION** has taken the place of the Germanic Confederation, which, in 1815, superseded the Confederation of the Rhine, formed by Napoleon I. in 1806. During the disputes between Austria and Prussia respecting Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia withdrew from the Confederation, in June, 1866, and, in July, invited the States of North Germany to form a new Confederation. War ensued between Austria and Prussia, and the former having been defeated, the North German Confederation was formed under the leadership of Prussia, consisting of the following states:—Anhalt, Bremen, Brunswick, Hamburg, Hesse—parts of, Lippe, Lübeck, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Olden-

burg, Prussia, Lauenburg, Reuss, Saxony, Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe Coburg-Gotha, Saxe Meinengen, Saxe Weimar Eisenachs, Schaumburg-Lippe, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, and Waldeck. The draft of a new constitution was prepared in February, 1867, and the Parliament was opened at Berlin, by the King of Prussia, February 24. The Federal Constitution was adopted, and the Parliament closed, April 17. The constitution came in force October 1. The united territory is considered to form a single state, as opposed to foreign nations, represented by the Federal President (the King of Prussia), who has the power of making war and peace, signing treaties, &c. The confederation has certain affairs in common; such as the regulation of the customs, weights and measures, the currency, patents, copyright, and arrangements for the protection of commerce, telegraphing, and the post. The King of Prussia is Generalissimo of the United Army and Navy.

The Federal authority resides in a President of the Council, and a Parliament composed of 297 deputies, elected for three years by universal suffrage, in the proportion of one deputy to each 100,000 inhabitants.

*Federal Chancellor:* Count Von Bismark.

*Federal Bureau:* President, M. Delbruck.

*Federal Budget for 1869:* Receipts, 77,701,135 thalers; expenditure, 77,701,135 thalers.

Count von Goltz, the accredited representative to the French Government to the North German Confederation, was received by Napoleon III., January 1, 1868, and Count Bernstorff, the Prussian Ambassador at the Court of St. James, was appointed to act in the same capacity for the North German Confederation, in January. The North German Parliament was opened by the King of Prussia, Monday, March 23, and Dr. Simson was elected President, and Duke Ugest and Herr Von Benningssen, Vice-Presidents, March 25. The session was closed by the King of Prussia, Saturday, June 20, 1868.

**GERMAN GYMNASIAC SOCIETY (LONDON).**—This society, formed in 1861, in a very humble manner, as the *Dentscher Turn-Verein*, has built a *Turnhalle* in Old St. Pancras-road, where the second anniversary was celebrated Wednesday, January 29, 1868. It held its annual carnival Tuesday, March 17, and its annual games and feats of strength at the Crystal Palace, Saturday, August 22. A concert, in aid of the building fund, was given Friday, November 13, and proved very successful. Since its establishment the society has had 4,246 members, of whom 1,516 were Germans. It had at the close of last year 1,020 members, 420 being Germans. In addition to gymnastic exercises, there are classes for instrumental music and singing in connection with the society; and at the *Turnhalle* there are a library and a refreshment-room for the use of members.

**GERMAN SINGING SOCIETIES** in London held their first aggregate meeting near Finsbury-square, Monday, August 10, 1868. They were conveyed by special train to Epping Forest, where a platform was erected, and selections of German music were given. About 2,000 persons were present.

**GERMANY.**—See AUSTRIA; GERMAN (NORTH) CONFEDERATION; PRUSSIA, and VARIOUS STATES.

**GIBRALTAR (Spain).**—British fortress.

*Governor and Commander-in-Chief:* Lt.-Gen. Sir Richard Airey, K.C.B.

*Colonial Secretary and Inspector of Revenue:* Capt. S. Freeling, B.A.

*Chief Justice:* Sir J. Cochrane.

*Attorney-General:* F. S. Flood.

Population, exclusive of the military, 15,462.

Garrison, 6,638.

Revenue in 1866, £34,744.

Expenditure, £30,422.

In 1866 there were nine schools, which 1,060 boys and 907 girls and seven regimental schools, with 242 boys and 224 girls.

The rock of Gibraltar, formerly called Calpe, formed, with Ab opposite shore of Africa, the pillars of Hercules. It rises to the 1,439 feet, the promontory being about two and three-quarters length by three quarters of a mile in breadth. The strongly fort at the foot of the rock can only be approached by a narrow pass the mountain and sea, and experience has shown that the fort is considered impregnable in English hands. It is said, however, the anchorage afforded by the bay between the promontory of Gibraltar the Spanish town of Algeiras is not trustworthy, as the bay, which is eight miles in length by five in breadth, is much exposed to the winds from the Atlantic. The question has been mooted in the winter whether Gibraltar might not be resigned to the Spaniards, out great detriment to the national cause of England. In 1462, by the Spaniards from the Moors in 1462, and captured by the British, in conjunction with the Dutch, July 24, 1704, an immediate attempt of the Spaniards to recapture it failed, and it was returned to Great Britain by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713. The Spaniards made abortive attempts to recapture it in 1720 and 1727; besieged it in 16, 1779, to February 5, 1783, when their blockade was raised. Their grand attack failed September 13 of the preceding year. On this occasion the combined French and Spanish fleets, with ten thousand men, were repulsed by the garrison under General Elliot; the ships were destroyed by red-hot shot. The number and strength of the fortifications and the vast system of galleries in the calcareous rock are very remarkable.—Sir Richard Airey, in his report dated January 1, 1868, speaks favourably of the conduct of the convicts, and appends the following return:—

NUMBER AND DISPOSAL OF CONVICTS, 1867.		
In custody, 1st January, 1867 .....	390	
Received during 1867 .....	4	
	394	
Disposed of during 1867 .....	214	
In custody, 31st December, 1867 .....	180	

The Central Consistory of the Spanish Reformed Church (q.v.) was formed here April 25, 1868.

**GIBRALTAR (BISHOP OF).**—See HARRIS, RIGHT REV. DR.; and TROWER, RIGHT REV. DR.

**GIBSON (1805–68).**—Sir James Brown Gibson, M.D., K.C.B., born in 1805, studied at the University of Edinburgh, and joined the military service as hospital assistant in 1826. For his services during the Crimean campaign he received the medal and four clasps, and the Turkish medal, and

was made a C.B., becoming a K.C.B. in 1865. He was appointed Director-General of Hospitals in 1860, and retired in 1867. For several years he was honorary physician to the Queen, and was appointed by the Duke of Cambridge his medical attendant in 1855. Sir James died at Cannes, Monday, February 25, 1868.

**GIFFARD (LORD JUSTICE).**—Sir George Markham Giffard was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, November 20, 1840, distinguished himself as a noted equity lawyer, and was made a Queen's Counsel in 1858. He succeeded Sir W. Page Wood as Vice-Chancellor in March, 1868; and on the promotion of Sir W. Page Wood, from being one of the Judges of the Court of Appeal in Chancery to the Lord Chancellorship, again succeeded and became one of the judges of the Court of Appeal in Chancery. His appointment was gazetted Friday, January 1, 1869.

**GLADSTONE (Prime Minister).**—The Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, born in 1809, and educated at Eton and Christchurch, Oxford, was elected as a double first in 1834, and received the honorary degree of D.C.L. in 1848. He was returned one of the members in the Conservative interest for Newark at the general election in December, 1832, and was re-elected for that borough at the general elections in January, 1835; in August, 1837, and in June, 1841. He was returned, after a contest, one of the members for the University of Oxford, at the general election in August, 1847; and again, after another contest, at the general election in March, 1852; being re-elected, without a contest, at the general elections in March, 1857, and in April, 1859. At the general election in July, 1865, he was defeated, after a severe contest, for the University of Oxford, and a few days afterwards was returned third on the poll for South Lancashire. In the division of the constituency, he became a candidate in the Liberal interest for South-West Lancashire at the general election in November, 1865, but was defeated, and took his seat for Greenwich, by which constituency he had been returned. Mr. Gladstone was appointed a Lord of the Treasury under the Peel and Wellington Administration, in December, 1834; was Under-Secretary for the Colonies from January till April, 1835; was appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade in Sir Robert Peel's Administration, and became a Privy Councillor in September, 1841; was appointed President of the Board of Trade in May, 1843, and resigned in February, 1845. He became Secretary of State for the Colonies in December, 1845; resigning with Sir Robert Peel and his colleagues, in July, 1846. He was Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Coalition Ministry in December, 1852; and in Lord Palmerston's first administration in February, 1855, though he shortly after resigned; was Lord High Commissioner to the Ionian Islands under Lord Derby's second administration in 1858, and Chancellor of the Exchequer in Lord Palmerston's second administration in June, 1859, holding the same office in Lord Russell's administration in October, 1865, and retiring on the rejection of his Reform Bill in June, 1866. On the resignation of Mr. Disraeli and his colleagues, in December, 1868, Mr. Gladstone became Prime Minister. The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, who is a magistrate for Flintshire, and a member of the French Institute, is the author of "The State in its Relations with the Church," published in 1838; of "Church Principles considered," in 1840; of "Studies on Homer and Homeric Age," in 1858; and of "A Chapter of Autobiography," in 1868.

**GLADSTONE ADMINISTRATION.**—On the resignation of Mr. Disraeli,

December 1, 1868, the task of forming a new administration was entrusted to Mr. Gladstone, whose Cabinet was constituted as follows:—

<i>Treasury</i> .. .. .	Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone
<i>Lord Chancellor</i> .. .. .	Lord Hatherley
<i>President of the Council</i> .. .. .	Earl de Grey and Ripon
<i>Lord Privy Seal</i> .. .. .	Earl of Kimberley
<i>Chancellor of the Exchequer</i> .. .. .	Right Hon. R. Lowe
<i>Foreign Secretary</i> .. .. .	Earl of Clarendon
<i>Home Secretary</i> .. .. .	Right Hon. H. A. Bruce
<i>Colonial Secretary</i> .. .. .	Earl Granville
<i>Admiralty</i> .. .. .	Right Hon. H. C. E. Childers
<i>War</i> .. .. .	Right Hon. E. Cardwell
<i>India</i> .. .. .	Duke of Argyll
<i>Board of Trade</i> .. .. .	Right Hon. J. Bright
<i>Poor Law Board</i> .. .. .	Right Hon. G. J. Goschen
<i>Chief Secretary for Ireland</i> .. .. .	Right Hon. C. S. Fortescue
<i>Postmaster General</i> .. .. .	Marquis of Hartington

The above formed the Cabinet. Earl Spencer was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and Right Hon. A. H. Layard Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works.

GLAMORGANSHIRE (Welsh Constituency) returned one member to the House of Commons from 1536 till the passing of the Reform Act of 1832, when it gained an additional member. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 6,684. C. R. M. Talbot (L.), H. H. Vivian (L.), returned unopposed.—General election, November 18, 1868; registered electors, 7,890. C. R. M. Talbot (L.), H. H. Vivian (L.), returned unopposed.

GLASGOW (Scotch Constituency) returned two members to the House of Commons from the Union in 1707 till 1868. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 16,018. W. Graham (L.), 8,171; R. Dalglish (L.), 6,713; J. Ramsey (L.), 5,832. By the Reform Act of 1868, it gained an additional member; but, under the Minority Clause, each elector has only two votes.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 44,986. W. Graham (L.), 18,090; R. Dalglish (L.), 18,281; G. Anderson (L.), 17,804; Sir G. Campbell (C.), 10,814.

GLASGOW (Scotland).—The statue of Lord Clyde, better known as Sir Colin Campbell, erected by public subscription, was unveiled Wednesday, August 5, 1868. It was executed by Mr. Foley, R.A., and stands in George Square, near the statue of Sir John Moore, who, like Lord Clyde, was born in Glasgow. Lord Clyde, the son of a cabinet-maker, John MacIver, took the name of Campbell, and obtained a commission in the army. He commanded the Highlanders at the Alma, Inkermann, and other battles during the Crimean campaign, and assumed the chief command in India during the mutiny, which he took effectual means to suppress. Sir Colin, born in 1792, died August 14, 1863.—The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by Prince John of Denmark, visited Glasgow Thursday, October 8, 1868, arriving by the North British Railway about noon. The royal party went in procession to the City Hall, where the freedom of the city was conferred upon the Prince of Wales, and an address from the Corporation afterwards presented. The Prince proceeded to lay the foundation-stone of the new buildings of Glasgow University (q. v.), and left for Edinburgh by train at six in the evening.

GLASGOW AND ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY (Scotch Constituency) returns one member to the House of Commons under the Reform Act of 1868. General election, November, 1868; registered electors, 4,275. Right Hon. J. Menzies (L.), 2,067; Right Hon. E. S. Gordon (C.), 2,020.



**GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.**—Some new buildings for this university were commenced on Gilmore Hill in 1867, the site occupied by the actual building having been required by the City of Glasgow Union Railway Company. The style is that of the fourteenth century, the architect being Mr. G. Scott. The buildings will be 600 feet in length by 300 feet in breadth, with two quadrangles 180 feet square, and a tower in the centre 300 feet high and 36 feet square at the base. The medical and natural history class-rooms and the chemical and anatomical laboratories will occupy the eastern side. The library, the students' reading-room, the Hunterian museum, and the Hunterian library; the lower hall will be on the northern side. The common hall will occupy the centre of the building, and will intersect the two quadrangles; and a grand staircase will lead to the hall, the museum, and the library, which are so arranged that they can be thrown into one, quite capable of accommodating several thousand persons.—On arriving at Gilmore Hill, during their visit to Glasgow, Thursday, October 8, 1868, the Prince of Wales and Prince John of Denmark received the honorary degree of LL.D. The Prince of Wales then laid the foundation-stone of the new buildings, and the Princess of Wales consented to lay a companion stone in memory of her visit. The royal party returned to lunch at the Lord Provost's (who was afterwards knighted by the Queen, in honour of the reception accorded to the Prince and Princess of Wales), and left for Edinburgh in the evening.—The voting for the rectorship, Lord Stanley and Mr. Lowe being the candidates, took place Monday, November 16, 1868, the numbers being,

Lord Stanley .....	539
Mr. Lowe .....	524

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15

As the four nations were equally divided, the casting vote remained with the Duke of Montrose, Chancellor of the University, who gave it in favour of Lord Stanley.

**GLOBE THEATRE** (London) was opened Saturday, November 28, 1868, under the management of Mr. Sefton Parry. It stands on the site of Lyon's Inn, between Wych Street and Holywell Street, and is constructed at such an elevation that the platform at the back of the tiers of dress-boxes is on a level with the pavement of the street outside. The audience portion of the theatre will afford seats for between 1,400 and 1,500 persons; the dress-circle accommodating about 150, the pit 500, and the gallery 500, with 100 roomy stalls and 10 private boxes. The money capacity of the theatre, at ordinary rates of payment, will be, therefore, from £150 to £200 per night. The interior is circular, the house being in that respect singular among the London theatres. There is no upper tier of boxes, the gallery being constructed immediately above the dress-circle, while the pit extends beneath it to the exterior wall of the edifice. Both the pit and the stage, which are contrived with much mechanical skill, are situated considerably beneath the level of the ground, over the old Holy Well, from which the adjoining street derives its name. During the excavations the workmen brought to light some old Roman coins, bronzes, vases, &c., two or three of these relics being alleged to be of considerable value. The decorations of the auditorium are simply white and gold, the box fronts, &c., being moulded in papier-maché. A small amount of colour on the back walls and crimson curtains heightens the effect; and the house is illuminated by a powerful sunlight, enclosed in a sort of basket of cut glass, of rich design. The performance on the opening night con-

sisted of a new comedy, in five acts, by Mr. H. J. Byron, entitled "Cyril's Success." The principal parts were performed by Messrs. J. Clarke, W. H. Vernon, David Fisher, Miss Hughes, Miss Henrade, Miss M. Brennan, and Mrs. Stephens.—The old Globe Theatre, of which Shakespeare was part proprietor, stood at Bankside, Southwark. It was built in 1594, was destroyed by fire June 29, 1613, and having been rebuilt was pulled down in 1644.

**GLOUCESTER** (English Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1295. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 1,837. W. P. Price (L.), 854; C. J. Monk (L.), 774; A. S. Kennard (C.), 726.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 4,217. W. P. Price (L.), 1,933; C. J. Monk (L.), 1,922; Major Lees (C.), 1,520; E. J. Brennan (C.), 1,504.

**GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL**.—At a meeting, held by the dean and chapter of this cathedral in December, 1868, Mr. G. G. Scott's designs for the restoration of the choir were considered and approved. The restoration of the choir is estimated to cost £15,000, and that of other parts of the cathedral £40,000, and the works are in progress. The exterior restoration of the south transept has been already completed at a cost of £793.

**GLOUCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL**.—The three choirs of Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford commenced their meeting at Gloucester, Tuesday, September 8, 1868, under the patronage of the Prince and Princess of Wales. The Duke of Beaufort was president, and the lords lieutenant of the three counties and the bishops of the three dioceses were vice-presidents, with 105 stewards—men of position and influence. Dr. Wesley, the organist of Gloucester cathedral, was the general conductor; Mr. Townsend Smith presided at the organ, and Mr. Done at the pianoforte. The orchestra consisted of seventy, the principal violins being Messrs. Sinton and Blagrove. The solo singers were Mdle. Titiens, Mdle. Liebhart, Miss Edith Wynne, Mdme. Sinton-Dolby, Mdle. Sandrina, Mdle. Drasdil, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Santley, Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. Lewis Thomas. After full cathedral service the Rev. Canon Lysons preached, and the performances began with "The Creation" (first part), followed by Dr. Wesley's anthem, "Confitemur tibi," Beethoven's Mass in C, and Mendelssohn's Forty-second Psalm. In the evening a miscellaneous concert was given at the Shire Hall.—The oratorio on the second day, Wednesday, September 9, was Mendelssohn's "Elijah." In the evening a second miscellaneous concert was given at the Shire Hall, a selection from Mendelssohn's "Walpurgis Night" being amongst the pieces performed.—The sacred music at the cathedral on the third morning, Thursday, September 10, consisted of selections from Spohr's oratorio "Calvary" (*Des Heilands letzte Stunden*), Schachner's "Return from Babylon," Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" (*Lobgesang*), and Handel's "Samson." It was followed by the third miscellaneous concert, the second part of which consisted entirely of English songs and ballads, at the Shire Hall in the evening.—The festival was brought to a close Friday, September 11, with a grand performance of Handel's "Messiah."

**GLOUCESTERSHIRE** (English Constituency) returned two members to the House of Commons from 1295 till 1832, when by the Reform Act it was divided into Gloucestershire East and Gloucestershire West, each division returning two members. **GLOUCESTERSHIRE EAST**.—General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 7,448. R. S. Holford (C.), Sir M.

**E. H. Beach, Bart. (C.),** returned unopposed.—General election, November 19, 1868; registered electors, 8,330. **B. S. Holford (C.),** Sir **M. E. H. Beach, Bart. (C.),** returned unopposed. **GLOUCESTERSHIRE WEST.**—General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 9,268. **Lient.-Col. R. N. F. Kingscote (L.),** **J. Rolt (C.)** returned unopposed. Sir **J. Rolt (C.)** having been made a judge in July, 1867, a new election took place August 1, 1867, with the following result:—**Lient.-Col. E. A. Somerset (C.),** 3,649; **G. Berkeley (L.),** 3,558. General election, November 26, 1868; registered electors, 10,779. **Col. R. N. F. Kingscote (L.),** 4,985; **S. Marling (L.),** 4,862; **Col. Somerset (C.),** 4,394.

**GOBAYZE.**—See **ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.**

**GOLD.**—See **BULLION**; **CAPE OF GOOD HOPE**; **CHEFOO, CIMARRON RIVER**; **MOSELIATSE COUNTRY**; **NEW ZEALAND**; **SUTHERLANDSHIRE, &c.**

**GOLD COAST (Africa).**—The name usually bestowed upon a British colony consisting of a portion of Upper Guinea. In 1760 the African Company was constituted by Act of Parliament, with liberty to trade and form establishments on the western coast of Africa; and, in 1821, the forts and settlements were transferred to the Crown, four only being retained, viz., Cape Coast Castle, Anamaboe, Dix Cove, and Accra. These establishments, which were originally made for the purposes of the slave-trade, are now retained for the purpose of keeping a check upon it. By a convention with the Dutch Government, which came into force January 1, 1868, certain exchanges of territory were made by the two Governments. Having been at first subject to Sierra Leone, then independent, the Gold Coast was again brought under it in 1865. By instruction, addressed to the Governor-General of the West African settlements, dated February, 1866, the Government was vested in an administrator, aided by an Administrative Council, consisting of the Collector of Customs, the Police Magistrate, and such other persons as may be named under instructions or by warrant under sign-manual.

**Administrator.**—**H. T. Usher, Esq. (February 8, 1867).**

**Collector (Vacant).**

**Magistrate.**—**W. A. Pailer.**

**Revenue for 1866.**—£11,073; expenditure, £11,589.

**Imports in 1863.**—£76,955; exports, £53,764.

**GONDAR.**—See **THEODORE.**

**GOODALL (1795—1868).**—Edward Goodall, engraver, born at Leeds in September, 1795, at an early age directed his attention to engraving, and executed some plates for Rogers's "Italy" and Turner's "South Coast." His large line engravings of Turner's "Cologne," "Tivoli," and "Caligula's Bridge," are his best known works, and they were exhibited at Paris in 1856. He died Sunday, December 27, 1868.

**GOODE (1801—1868).**—The Very Rev. William Goode, D.D., F.S.A., born November 10, 1801, received his education at St. Paul's School and Trinity College, Cambridge, and having distinguished himself in the examinations, was ordained in 1825. He became Rector of St. Antholin, Watling Street, in 1835, and of St. Margaret's, Lothbury, in 1856; was made Dean of Ripon in 1860; and was found dead in his bed, Thursday, August 13, 1868; Dean Goode, who was a leading member of the Evangelical party in the Church of England, wrote, amongst other works, "Rome's Tactics; or, a Lesson for England from the Past: showing that the great object of Popery, since the Reformation, has been to subvert and ruin

Protestant Churches and Protestant States, by Dissensions and Troubles caused by disguised Popish Agents: with a Brief Notice of Rome's Allies in the Church of England," of which a new and cheaper edition, with a preface by the Very Rev. Dr. McNeile, appeared in 1868; "Divine Rule of Faith and Practice," "Defence of the Catholic Doctrine, etc., against the Oxford Tractarians," in 1842; "The Doctrine of the Church of England as to the Effects of Baptism in the case of Infants," in 1849; "Aids for determining some Disputed Points in the Ceremonial of the Church of England," in 1851; "Warburtonian Lectures," 1854-8; "Fulfilled Prophecy," in 1863; and "The Queen's Supremacy," in 1864; in addition to numerous pamphlets, &c.

**GOSCHEN** (President of Poor Law Board).—The Right Hon. George Joachim Goschen, born August 10, 1831, and educated at Rugby and Oriel College, Oxford, took a first class in classics in 1853; was for some time in partnership in the mercantile firm Fröhling & Goschen; and was made Vice-President of the Board of Trade in Lord Russell's second administration in November, 1865. On the death of Mr. Western Wood, in May, 1863, Mr. Goschen was elected one of the members in the Liberal interest for the City of London, and was re-elected at the general election in July, 1865, and November, 1868. He became Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, with a seat in the Cabinet, and was sworn a privy councillor in January, 1866, but retired with Lord Russell and his colleagues in June of that year. He was appointed President of the Poor Law Board in Mr. Gladstone's administration in December, 1868.

**GOULBURN** (1787-1868).—Edward Goulburn, born in 1787, brother to the late Right Hon. Henry Goulburn, M.P., Home Secretary in the Wellington and Peel Administration of 1834, and Chancellor of the Exchequer in Sir Robert Peel's administration in 1841, was called to the bar at the Middle Temple June 9, 1815, went the Midland Circuit, was made Serjeant-at-Law in 1829, received a patent of precedence in 1840, and was appointed a Commissioner in Bankruptcy in 1832. Mr. Goulburn, who was Recorder of Leicester, Lincoln, and Boston, was made Commissioner of the Exeter District Court of Bankruptcy in 1842, and Commissioner of the Court of Bankruptcy in London in 1844. He was an unsuccessful candidate for Ipswich, in the Conservative interest, at the general election in December, 1832; was returned one of the members for Leicester at the general election in January, 1835; was defeated at the general election in August, 1837; and was an unsuccessful candidate at Carlisle at the general election in July, 1841. He died Monday, August 24, 1868. Mr. Serjeant Goulburn was thrice married.

**GRAFTON AND ARMIDALE** (BISHOP OF).—See SAWYER, RIGHT REV. DR.; and TURNER, RIGHT REV. DR.

**GRANT** (President of the United States).—Ulysses S. Grant, born at Mount Pleasant, Ohio, April 27, 1822, studied for the military profession, received a commission in 1845, and served in the Mexican campaign. He resigned his commission in 1854, but on the outbreak of the civil war in the United States re-entered the service, and became Brigadier-General in July, 1861. Having taken part in several expeditions, he was appointed to the chief command of the United States army, and in his first attempt to capture Richmond was defeated by General Lee in a series of battles, with a loss of nearly 100,000 men. The overwhelming forces at his disposal enabled him to prevail over the small numbers of his opponent, and Richmond was captured, and the Confederates were defeated in April, 1865.

Hewas made a General in 1866, and at the Presidential contest in 1868 was elected President of the United States, his term of office commencing in March, 1869.

**GRANTHAM** (English Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1468. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 736. J. H. Thorold (C.), 482; W. E. Welby (C.), 404; Hon. F. J. Tollemache (L.), 315. Mr. W. E. Welby (C.) having resigned his seat, in order to become a candidate for South Lincolnshire, a new election took place, April 28, 1868, with the following result:—E. Turnor (C.), 374; Captain Cholmeley (L.), 299.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 1,746. Hon. J. F. Tollemache (L.), Captain Cholmeley (L.), returned unopposed.

**GRANVILLE, EARL** (Colonial Secretary).—The Right Hon. Granville George Leveson Gower, K.G., born in 1815, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1839, and as Viscount Leveson was returned member in the Liberal interest for Morpeth in February, 1837; retired in February, 1840; was returned one of the members for Lichfield in September, 1841; and continued one of the representatives of that constituency until he succeeded his father as second Earl Granville, January 8, 1846. He was appointed Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in Lord Melbourne's administration March 7, 1840; retired September 3, 1841; was sworn a privy councillor August, 1846; was appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade May 7, 1868; was Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs from December 27, 1851, till February 27, 1852; and was a Cabinet Minister in Lord Aberdeen's, Lord Palmerston's first and second, and Lord Russell's second, administrations; retiring with Lord Russell and his colleagues in June, 1866. Lord Granville was ambassador extraordinary at the coronation of Alexander II., July 22, 1856; was made a K.G. July 6, 1869, and Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports in 1866. Lord Granville has been twice married. On the formation of Mr. Gladstone's administration in December, 1868, his lordship became Secretary of State for the Colonies.

**GRATRY.**—The Abbé Auguste Joseph Alphonse Gratre, born at Lisle, March 30, 1805, embraced the ecclesiastical profession, was appointed director of the College of Stanislas in 1841, and having filled other positions, Professor of Evangelical Morality at the Sorbonne in 1863. He is the author of several works, amongst which may be mentioned a course of lectures on philosophy, in three parts, published in 1855-7, and "Jésus-Christ: Réponse à M. Rénan," in 1864. He was elected a member of the French Academy, as successor to M. de Barante, author of "Lives of the Dukes of Burgundy," in May, 1867, and delivered an address on his reception in March, 1868.

**GRAVESEND** (English Constituency) returns one member to the House of Commons under the Reform Act of 1867. General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 2,639. Sir G. J. Wingfield (L.), 1,237; Capt. B. Pim (C.), 1,069.

**GRAVESEND** (Kent).—St. Andrew's Waterside Mission, connected with the parish of Holy Trinity, Milton, Gravesend, was established at this town in 1863, when the "Spread Eagle" tavern, on the river side, was converted into a mission house. The ground floor was turned into a chapel, opened by the late Bishop of Rochester in 1864, and the chapel has been supplemented by a Sunday school, night schools, a mothers' meeting, a sewing-class for girls, a reading-class for women, a lending library, and a reading-

room for men. This is the work of the mission on shore, but it has another work on the water, which is as follows:—1. Visits to ships outward-bound, carrying passengers, either emigrants or troops. 2. Visits to ships of all kinds, carrying cargo only, and therefore having only sailors on board. 3. Ministering to all sorts of amphibious people, who live like water-fowl, almost more on the water than on the land. Ships are visited, and, whenever it is possible, Divine Service is held. Bibles, prayer-books, and hymn-books are given, and lending libraries placed on board. An urgent appeal for funds in support of this useful institution was made in April, 1868.

**GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.**—The area and population are—

	Area.—Square Miles.	Population last Census—1861.
England .....	50,922	18,949,930
Ireland .....	32,481	5,792,055
Scotland .....	31,324	3,061,251
Wales .....	7,897	1,111,795
Adjacent Islands .....	394	143,779
Army, Navy, &c. ....	—	275,900
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>122,518</b>	<b>29,334,710</b>

The population is now estimated at 30,369,845. Details are given under a variety of articles.—*See* BUDGET, COMMONS (HOUSE OF), CONSOLIDATED FUND, LORDS (HOUSE OF) &c., &c.

**GREAT CITIES** (Characteristics of).—According to an article published in *Le Nord*, in December, 1868, London possesses, relatively to the other capitals, the greatest number of engineers, letters of carriages on hire, printers, booksellers, and cooks; Amsterdam, of usurers, collectors of curiosities, and amateurs of paintings; St. Petersburg, of coachmen; Brussels, of boys who smoke; Naples, of porters and guides; Madrid, of idlers; Berlin, of beer-drinkers; Florence, of flower-girls; Dublin, of thieves; Geneva, of watchmakers; Lisbon, of bailiffs; Rome, of beggars; and New York, of engine-men. Paris takes the lead in the number of hairdressers, men of letters, tailors, milliners, photographers, pastrycooks, and advocates. A calculation has also been made that the most meat and beer is consumed at London, the most water at Stockholm, the most coffee at Smyrna, the most cigarettes at Madrid, and the most absinthe at Paris.

**GREAT GRIMSBY** (English Constituency) returned two members to the House of Commons from 1295 till the Reform Act of 1832, by which it was deprived of one of its members. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 1,201. J. Fildes (L.), 571; J. Chapman (C.), 485.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 3,790. S. Tomline (L.), 1,548; J. Fildes (L.), 1,337.

**GREECE.**—*Sovereign:* George I., King of the Greeks, third son of Christian XI., King of Denmark, born December 24, 1845; accepted the Crown, June 6, 1863, offered to him by the Grecian National Assembly, by virtue of a Protocol signed June 5, 1863, at London, by the three Protective Powers, France, Russia, and England, with the condition of the cession of the Ionian Islands to Greece. He commenced his reign at the Piræus, October 31, 1863. Married, October 27, 1867, Princess Olga, born August 22, 1851, daughter of the Grand Duke of Russia.

**Ministry** (1868).—President of the Council and Interior, D. Bulgaris; Foreign Affairs, P. Delyannis; Justice, P. Barboglis; Finances, E. A. Simos; Education, A. Mavromichalis; War, General Spiro-Milio; Marine, N. Canaris.

The Charter of 1864 guaranteed to the citizens equality before the law, individual liberty, the right of assembly, the abolition of confiscation and the punishment of death for political offences, free education and religious liberty. The greater part of the population belong to the Greek, which is the State Church.

**Area** (including Ionian Islands), 19,941 square miles.

**Population** (including the Ionian Islands) in 1861, 1,332,508.

**Finances.**—Budget for 1868: receipts, £1,749,990 expenditure, £1,752,437. National Debt in June, 1868, £14,000,000.

**Army.**—30,000 officers and men, raised from 14,300 in 1867.

**Navy.**—7 steamships, 78 sailing vessels, 110 guns, 557 officers and men.

**Imports**, 1867, £2,210,000; **exports**, £1,120,000.

The conquest of Greece was completed by the Turks in 1540. The Morea was ceded to Venice, January 26, 1699, but Turkish supremacy was re-established by the peace of Passarowitz, July 21, 1718. The Greeks formally proclaimed their independence January 1, 1822. The battle of Navarino was fought October 20, 1827, and after a series of successes and reverses the Greek National Assembly commenced its sittings at Argos, July 23, 1829, and the election of Otho, as King, was approved by the people, August 8, 1832. The British fleet blockaded the Piræus on account of compensations refused for injuries inflicted by Greeks upon British subjects, January 8, 1850, and after a series of revolutions, and foreign and internal complications, Otho I. abdicated October 24, 1862. England, France, and Russia signed a protocol at London, declaring the throne of Greece vacant, May 27, 1863. The National Assembly declared King George I. of age, June 30, 1863. A new Cabinet was formed by M. Moriatis in January, 1868, and a Ministerial crisis occurred February 6, when M. Bulgaris was entrusted with the task of forming another Ministry. The new Ministry decided upon dissolving the chambers, and the elections took place March 3. The King opened the chambers with a speech from the throne, Thursday, May 7. The Queen gave birth to a son, August 4, and he was baptized Constantine, September 3. Warrants were issued September 1, for the arrest of M. Comoundouros, the ex-president of the Cabinet, and four others, for their conduct at the elections. The difficulties between Greece and Turkey, caused by the countenance given to the insurrection in Crete, were not concluded at the end of the year, and the history of the Cretan insurrection can only be given in a complete and connected form in the Handbook for another year. The insurrection itself received its death-blow by the surrender of Colonel Petropoulakes and his band of Spartans, December 26. They had landed on the north of the island, December 6, and having failed in their enterprise, and surrendered, were conveyed in a Turkish man-of-war to Syria, January 1, 1869.

**GREEK FIRE.**—See NITRO-GLYCERINE.

**GREENLAND.**—This island belongs to Denmark. It is divided into Northern and Southern Greenland.

**Governor.**—Dr. H. J. Rink.

**Population.**—10,500.

The Danes have seven factories in North Greenland, and six in South Greenland. The value of the exports is about £20,000 per annum, and the

imports about one-fifth less. The majority of the inhabitants belong to the Lutheran Church.

**GREENOCK** (Scotch Constituency) has returned one member to the House of Commons since 1832. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 1,664. A. M. Dunlop (L.), returned unopposed. General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 5,851. J. J. Grieve (L.), 2,963; W. D. Christie (L.), 2,093.

**GREENWICH** (English Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1832. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 9,371. Alderman D. Salomons (L.), 4,999; Sir C. T. Bright (L.), 3,691; Sir J. H. Maxwell, Bart. (C.), 2,328; B. Langley (L.), 190; Captain Harris (L.), 116.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 14,579. Alderman D. Salomons (L.), 6,684; Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone (L.), 6,386; Sir H. W. Parker (C.), 4,704; Lord Mahon (C.), 4,372.

**GREENWICH** (Kent).—The Bishop of Rochester held an ordination in the church of St. Mary, Sunday, June 13, 1868, at which Prince Arthur was present. No ordination has been held at Greenwich since Queen Elizabeth resided in the old palace.

**GREENWICH POLICE COURT**.—Mr. Traill, who officiated as magistrate at this court from 1833, retired in January, 1868, and was succeeded by Mr. J. H. Patteson, son of the late Justice Patteson.

**GRENADA** (West Indies).—The most beautiful of the Caribbee Islands—is a British Colony.

*Lieut.-Governor*.—Major Mundy (1867): resumed original appointment as Lieut.-Governor in 1863.

*Executive Council*.—The Lieut.-Governor; J. F. Gresham, Chief Justice; A. Munro, W. M'Ewon, D. W. Gibbs, D. Webster, W. A. Horne, J. M'Dowell, J. Mill.

*Legislative Council*.—Same members as Executive Council, without the Lieut.-Governor.

*House of Assembly*.—W. Wells, Speaker; twenty-five members.

*Chief Justice, Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court, and Vice-Chancellor*.—J. F. Gresham.

*Assistant Justices*.—J. M'Donnell and W. M'Ewen.

*Rector of St. George's and Chaplain of the Assembly*.—Rev. J. A. Anton.

Revenue in 1866, £21,464; expenditure, £21,517. 1867, £19,983; expenditure, £25,686.

Imports in 1866, £122,255; exports, £113,237.

Public Debt, £9,000.

Grenada is about 21 miles in length, and 12 at its most extreme width, and an area of 138 square miles. The population in 1866 was 35,672. This island was discovered by Columbus in 1498, and named *Ascension*; the native inhabitants were called Carils. After the French had settled there, it was taken by the British in 1762, and was formally ceded to Great Britain by the treaty of peace, signed at Paris, February 10, 1763. It was recaptured by the French in 1779, and again restored to England in 1783, by the treaty of peace of Versailles. The island is mountainous and picturesque; the surface being so far elevated above the level of the sea that, although it is situated almost upon the equator, the climate is remarkably temperate. The valleys are fertile, while the higher grounds yield the precious minerals. Its principal productions are sugar and cocoa. It possesses a lake on a plateau, elevated 1,740 feet above the level of the sea.



In the report from the Administrator the following return of the number of estates in cultivation, between the years 1846, 1856, and 1866, is given:—

Years.	In Canes.	In Cocoa.	In Cotton.	Total.
1846 .....	89	52	12	145
1856 .....	77	54	12	143
1866 .....	72	56	12	140

**GRESLEY (1832-68).**—Sir Thomas Gresley, Bart., born January 17, 1832, and educated at Rugby, entered the army, was Captain in the 1st Dragoon Guards, and at one time aide-de-camp to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. He succeeded his father September 3, 1847, as tenth Baronet (created June 29, 1611), and was returned one of the members, in the Conservative interest, for South Derbyshire at the general election in November, 1868, and died without having taken his seat, Friday, December 25, 1868.

**GREY (1785-1868)** John Grey, descended from a common ancestor with Earl Grey, born in 1785, was educated at the Grammar School, Richmond, and took a prominent part in the Slave Trade Abolition and Roman Catholic Emancipation questions. His relations with Sir Walter Scott and some of the literary men of the period were most intimate, and he assisted Mr. Thomas Clarkson and Lord Brougham in bringing the question of the Slave Trade before the public. In 1833 he was appointed manager of the northern estates of Greenwioh Hospital, and by his skill and energy greatly increased their value. He was Chairman of the Tyneside Agricultural Society, and was regarded as an authority on agricultural matters. His death occurred at Lipwood House, Monday, January 20, 1868.

**GREYSTOKE CASTLE** (Cumberland), near Ullswater, the seat of Mr. Henry Howard, caught fire late on Sunday, May 10, 1868, and was entirely destroyed. The castle, repaired and modernised in the seventeenth century, was almost entirely rebuilt from Mr. A. Salvin's designs, by the present owner. Some of the valuable pictures and a few books from the library were saved.

**GRIMSBY.**—See GREAT GRIMSBY.

**GRISSELL v. BRISTOWE.**—See STOCK EXCHANGE.

**GROTE** (President of University College).—Professor George Grote, D.C.L., F.R.S., born in 1794, and educated at the Charterhouse, went into business as a banker, but devoted his leisure to historical researches. He was returned at the general election in December, 1832, one of the candidates, in the Liberal interest, for the City of London, on which occasion he headed the poll; was re-elected, but was the last on the list of successful candidates, at the general elections in January, 1835, and in August, 1837; and did not again present himself to the constituency. He wrote some pamphlets and contributed to the *Edinburgh* and *Westminster Reviews*, and published in 1846, the first volume of his "History of Greece," completed in 1856. "Plato and the other Companions of Socrates" appeared in 1865, and a second edition in 1867. Professor Grote, Vice-Chancellor of the University of London, was appointed, Saturday, July 4, 1868, to succeed the late Lord Brougham as President of University College, London.

**GUADELOUPE** (West Indies), one of the Lesser Antilles, belongs to France. It has an area of 534 square miles, and a population—with its

dependencies, Desirade, Maria Galante, Les Saintes, and part of St. Martia—of about 150,000, of whom three-fourths are coloured.

*Governor.*—L. H. De Lormel.

**GUATEMALA** (Central America).—This republic contains an area of 43,380 square miles, and a population of about 1,000,000 inhabitants. According to the last reports presented to the House of Commons the value of its imports for 1866 was £398,825, and of its exports £411,224. The British Consul reports that "a scheme had been projected for establishing a road from the capital northward towards the Atlantic, as far as the town of Gualan, on the Montagna river, with steam navigation down that river. It is believed that this would lead to a considerable immigration, and especially from the Southern States of America, with a view to the cultivation of the immense tracts of rich forest lands now covered with valuable timber, mahogany, cedar, dyewoods, &c., and which also, with comparatively little expense, would produce rich crops of sugar-cane, tobacco, coffee, cocoa, and, in fact, all tropical products. This enterprise would also prove a great advantage to Belize and to British interests; but the pecuniary difficulties of such an undertaking are great." The President, Don Vincente Cerna, in his address at the opening of the regular sessions of the House of Representatives, November 25, 1868, spoke cheerfully of the prospects of the republic.

**GUERNSEY.**—*See* CHANNEL ISLANDS.

**GUIANA** (South America) is divided into British Guiana (*q.v.*), French Guiana (*q.v.*), and Surinam (*q.v.*) or Dutch Guiana.

**GUILDFORD** (English Constituency) returned two members to the House of Commons from 1295 till 1868. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 732. G. Onslow (L.), 333; W. Bovill (C.), 318; W. W. Pocock (L.), 228. Sir W. Bovill (C.) having been made Solicitor-General in July, 1866, a new election took place with the following result: Sir W. Bovill (C.), 316; H. L. Long (L.), 11. Sir W. Bovill having been appointed Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in December, 1866, another election took place December 20, 1866, with the following result: R. Garth (C.), 339; W. W. Pocock (L.), 301.—The Reform Act of 1867 deprived it of one of its members. General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 1,117. G. Onslow (L.), 535; R. Garth, Q.C. (C.), 515.

**GUILDHALL.**—*See* LANCASHIRE COTTON-FAMINE MEMORIAL.

**GUINNESS** (1798–1868).—Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness, Bart., M.P., J.P., LL.D., D.L., one of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland, born November 1, 1798, was Lord Mayor of Dublin in 1851, and was returned one of the members for the city, in the Conservative interest, at the general election in July, 1865. In 1860 he commenced the restoration of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, completed in 1867 at a cost of £150,000, and his name is held in honour in that city for his unbounded munificence. The citizens of Dublin and the Dean and Chapter of St. Patrick's presented Sir B. L. Guinness with addresses, Tuesday, December 31, 1867, expressing their gratitude for his munificence in the restoration of the cathedral. The addresses were in two handsomely-bound and embossed volumes, which, on account of their excellence, were exhibited at the Paris Exhibition. He was created a baronet of the United Kingdom by patent, April 15, 1867; died in London, Tuesday, May 19, 1868; and his remains were interred in Mount Jerome Cemetery, Dublin. He was succeeded by his son, Arthur Edward, born November 1, 1840.

**GYMNASTICS.**—*See* GERMAN GYMNASTIC SOCIETY.

H. B.—*See* DOYLE.

**HABEAS CORPUS.**—By 31 Vict., c. 7 (February 8, 1868), entitled the Habeas Corpus Suspension Continuance Act, the powers conferred upon the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland by 29 Vict., c. 1 (February 17, 1866), and other Acts, were confirmed and continued till March 25, 1869.

**HACKNEY** (English Constituency) returns two members to the House of Commons under the Reform Act of 1867. General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 38,177. C. Reed (L.), 14,785; J. Holms (L.), 12,243; C. S. Butler (L.), 6,825; L. Webb (C.), 2,638; Lieut.-Colonel Dickson (L.), 2,575; J. Homer (L.), 2,401.

**HADDINGTON, &c.** (Scotch Constituency), with Dunbar, Jedburgh, Lauder, and North Berwick, has returned one member to the House of Commons since the Union in 1707. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 689. Sir H. R. F. Davie, Bart. (L.), returned unopposed.—General election, November 16, 1868; registered electors, 1,435. Sir H. R. F. Davie, Bart. (L.), returned unopposed.

**HADDINGTONSHIRE** (Scotch Constituency), sometimes called East Lothian, has returned one member to the House of Commons since the Union in 1707. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 673. Lord Elcho (C.), 216; — Hope (L.), 119.—General election, November 25, 1868; registered electors, 871. Lord Elcho (C.), 405; Lord W. Hay (L.), 340.

**HALFORD** (1797–1868).—Sir Henry Halford, Bart., born April 22, 1797, educated at Westminster School and at Christ Church, Oxford, entered the army, from which he retired after a few years' service, and was elected one of the members in the Conservative interest for South Leicestershire in December, 1832. He was re-elected in January, 1835, in August, 1837, in July, 1841, in August, 1847, and in July, 1852; retiring at the dissolution in March, 1857. His efforts in Parliament on behalf of the operatives in the manufacturing districts paved the way for important measures in their behalf. He succeeded his father as second baronet (created September 27, 1809) March 9, 1844, and after his retirement from the House of Commons devoted his attention to literary pursuits, and published "Nugæ Metricæ" in 1842. Sir Henry, who was a deputy-lieutenant and magistrate for Leicestershire, and trustee of Rugby School, married, July 31, 1834, his first cousin, Barbara, second daughter of Mr. Justice Vaughan. His father, Sir Henry Vaughan, physician extraordinary to George III., had been created a baronet September 27, 1809, and inherited in 1814 the baronetcy of the Halford family, whereupon he assumed the surname and arms of Halford. Sir Henry died at his estate at Newton Harcourt, Leicestershire, Friday, May 22, 1868, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Henry St. John, born August 9, 1828.

**HALIFAX** (English Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1832. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 1,664. J. Stansfeld (L.), E. Akroyd (L.), returned unopposed.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 8,770. J. Stansfeld (L.), 5,278; E. Akroyd (L.), 5,141; E. O. Greening (L.), 2,802.

**HALIFAX** (Yorkshire).—Sir Henry Edwards, M.P., laid the corner-stone of a new Freemasons' Hall at this place, Tuesday, June 30, 1868. At a banquet given in the evening in honour of the event Sir H. Edwards presided. The Piece Hall, erected in 1779 at a cost of £12,000, was transferred Tuesday, October 6, 1868, to the Mayor and Corporation, who purchased

it. There was a civic procession, and the transfer was made publicly.—The Bishop of Ripon consecrated the new church of St. Bartholomew at Ripponden, near Halifax, Thursday, October 22, 1868.

**HALL-HAUGHTON SEPTUAGINT PRIZE.**—The offer made by the Rev. John Hall, B.D., of St. Edmund's Hall, Honorary Canon of Bristol Cathedral, and rector of St. Werburgh in that city, and by the Rev. Henry Haughton, M.A., to transfer the sum of £3,000 Consols to the Chancellor, masters, and scholars of the University of Oxford, was accepted in a convocation, Tuesday, November 24, 1868, when it was resolved that two prizes, one of £20 and one of £30, to be called the "Canon Hall Greek Testament Prizes," and one prize of £25, to be called the "Hall-Haughton Septuagint Prize," shall be offered annually to candidates for examination in the Greek Testament and Septuagint respectively. At the same time the rules and regulations were drawn up.

**HALTON** (Buckinghamshire).—An exhibition of the industrial products of Halton, Aston Olinton, and other places in the Vale of Aylesbury, was opened by the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, Monday, June 1, 1868. About 5,000 persons, including the Bishop of Oxford, and also several members of the Rothschild family, were present, and Mr. Disraeli delivered an address on the occasion. The articles, the work of the exhibitors, included lace, embroidery, Aylesbury silk, wood and stone carving, rustic seats, garden tables, flower-stands, various specimens of wickerwork and work in straw, rush, willow, or grass; garden tools, decorations for schools and churches, needlework, knitting, netting, articles of household furniture, stuffed birds and cases of moths, fossils collected from the neighbourhood, groups of artificial flowers, specimens of penmanship and maps, and a variety of useful mechanical contrivances. The exhibitors were farmers, tradespeople, skilled artisans, labourers, and their wives and daughters, school children, and domestic servants. The prizes were distributed Friday, June 5.

**HAMBURG** (Germany).—This free city and adjacent districts are governed by a Senate consisting of 18 members, and a House of Burgesses consisting of 192 members, according to the Constitution of September 20, 1860.

*President of the Senate.*—F. Sieveking, first burgomaster for 1868; G. H. Kirchenpauer, second burgomaster for 1868.

*Syndics.*—C. H. Merck, elected July 28, 1847; H. L. Behn, January 14, 1861.

*House of Burgesses.*—President, H. Baumeister; vice-presidents, J. H. F. Halben and A. Klauhold.

*Area*, 158 square miles.

*Population*, census December 3, 1867, 306,507.

By the treaty of August 8, 1867, the bailiwick of Bergedorf, and of some adjacent villages which had previously belonged to Hamburg and Lübeck in common became the sole property of the latter; the price paid to Lübeck for its half was £30,000, and the agreement was put in force January 1, 1868. Hamburg forms part of the North German Confederation, and by the convention concluded July 15, 1867, its troops were disbanded. The Budget of 1868 showed a deficit of £92,647, caused by the payment for the

Aversum (*See* HANSE TOWNS), and the contribution to the Federal army, the estimated expenditure being £798,497. (*See* ARCHITECTS.)

HAMILTON, BARON.—*See* BELHAVEN AND STENTON.

HAMPDEN (1793-1868).—The Right Rev. Renn Dickson Hampden, D.D., a descendant of John Hampden, born in the Barbados in 1793, was educated privately and at Oriel College, Oxford, where he took a first class in classics and mathematics in 1813, and became fellow, and afterwards tutor of his college. He was public examiner in 1829 and 1831, Bampton lecturer in 1832, was appointed principal of St. Mary's Hall, and White's Professor of Moral Philosophy in 1833, and Regius Professor of Divinity in 1836, when the university convocation censured him on account of unsound doctrine. In spite of this Dr. Hampden was made Bishop of Hereford in December, 1847, and, though some opposition was attempted, it proved altogether fruitless, and he was consecrated January 11, 1848. The articles on "Aquinas" "in the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana*, and on "Aristotle," "Plato," and "Socrates," in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, have been attributed to his pen, and he wrote—in addition to the "Bampton Lectures," published in 1834—"Parochial Sermons" and "Work of Christ and the Spirit," published in 1847; "Sermons preached before Oxford University, 1836 to 1847," in 1848; "Lectures on Moral Philosophy," in 1856; and "Fathers of Greek Philosophy," in 1862. Dr. Hampden died April 23, 1868.

HAMPSHIRE (English Constituency).—This county returned two members to the House of Commons from 1295, and was divided by the Reform Act, in 1832, into two divisions, Hampshire North and Hampshire South, each returning two members. HAMPSHIRE NORTH.—General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 4,116. W. W. B. Beach (C.), 1,844; G. Solater-Booth (C.), 1,724; Sir H. Mildmay, Bart. (L.), 1,493.—General election, November 16, 1868; registered electors, 5,402. W. W. B. Beach (C.), G. Solater-Booth (C.), returned unopposed.—HAMPSHIRE SOUTH.—General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 5,424. Sir J. C. Jervoise, Bart. (L.), Colonel H. H. Fane (O.), returned unopposed.—General election, November 24, 1868; registered electors, 7,649. Right Hon. W. F. Cowper (L.), 2,795; Lord H. Scott (C.), 2,756; C. Milward, Q.C. (L.), 2,727; J. C. Garnier (C.), 2,716.

HAMPTON COURT.—*See* PALACES, ROYAL.

HANDEL FESTIVAL (Crystal Palace).—The rehearsals for the Handel Triennial Festival took place Friday and Saturday, June 12 and 13, 1868. The orchestra consisted of 4,000 performers, selected from our own musical institutions and cathedral choirs, and from various parts of the Continent. The Sacred Harmonic Society undertook the direction of the musical performances, Mr. Costa being conductor. The solo vocalists were Mdles. Titiens, Nilsson, Kellogg, Mdmes. Rudersdorff, Lemmens-Sherrington, and Sainton-Dolby, Messrs. Sims Reeves, Cumminge, Santley, and Signor Foli. The instrumental band numbered 420, the metropolitan chorus singers 2,200, and the country singers 1,200, making a total (in addition to the solo singers) of 3,820. The festival commenced Monday, June 15, when Handel's oratorio, the "Messiah," was given. The second day, Wednesday, June 17, was devoted to the performance of Handel's miscellaneous works, and on the last day of the festival, Friday, June 19, his oratorio, "Israel in Egypt," was performed. The first Handel Festival at the Crystal Palace was held June 20, 22, and 24, 1859; the

second, June 23, 26, and 27, 1862; and the third, June 26, 28, and 30, 1865. The following gives the number of visitors in 1865 and 1868:—

1865.					1858.				
Rehearsal	..	..	..	15,420	Rehearsal	..	..	..	18,597
First Day	..	..	..	13,677	First Day	..	..	..	19,217
Second Day	..	..	..	14,915	Second Day	..	..	..	21,350
Third Day	..	..	..	16,422	Third Day	..	..	..	23,101
Total	..	..	..	59,434	Total	..	..	..	82,465

**HANNEN** (Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench).—Sir James Hannen, born in 1821, educated at St. Paul's School, was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, January 14, 1848. Mr. Hannen—who did not obtain a silk gown, or sit in the House of Commons—was appointed to succeed Mr. Justice Shee, as one of the Justices of the Court of Queen's Bench, in February, 1868.

**HANOVER** (Germany).—This kingdom was occupied by the Prussians in June, 1866, at the commencement of the war between Prussia, Austria, and their allies, and was annexed to the dominions of the King of Prussia by the decree September 20, 1866. King George protested against this annexation, at Vienna, September 23, 1866.

*Ex-Sovereign*.—George V., born May 27, 1819, King of Hanover, Prince Royal of Great Britain and Ireland, Duke of Cumberland, &c., succeeded to the throne of Hanover November 18, 1851, married February 18, 1843, Queen Marie, born April 14, 1818, daughter of Duke Joseph of Saxe-Altenburg. Children,—Prince Ernest Augustus William, born September 21, 1845; Princess Frederica Sophia, born January 9, 1848; Princess Maria Ernestine, born December 3, 1849.

Hanover was made an Electorate in 1692, and the Elector succeeded to the English throne in 1714, as George I. It was seized by Napoleon in 1803, ceded to Prussia in 1805, re-taken by the French in 1807, and restored to George III. in 1813. It was elected into a kingdom in 1814, and in 1837, in consequence of the law of Hanover limiting the Royal succession to male descendants, Ernest Duke of Cumberland became King, on the death of William IV. It was seized by the Prussians June 16, 1866. (*See Prussia*.) Hanover was visited by the King of Prussia June 26, 1868.

**HANSE TOWNS** (Germany).—By the 34th clause in the Federal Constitution (article 34) the three Free Hanseatic towns, Bremen, Hamburg, and Lübeck are permitted to remain free towns outside the customs frontier, until they signify their desire to be admitted within it; and for this privilege they pay an annual sum, called an *Aversum*, which for 1868 amounted to £37,290 for Bremen, £106,530 for Hamburg, and £12,900 for Lübeck.

**HARDING**.—The Right Rev. John Harding, D.D., who was at one time Rector of St. Andrew by the Wardrobe, Blackfriars, consecrated Bishop of Bombay in 1851, resigned the see, on account of ill health, early in 1868.—*See DOUGLAS, RIGHT REV. H. A.*

**HARDING** (1809–68).—Sir John Dorney Harding, Q.C., D.O.L., born in Monmouthshire in 1809, and educated at the Charterhouse and Oriel College, Oxford, was called to the Bar in 1835, and became an advocate at Doctors' Commons in 1837. He was made a D.C.L. at Oxford in 1837, and was appointed Advocate-General and was knighted in 1852. He was made Q.C. in 1858, and retired from the post of Advocate-General in 1862. Sir J. D. Harding, who had been for some time in ill health, died Monday, November 23, 1868.

**HARDY.**—The Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, M.P. born in 1814, and educated at Shrewsbury, and Oriel College, Oxford, was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1840, but did not follow the profession. He was an unsuccessful candidate, in the Conservative interest, for Bradford at the general election in August, 1847; was returned for Leominster in February, 1856, and re-elected at the general elections in March, 1857, April, 1859, and July, 1865, but having in the latter year been returned one of the members for the University of Oxford, defeating Mr. Gladstone, he took his seat for the latter constituency, and was re-elected at the general election in November, 1868. Mr. Hardy was appointed Under Secretary of State for the Home Department in Lord Derby's second Administration, in March, 1858, retiring with that Ministry in June, 1859; was appointed President of the Poor Law Board, and sworn a Privy Councillor in July, 1866; and succeeded Mr. Walpole as Secretary of State for the Home Department in May, 1867, retiring with the other members of the Disraeli administration in December, 1868. The Right Hon. G. Hardy, who is a magistrate for the West Riding of Yorkshire and the county of Kent, resigned, in October, 1867, the chairmanship of the West Kent Sessions, which he had held for several years.

**HARDY (1800-68).**—The Rev. Robert Spence Hardy, a native of York, was appointed, in 1825, to the Wesleyan Mission in the island of Ceylon, where he studied the sacred records of the Buddhists in the original Pali, visited Jerusalem, and returned to England in 1833, going out again to Ceylon in 1835. He paid another visit to England in 1847, went for a third time to India in order to superintend the South Ceylon mission in 1863, returned to England in 1866, and died at Headingley, near Leeds, Thursday, April 16, 1868. The Rev. R. S. Hardy, well known for his writings on the Buddhist religion, was the author of "Notices of the Holy Land, &c., 1832-3," published in 1849; of "Eastern Monachism," in 1850; of "Manual of Buddhism," in 1860; and of "Legends and Theories of the Buddhists," in 1866; and he assisted Sir J. Emerson Tennant in his work on Ceylon. In recognition of his services to Oriental literature the Council of the Royal Asiatic Society conferred upon him the degree of honorary membership, February 2, 1856.

**HARRIS (Bishop of Gibraltar).**—The Hon. and Right Rev. Charles Amyand Harris, D.D., brother to the Earl of Malmesbury, born in 1813, was educated at Oxford and became Fellow of All Souls. He graduated B.A. in 1835, M.A. in 1837, and D.D. in 1867. Having entered into holy orders, he was made Archdeacon of Wilts in 1863, and was consecrated to the Bishopric of Gibraltar Friday, May 1, 1868, at Canterbury.

**HARRIS, Sir W. C.**—*See* ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

**HARRISON (1813-68).**—William Harrison, vocalist, the son of a coal merchant, was born June 15, 1813, studied at the Royal Academy of Music, and made his first appearance on the stage at Brighton, and in London at Covent Garden, May 2, 1839, in Rooke's opera "Henrique; or, the Love Pilgrim." He was the original Thaddæus in Balfé's opera "The Bohemian Girl," produced at Drury Lane in November, 1843, and since that time appeared as the leading character in a variety of operatic works. In August, 1854, he sailed for the United States, and after a successful tour returned in 1857, and, associated with Miss Louisa Pyne, commenced a season of English opera at the Lyceum, September 21, 1857. The performances were carried on at Drury Lane and afterwards at Covent Garden till 1865, and for one season, in 1866, at Her Majesty's Theatre, at a very heavy loss. His last appearance on the stage was in fulfilling a provincial

engagement at Liverpool, May 23, 1868. His health failed, and a benefit in his aid took place at Covent Garden Theatre, July 27, 1868. He died in London, Monday, November 9, 1868. His mother, in her eighty-eighth year, died November 22, 1868.

**HARTINGTON** (Postmaster-General), **MARQUIS OF**.—The Right Hon. Spencer Compton Cavendish, born July 23, 1833, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1852, was returned one of the members, in the Liberal interest, for North Lancashire, at the general election in March, 1857; was re-elected at the general elections in April, 1859, and July, 1865; but was defeated by a large majority at the general election in November, 1868. His lordship was appointed a Lord of the Admiralty in March, 1862; Under Secretary for War in April, 1863; and Secretary for War, and sworn a Privy Councillor in January, 1866, resigning with Earl Russell and his colleagues in June, 1866. On the formation of Mr. Gladstone's administration in November, 1868, he was appointed Postmaster-General, with a seat in the Cabinet.

**HARTLEPOOL** (English Constituency) returns one member to the House of Commons under the Reform Act of 1867. General election, November 18, 1868; registered electors, 3,745. R. W. Jackson (C.), 1,550; T. Richardson (L.), 1,547.

**HARWICH** (English Constituency) returned two members to the House of Commons from 1615 till 1868. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 351. Capt. H. J. W. Jervis (C.), 209; J. Kelk (C.), 194; M. Wills (L.), 117; F. Stephen (L.), 77.—The Reform Act of 1867 deprived it of one of its members. General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 585. Col. H. J. W. Jervis (C.), 328; — Jenkins (L.), 141.

**HASTINGS** (1842—1868), **MARQUIS OF**.—The Most Noble Henry Weyford Charles Plantagenet Rawdon-Hastings, born July 22, 1842, and educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, succeeded his brother January 17, 1851, as fourth Marquis (created February 13, 1817) of Hastings; Earl of Rawdon and Viscount Loudoun, in the peerage of the United Kingdom; Baron Rawdon, in the county of York, in the peerage of Great Britain; Baron Grey de Ruthyn; Baron Hastings, Hungerford, Newmarch, Botreaux, Molins, and Moels, in the peerage of England; Earl of Loudoun, Baron Loudoun, Baron Farringeau and Baron Manchline, in the peerage of Scotland; Earl of Moira and Baron Rawdon, in the peerage of Ireland; and a baronetcy (created May 20, 1665) of England. The marquis, who lost immense sums on the turf, married July 16, 1864, Lady Florence Cecilia Paget, youngest daughter of the Marquis of Anglesey. The marquis, whose health had for some time been in a precarious state, died in London, Saturday, October 10, 1868.

**HASTINGS** (English Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1869. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 1,618. Hon. G. W. Leslie (L.), 749; P. F. Robertson (C.), 737; F. North (L.), 725; J. E. Gorst (C.), 591.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 2,478. F. North (L.), 1,446; T. Brassey (L.), 1,508; Colonel Calthorpe (C.), 967; O. A. Thruston (C.), 873.

**HATCHARD** (Bishop of Mauritius).—The Right Rev. Thomas Goodwin Hatchard, rector of St. Nicholas, Guildford, and rural dean, was appointed Bishop of Mauritius in 1868.



**HATHERLEY** (Lord Chancellor), **BARON**.—The Right Hon. Sir William Page Wood, born in 1801, and educated at Winchester School and Trinity College, Cambridge, was twenty-fourth wrangler in 1824. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1827, was returned one of the members for the city of Oxford, in the Liberal interest, in August, 1847, and was re-elected at the dissolution in July, 1852. He was appointed Vice-Chancellor to the County Palatine of Lancaster in 1849, Solicitor-General in 1851, and Vice-Chancellor in 1853. On the accession to office of Mr. Gladstone in December, 1868, Sir W. P. Wood was sworn in as Lord Chancellor, December 12, and created Baron Hatherley, of Down Hatherley, co. Gloucester.

**HAVERFORDWEST**, &c. (Welsh Constituency), with Fishguard, Narvest, and St. David's, has returned one member to the House of Commons since 1832. Haverfordwest returned one member from 1836. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 666. J. H. Scourfield (C.), 314; Hon. Capt. W. Edwardes (L.), 222.—General election, November 18, 1868; registered electors, 1,483. Hon. Col. W. Edwardes (L.), 638; S. Pitman (C.), 497.

**HAVIN** (1799—1868).—Louis Joseph Havin, born at St. Lo in 1799, accompanied his father into exile in 1816, returned in 1820, and settled at Caen. He was elected to the Chamber in 1831, and since that time has held a seat in the Legislature almost without interruption. In 1860 he succeeded M. Perré as editor and director of the *Sicéle* newspaper, and he died at his country residence, Thoriguy-sur-vin, Friday, November 13, 1868.

**HAVRE MARITIME EXHIBITION**, opened Monday, June 1, 1868, occupied about twenty acres, on which various buildings in glass and iron were erected. The great attraction was the marine aquarium (q. v.). The exhibition consisted of five groups, viz., first, of navigation, which included models and drawings of sailing-ships, steam-vessels, wooden vessels, and vessels constructed of wood and iron combined, naval constructions in iron, boats, masts, rigging, sails, ship fittings, with all furniture of ships, steamers, and yachts, with ships' stores, outfits, instruments of navigation, salvage apparatus, and motive power of all kinds; second, merchandise and trade products; third, fisheries; fourth, fish-culture; and a fifth supplementary group, which took in everything, such as statues, paintings, and works of art not specially coming under the previous groups. The citizens of Havre raised a guarantee-fund of £8,000 for the purposes of the exhibition. A grand banquet was given on the distribution of the prizes, Monday, October 26, and the exhibition closed Friday, October 31.

**HAWAII** (Sandwich Islands).—Tidal waves of the sea occurred here August 14, 15, and 16, 1868, and several shocks of an earthquake were felt. The south-eastern shore of the island sank considerably. A tidal wave swept away several habitations in October.

**HAWKINS** (1816—1868).—William Warwick Hawkins, J.P. and D.L., born March 11, 1816, represented Colchester, in the Conservative interest, from July, 1852, till March, 1857, and took an active part in promoting local lines of rail. He died at Alresford Hall, near Colchester, Saturday, February 8, 1868.

**HAYE, DE LA**.—See **CORMENIN, VICOMTE DE**.

**HAYMARKET THEATRE** (London).—"A Hero of Romance," drama, in a prologue and five tableaux, by Mr. Westland Marston, was brought out March 14, 1868, Mr. Sothorn and Miss Robertson playing the principal parts. Colley Cibber's comedy, "She Would and She Would Not," was produced for Mr. Buckstone's benefit July 16, when his son, Mr. Frederick Buckstone, appeared in the after-piece, and this was the last night of the season. The house was opened from July 20 till August 15, as a kind of intermediate season, and it was re-opened for the regular winter season October 19, when Miss Bateman (Mrs. Crowe) made her re-appearance as Leah. "Pietra," a drama in three acts, by Dr. Mosenthal, adapted for the English stage by Mr. T. Oxenford, produced December 7, introduced Miss Bateman in a new character, and her engagement terminated December 23. "A Hero of Romance" was revived December 26, followed by a new burlesque, "The Frightful Hair," Mr. F. C. Burnand being the author.

**HAYTI** (West Indies).—Republic.—*President*, General Salnave (June 16, 1867).

*Ministry*.—Foreign Affairs and Education, Delorme; Finance and Commerce, A. Gernain; Interior and Agriculture, O. Cameau; War and Marine, General Clement.

Area, 28,000 square miles; population, 900,000.

This island, also known as Hispaniola, or San Domingo, is one of the richest in the West Indies, being 400 miles in length, and from 60 to 120 in breadth. After undergoing various transitions Hayti became a republic, under the presidency of Boyer, in 1822. During the year 1868 the island has been the scene of an insurrection, and continual anarchy has prevailed. Such is the interruption caused that little reliance can be placed on any of the accounts received.

**HEAD** (1805-68), Sir Edward Walker Head, Bart., P.C., K.C.B., D.C.L., born in 1805, and educated at Winchester and Oriel College, Oxford, succeeded his father as eighth baronet (created June 19, 1876) January 4, 1838. He was appointed University Examiner in 1834, was Assistant Poor-Law Commissioner, afterwards Poor-Law Commissioner, and was Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick from October, 1847, till September, 1854, when he became Governor of Canada, retiring in October, 1861. He was sworn of the Privy Council in 1857, made K.C.B. in 1860, was appointed a Civil Service Commissioner in 1862, and was the author of "Handbook of Spanish and French Schools of Painting," published in 1847; and of "Two Chapters on Shall and Will," in 1856. He died in London, Tuesday, January 28, 1868, and having no male issue surviving, (his eldest son John having been drowned in Canada, September 25, 1859,) the title became extinct.

**HELIGOLAND** (North Sea).—British Colony.—*Governor and Commander-in-Chief*, Bt. Lieut.-Col. H. F. B. Maxse; Government Secretary, H. Gätke; Town Clerk, President of the Legislative Council (in the absence of the Governor), and Chief Judge of the Court of Sessions, K. N. Michels.

*Executive Council*.—President, the Governor; H. Gätke, Clerk of Council; K. N. Michels; Peter S. Botter; Conrad Payens; Kröger Franz; Harbour-Master, P. Michels.

This island is situated off the coast of Denmark, at about twenty-five miles from the north of the Elbe. Its area, including the adjacent island, Sandy, is three-quarters of a square mile. Population in 1866, 2,030.

Revenue in 1866, £3,106; expenditure, £3,300. In 1866 the public debt was reduced by £760.

The inhabitants formerly subsisted solely by fishing, but since 1830 this island has become a fashionable watering-place. Oysters are the only articles of export. The inhabitants are at present endeavouring by economy to reduce a proportionately heavy public debt.

**HELLENIC KINGDOM.**—*See GREECE.*

**HELSTON** (English Constituency) returned two members to the House of Commons from 1298 till the passing of the Reform Act of 1832, which deprived it of one member. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 345. A. W. Young (L.), 154; Major S. M. Grylls (C.), 144.—Mr. A. W. Young (L.) having been unseated on petition in April, 1866, a new election took place May 1, with the following result:—W. B. Brett (C.), 153; R. Campbell (L.), 153. The returning officer declared, May 3, 1866, Mr. Campbell elected. A petition having been presented and a scrutiny made, Mr. W. B. Brett was declared duly elected July 3, 1866. Mr. Brett having been made Solicitor-General, again presented himself to his constituents, and was returned without opposition February 19, 1868.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 999. A. W. Young (L.), 494; Hon. T. Bruce (C.), 374.

**HERAPATH** (1796–1868).—William Herapath, F.C.S., chemist, born in Bristol in 1796, applied himself at an early age to the study of chemistry, was one of the founders of the Bristol Medical School, in which he was Professor of Chemistry, established in 1828, and of the Chemical Society of London, established February 23, 1841. He became an authority in toxicology, conducted important analyses in matters relating to agriculture, arts, manufactures, &c., and died at Bristol, Thursday, February 13, 1868.

**HERAPATH** (1820–68).—Dr. William Bird Herapath, F.R.S., son of William Herapath, F.C.S., born in 1823, and educated at the University of London, became well known as an analytical chemist. He contributed on scientific subjects to various periodicals, made some discoveries with respect to the microscope, and died in Bristol, Monday, October 12, 1868.

**HERBERT SEASIDE CONVALESCENT HOME** (Bournemouth).—The Committee of this Home, opened for patients October 1, 1867, and named after the late Lord Herbert, issued their first annual report in August, 1868. Up to that time 123 patients had been received.

**HEREFORD, BISHOP OF.**—*See ATLAY, RIGHT REV. DR.; and HAMPDEN, RIGHT REV. DR.*

**HEREFORD** (English Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1295. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 1,060. R. Baggallay (C.), 510; G. Clive (L.), 499; Col. H. M. Clifford (L.), 483.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 2,813; G. Clive (L.), 1,055; J. W. S. Wyllie (L.), 1,015; R. Baggallay (C.), 963; Major Arbutnot (C.), 872.

**HEREFORDSHIRE** (English Constituency) returned two members to the House of Commons from 1295 till the passing of the Reform Act of 1832, when it received an additional member. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 7,237. J. K. King (C.), Sir J. Bailey, Bart. (C.), M. Biddulph (L.), returned unopposed.—General election, November 21, 1868; registered electors, 8,958. Sir J. Bailey, Bart. (C.), 3,341; Sir H. D. Croft, Bart. (C.), 3,351; M. Biddulph (L.), 2,273; — Blake (L.), 1,878.

**HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE** (London).—The rebuilding of the new edifice on the site of the old theatre, destroyed by fire December 6, 1867, was carried on during the year 1868. In preparing for the foundations of the new house the foundation-stone of the former building was discovered in May. The following coins were found inclosed in the stone:—A guinea of 1788, half-guinea of 1789, a shilling of 1787, a sixpence of 1787, a fourpenny-piece of 1786, a threepenny-piece of 1772, a twopenny-piece of 1786, and a silver penny-piece of 1786. The new edifice will be described when completed. The *Builder* gives the dimensions of the stage as follows:—

	ft.	in.
Height from pit-floor to the ceiling in the centre.....	63	0
Height from the stage to the roof over it.....	70	0
Height of basement under the stage.....	24	0
Length from back of stage to curtain .....	52	8
Length from curtain to the front of the boxes in centre.....	70	0
Diameter of curve of boxes on pit tier .....	56	0
The proscenium when finished will be 40 ft. in width by 36 ft. in height.		

**HERRING (SCOTCH) FISHERY.**—The following are the returns with reference to this fishery:—

	1867.	1868.
Boats engaged .....	3,249	3,449
Crans of herrings taken .....	330,096	232,874
Barrels of herrings cured.....	780,000	600,000

The fishery on the whole has proved a failure.

**HERTFORD** (English Constituency) returned two members to the House of Commons from 1624 till 1868. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 539. Right Hon. W. F. Cowper (L.), Sir W. M. T. Farquhar, Bart. (C.), returned unopposed. Sir Minto Farquhar died in June, 1866, and a new election took place, when R. Dimsdale C.), was returned. The Reform Act of 1867 deprived it of one of its members.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 818. R. Dimsdale (C.), 434; F. W. Gibbs (L.), 345.

**HERTFORDSHIRE** (English Constituency) returned two members to the House of Commons from 1295 till the passing of the Reform Act of 1832, when it received an additional member. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 5,742. Hon. H. F. Cowper (L.), 2,537; Sir E. L. Bulwer Lytton, Bart. (C.), 2,485; H. E. Surtees (C.), 2,478; A. Smith (C.), 2,447. Sir E. L. Bulwer Lytton, Bart. (C.), having been made a peer in July, 1866, a new election took place July 24, when Mr. A. Smith (C.) was returned without opposition.—General election, November 19, 1868; registered electors, 8,860. Hon. H. F. Cowper (L.), 3,695; R. H. Brand (L.), 3,620; A. Smith (C.), 3,884; H. E. Surtees (C.), 3,370.

**HESSE-CASSEL** (Germany).—The dominions of the Elector of Hesse were occupied by the Prussians in June, 1866, at the commencement of the war between Prussia, Austria, and their allies. It was annexed to the dominions of the King of Prussia by the decree of September 20, 1866.

*Late Sovereign.*—Frederick William, Elector and Landgrave of Hesse, &c., born August 20, 1802; succeeded November 20, 1847; married Gertrude, Princess of Hainau, born May 18, 1806. (*See PRUSSIA.*)

**HESSE-DARMSTADT** (Germany).—*Sovereign.*—Louis III., Grand Duke of Hesse, &c., born June 9, 1806; succeeded June 16, 1848; married December 26, 1833, the Grande Duchesse Mathilde, born August 30, 1813, daughter of Louis I. King of Bavaria.

*Council of State.*—President, Dr. Frederic, Baron de Lindelof (June, 1860).

*Ministry.*—Household, Foreign Affairs, and Interior, Baron Dalwigh von Lichtenfels; Justice, Dr. Frederic Baron de Lindelof; Finances, Baron Schenck de Schweinsberg; War, Lieut.-Col. Dornseiff.

Area, 3,206 square miles.

Population, 845,571.

**HIGGINS (1810-68).**—Matthew James Higgins, born in Ireland in 1810, and educated at Eton and New College, Oxford, held a commission in the army for some years. He became a contributor to the quarterly reviews, and other periodicals, and for some time contributed to the *Times* newspaper, under the pseudonyms, "Jacob Omnium," "J. O.," and "Pater-familias." His connection with that journal ceased in 1863, and he afterwards joined the staff of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. He took a very prominent part in the agitation respecting the charge against Colonel Crawley. He died after a short illness at his seat in Berkshire, August, 1868. The *Weekly Register* announced that Mr. Higgins, who married a Roman Catholic lady, was received into the Roman Catholic Church a few days previous to his death.

**HILDEBRANDT (1818-68).**—Edward Hildebrandt, painter, born in Dantzic in 1818, studied under Krause, the marine painter, at Berlin, and made his first tour through parts of Europe in 1840. After this he travelled frequently, and made a journey round the world in 1862-4. His landscapes are much admired, and many have been engraved. He died at Berlin, Sunday, October 25, 1868.

**HILLSBOROUGH, EARL OF.**—See **DOWNSHIRE, MARQUIS OF.**

**HIOGO (Japan).**—This port was opened to foreign commerce January 1, 1863.—See **OSACA.**

**HIPPOPHAGY.**—See **HORSE FLESH DINNER.**

**HOLBEIN SOCIETY,** has been formed during the year, Sir W. Stirling Maxwell, Bart., being its first president. The originators describe its objects in these terms:—"Many printed books of an early date engaged the genius and skill of artists and engravers, and, like the Emblem Books, are of great rarity, and very curious in their devices and designs, and in the text which explains them. Some of these owe their chief beauty to Hans Holbein, as 'The Dance of Death,' and 'Figures for the Old Testament.' It is well known that Holbein, from his early youth, in 1511, when he was only thirteen years of age, was famed for the excellence of his engravings on wood; and though as a painter, especially during his residence in England, which began in 1526, he gained a far higher renown, increasing till his death, in 1554, his name may very appropriately be assumed by a society that aims at reproducing in exact form and style some of his most beautiful works, with other volumes that come within the sphere of its enterprise. The re-awakening interest in illustrated works of former times felt by the literary and antiquarian public justifies, it is thought, the formation of the society above-named. It is proposed, at a reasonable cost, to issue a series of photo-lithographic reprints of such works, accompanied by the notes and remarks which will suffice to place the reader in closer correspondence with the works themselves. Other art-treasures of early illustrated literature besides emblem-books will be comprised in the series, and by this means some of the curiosities of bookcraft will be rendered accessible. Of the greater number of the works contemplated the original text is Latin, but versions into the chief languages of Europe exist of almost equal antiquity with the text itself. Wherever practicable, one or more of these

versions, from some approved edition, will be subjoined to the Latin text, and thus the series will be suitable to the widening numbers to whom Latin is truly a dead tongue. To render the issue uniform, the size of the small quarto of the Spencer Society's publications will be adopted; and the letter-press will be according to the beautiful patterns in that society's volumes just issued, and which will bear comparison with the choicest specimens of typography in the world." The reprints are to be entrusted to Mr. Alfred Brothers, and the literary editorship to the Rev. H. Green, M.A.

**HOLBORN THEATRE** (London).—The pieces performed at the commencement of the year were the farce, "The Two Polts," and the pantomime, "Valentine and Orson." Mr. Boucicault's drama of "The Flying Scud" was revived, with Mr. Atkins in the character of the Old Jockey, instead of Mr. Belmore, January 13, and the season terminated in February. The house was re-opened April 13, under the management of Miss Fanny Josepha, on which occasion Mr. H. T. Craven appeared in his own drama of the "Postboy." The winter season commenced September 5, when "Blow for Blow," a drama in a prologue and three acts, by Mr. H. J. Byron, was produced. The Christmas entertainment consisted of "St. Mary's Eve," and the burlesque of "Turko the Terrible," written by Mr. W. Brough.

**HOLBORN VALLEY IMPROVEMENTS** (London).—These extensive works, commenced in 1866, are approaching completion. The foundation stone of the viaduct was laid June 3, 1867.

**HOMBURG** (Germany).—The Bishop of London (Dr. Tait) consecrated a new English Church at Homburg, Wednesday, September 2, 1868. It is constructed to hold 600 persons. The Burgomaster and Town Council of Homburg, and several German pastors attended. The Duke of Cambridge was amongst the English present on the occasion.

**HOME OFFICE.**—*See* BEACH, SIR M. E. H.; BRUCE, RIGHT HON. H. A.; FERGUSON, SIR J., BART.; and HARDY, RIGHT HON. G.

**HOMŒOPATHY.**—It was announced in the autumn that the Emperor of Russia had, in consequence of the numerous victims to homœopathic treatment, issued a ukase prohibiting the practice of homœopathy in any part of the Russian empire, under a penalty of a fine of 500 roubles, and two years' transportation to Siberia.

**HONDURAS** (Central America).—*President.*—General J. M. Medina.

*Vice-President.*—General Cordon.

*Ministry.*—Foreign Affairs and Interior, A. Ferrari; Finances, P. Alvaredo; War and Marine, J. Inestroza.

*Area.*—42,000 square miles.

*Population*, about 400,000.

*Capital.*—Comayagua.

Honduras was discovered by Columbus in 1502, and conquered by one of Cortes' associates in 1523. It joined the Republic of Central American States in 1821, and became an independent State in 1839. The present constitution was voted in November, 1865.—*See* BRITISH HONDURAS.

**HONITON** (English Constituency) returned two members to the House of Commons, without interruption, from 1640 to 1868, when it was disfranchised in order to carry out the arrangements under the Scotch Reform Bill. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 290. F. D. Goldsmid

(L.), 171; A. D. R. W. B. Cochrane (C.), 140; E. M. Richards (C.), 88. Mr. F. D. Goldsmid died in March, 1866, and a new election took place, when J. Goldsmid (L.) was returned unopposed.

**HONGKONG (Asia).**—An island on the south-east coast of China, is a colony of Great Britain, principally occupied by merchants trading with China.

**Governor.**—Sir B. Graves MacDonnell, Knt., C.B. (October 14, 1865).

**Executive Council.**—The Governor; the Colonial Secretary, Q. G. Austin; the Officer commanding the Troops, Major-General Brunner; Attorney-General, J. Panncofote; Auditor-General, W. H. Rennie.

**Legislative Council.**—The Governor; J. Small, Chief Justice; the Colonial Secretary; J. Panncofote, Attorney-General; F. H. A. Forth, Treasurer; W. H. Rennie, Auditor-General; H. J. Ball, Judge of Summary Jurisdiction Court; P. Byrie; E. Parry, W. Keswick.

**Clerk.**—L. d'Almada e Castro.

**Bishop.**—Rev. C. Alford, D.D.

Hongkong is one of the numerous islands named by the Portuguese the *Ladrones*, from the predatory habits of their old inhabitants. It is about 11 miles in length, from 2 to 5 in breadth, containing altogether 29 square miles, and its broken and abrupt peaks rise to a considerable height. It is separated from the main land of China by a narrow strait, about half-a-mile in width. The opposite peninsula now forms part of Hongkong, having been ceded to Great Britain by a treaty with China, made by Lord Elgin in 1861.

Hongkong was ceded to Great Britain in January, 1841, and this was confirmed by the treaty of Nankin, August, 1842.

**Population in 1865—**

European and American .....	2,084
Chinese.....	123,470
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>125,504</b>

There is a large police force in the colony, numbering 649 men, divided into 129 Europeans, 383 Indians, 137 Chinese, and 100 Sikhs.

The annual regatta and yacht races took place Tuesday and Wednesday, November 10 and 11, 1868.

**HOPKINS (1792—1868).**—John Henry Hopkins, D.D., born in Dublin, January 30, 1792, went to the United States at an early age, having tried commercial pursuits, studied law, and was called to the Pittsburgh Bar in 1817, left this profession for the ministry in 1823, and was ordained in 1824, becoming rector of Trinity Church, Pittsburgh, and as a candidate in the Diocesan Convention of 1827, for the assistant bishopric of Pennsylvania, gave a casting vote in favour of Dr. Onderdonk, the votes being equal. He was assistant minister at Trinity church, Boston, in 1831, and was elected first bishop of Vermont in 1832. While at Boston in 1831, he was Professor of Divinity in the Theological College of Massachusetts, and held the rectorship of St. Paul's, Burlington, from 1832 till 1856. On entering upon his bishopric, he founded an extensive school for boys, which involved him in great expense, and he afterwards founded the "Vermont Episcopal Institute." He visited England in 1867, was present at the Pan-Anglican Synod at Lambeth Palace, received the degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford, and died soon after his return to the United States, at Rock Point, Vermont, January 9, 1868. Bishop

Hopkins, who is the author, amongst other works, of "A Refutation of Milner's End of Controversy, in a Series of Letters," published in 1854; of "Law of Ritualism Examined," in 1866; and of "Church History in Verse," published in 1867; married, in 1822, a daughter of Caspar Otto Müller, a German merchant.

**HORNBY** (Head Master of Eton).—The Rev. John James Hornby, born at Winwick in 1826, was educated at Eton and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he took a first-class in classics. He became Fellow of Brasenose in 1849; Tutor and Principal of Bishop Cosen's Hall, Durham University, in 1854; Classical Lecturer at Brasenose in 1864; and Senior Proctor in 1866. He was appointed Second Master of Winchester School in 1866, and Head Master of Eton, December 31, 1867.

**HORSE FLESH DINNER.**—A "Banquet Hippophagique," of which about 165 persons partook, was given at the Langham Hotel, Thursday, February 6, 1868. The "menu," prefaced by the philosophical remark, "Les préjugés sont des maladies de l'esprit humain," was as follows:—

Potages.—Le consommé de cheval à l'A B C. A la purée de destriers. Amontillado. Poissons.—Le saumon de la sauce Arabe. Les filets de soles à l'huile hippophagique. Vin du Rhin.

Hors-d'œuvres.—Les terrines de foie maigre chevalines. Les saucissons de cheval aux pistaches Syriennes. Xeres.

Relèves.—Le filet de Pégase rôti aux pommes de terre à la crème. Le dinde aux oignons. L'Aloyau de cheval farci à la Centaur aux choux de Bruxelles. La calotte de cheval braisée aux chevaux-de-frise. Champagne sec.

Entrées.—Les petits pâtés à la molle Bucéphale. Kromesky à la Gladiateur. Les poulets garnis à l'hippogriffe. Les langues de cheval à la Troyenne. Chateau Peryne.

#### SECOND SERVICE.

Rôts.—Les canards sauvages. Les pluviers. Volnay. Les mayonnaises de homard à l'huile Rosinante. Les petits pois à la Française. Les choux-fleurs au parmesan.

Entremets.—La gelée de pieds de cheval au marasquin. Les zéphirs sautés à l'huile chevaleresque. Le gâteau vétérinaire à la Ducroix. Les feuillantine aux pommes des Hesperides. St. Peray.

Glaces.—De crème aux truffes. Sorbets contre-préjugés. Liqueurs.

Dessert.—Vins fins de Bordeaux. Madère. Café.

Buffet. Collared horse-head. Baron of horse. Boiled withers.

A trumpet sounded, a beef-eater entered, clad in scarlet and gold, and playing the "Roast Beef of Old England." Four cooks followed in the costume of the kitchen, bearing on their shoulders a smoking baron of horse. The flavour was said to resemble that of the roebuck. Three horses, of the respective ages of 4, 20, and 22 years, contributed to this dinner, and their photographs were handed round. The Chairman, Mr. Forsyth, Q.C., reminded the guests that better treatment was secured for the horse in his old days, if his carcase was preserved for human food, and not merely for dogs. It appears that in England 75,000 horses, free from disease, and fit for food, are annually slaughtered. A congratulatory letter, dated January 30, 1868, from the "Société Protective des Animaux," founded in Paris in 1845, was read.

**HORSE SHOW** (London), commenced Saturday, May 30, 1868, with a private view. No less than 600 entries were made.—The first horse-show in Ireland was open in Dublin, Tuesday, July 28, 1868. There were 372 entries.

**HORSHAM** (English Constituency) returned two members to the House of Commons from 1295 till the Reform Act of 1832, which deprived it of one member. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 372. R. H. Hurst (L.), 164; W. R. S. V. Fitzgerald (C.), 159.—General election, November 18, 1868; registered electors, 866. Major Aldridge



(C.), 380; R. H. Hurst (L.), 380. This was a double return, and neither candidate can take his seat.

**HOSTE (1818-68).**—Rear-Admiral Sir William Legge George Hoste, Bart., born March 19, 1818, entered the Royal Navy in 1838, became lieutenant in 1838, commander in 1843, captain in 1848, and rear-admiral in 1866. He succeeded, December 6, 1828, his father as second baronet (created September 21, 1814), and was appointed to the command of the *Albert and Victoria* yacht in July, 1843. Sir W. Hoste was Gentleman Usher to Queen Adelaide from 1845 to 1849, and Groom in Waiting to the Queen from 1866 till 1868, when he resigned. He died at Bury St. Edmunds, Thursday, September 10, 1868, and is succeeded in the baronetcy by his son William Henry Charles, born November 19, 1860.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS.**—*See COMMONS, HOUSE OF; SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, &c.*

**HOUSE OF LORDS.**—*See LORDS, HOUSE OF; &c.*

**HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.**—*See FREScoes, &c.*

**HOWARD (1795-1868).**—The Hon. and Very Rev. Henry Edward John Howard, D.D., youngest brother of the sixth Earl of Carlisle, born December 14, 1795, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford, was appointed Succentor of York in 1822, dean of Lichfield in 1833, and rector of Donnington, Shropshire, in 1834. He was the author of "Genesis from the LXX. Version translated," published in 1855; of "Exodus and Leviticus LXX. Version translated," in 1856; and of "Numbers and Deuteronomy, LXX. Version translated," in 1857; and some other translations. He died at Donnington, Thursday, October 8, 1868.

**HOWARD DE WALDEN (1799-1868) (BARON).**—The Right Hon. Sir Charles Augustus Ellis, G.O.B., born June 5, 1799, served in the army, and afterwards entered the diplomatic service. He succeeded his great grandfather July 8, 1803, as Baron Howard de Walden, in the county of Essex, in the peerage of England, and his father July 1, 1845, as second Baron (created July 15, 1826) Seaford, of Seaford, Sussex, in the peerage of the United Kingdom. Lord Howard de Walden was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Stockholm, October 2, 1832; to the Court of Lisbon, November 22, 1833; and to the King of the Belgians, December 10, 1846. He was made a G.O.B. in 1838. His lordship, who married Lucy, fourth daughter of the fourth Duke of Portland, November 8, 1828, died of apoplexy in Belgium, Saturday, August 29, 1868, and is succeeded in his titles by the Hon. Frederick George Ellis, born August 9, 1830.

**HUDDERSFIELD (English Constituency)** has returned one member to the House of Commons since 1832. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 1,958. T. P. Crosland (C.), 1,019; M. A. Leatham (L.), 787. Mr. T. P. Crosland (C.), died Sunday, March 8, 1868, and a new election took place Thursday, March 19, 1868, with the following result:—E. A. Leatham (L.), 1,112; W. C. Sleight (C.), 785. General election, November 16, 1868; registered electors, 10,366. E. A. Leatham (L.), returned unopposed.

**HUDDERSFIELD (Yorkshire).**—The application for a charter of incorporation was successful in February, 1868, and the first election of councillors took place September 4.

**HULL** (English Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1819. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 6,055. J. Clay (L.), 2,583; O. M. Norwood (L.), 2,547; J. Somes (C.), 1,910; J. Hoare (C.), 1,374.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 16,120. O. M. Norwood (L.), 7,282; J. Clay (L.), 6,874; Ald. Atkinson (C.), 6,883; R. D. Baxter (C.), 5,444.

**HULL** (Yorkshire).—A meeting was held in the Town Hall at Hull, also called Kingston-on-Hull, Tuesday, February 4, 1868, to take measures to raise funds for the restoration of the parish church of Holy Trinity.—Eight men and boys were killed by the falling of the "Old Sugar House" warehouse, in Lime Street, Friday, September 25, 1868.—The marble memorial statue of Prince Albert, erected in the People's Park, was unveiled by the mayor (Mr. G. C. Roberts), Wednesday, October 14, 1868.

**HUNGARY** (Europe), after undergoing many vicissitudes, was definitely annexed to the dominions of the House of Austria in 1570. The country had been at times independent, at others under the sway of Germany; while the ravages of Tartars, Turks, and other foes had been successively experienced. In 1607 the Protestant Union was formed in Hungary, and, in 1620, the Hungarian Protestants revolted, and were defeated at the battle of Prague. In 1669 the Hungarians sought Turkish assistance against the Emperor, but were reduced to subjection in 1670. John Sobieski defeated the Turks in 1683, who were allies of the Hungarians, before Vienna; and, in 1687, the revolt being quelled, the crown was declared hereditary in the male line of the House of Austria. After various revolutions and battles, the Hungarian Chambers asserted the national independence, and proclaimed Kossuth Governor, April 14, 1849; but, with the aid of Russia, the rebellion was suppressed. In 1861 the difficulties between Hungary and the Austrian empire were renewed. Soon after the disastrous campaign between Prussia and Austria in 1866, an understanding was arrived at with Hungary, by which a separate administration was established for that portion of the Austrian empire. (*See AUSTRIA*, for government, statistics, &c.) In pursuance of this settlement the Emperor of Austria was crowned King of Hungary and took the oath of the Hungarian constitution June 8, 1867. The Lower House of the Diet at Pesth passed a navigation treaty with Great Britain June 24, 1868. The Diet was dissolved December 10. The Jewish Congress, in the County Hall, Pesth, was opened, December 14, by Baron Edötvös, Minister of Public Worship. The subjects for consideration were fixed:—1, The external organization of the communities; 2, organisation of the Israelite schools, and their administration; 3, administration of the Hungarian Israelite fund; 4, organisation of future congresses, fixing their sphere of operation, their rules, and the mode of election to them.

**HUNT**.—The Right Hon. George Ward Hunt, born in 1827, educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he took a second class in classics in 1848, was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1851, and went the Oxford Circuit. He was an unsuccessful candidate for Northampton, in the Conservative interest, at the general elections in July, 1852, and in March, 1857, and was first returned one of the members for Northamptonshire North, in December, 1857, having been re-elected at the general elections in April, 1859, July, 1865, and November, 1868. He took a prominent part in the introduction of the measure relating to the cattle-plague; was appointed Financial Secretary to the Treasury in July, 1866, Chancellor of the Exchequer in Mr. Disraeli's Administration, and sworn a Privy Councillor in March, 1868, but retired with the Disraeli Administration in December, 1868.

**HUNTINGDON** (English Constituency), returned two members to the House of Commons from 1295 till 1868. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 373. Lieut.-General Right Hon. J. Peel (C.); T. Baring (C.); returned unopposed.—The Reform Act of 1867 deprived it of one of its members. General election November 16, 1868; registered electors, 901. T. Baring (C.); returned unopposed.

**HUNTINGDONSHIRE** (English Constituency), has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1295. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 2,933. E. Fellowes (C.); Lord R. Montagu (C.); returned unopposed.—General election, November 20, 1868; registered electors, 3,637. Lord R. Montagu (C.); E. Fellowes (C.); returned unopposed.

**HUSKISSON** (1800-68).—Sir John Ralph Milbanke Huskisson, Bart., born in 1800, entered the diplomatic service in 1823; was appointed Secretary of Legation at Frankfort in 1826; and after holding various diplomatic posts, became Minister at the Court of the King of Bavaria, November 14, 1843. He succeeded his father July 27, 1850, as eighth baronet (created 1661); was appointed Minister at the Hague October 28, 1862; and retired from the diplomatic service in September, 1867. He died at his seat near Chichester, Thursday, December 31, 1868. He assumed the additional name of Huskisson on succeeding to the Huskisson property.

**HUSTINGS** (Court of) sat at the Guildhall, London, for the enrolment of deeds, Tuesday, January 21, 1868. The Lord Mayor presided, supported by the Sheriffs and Aldermen. There has not been a Court of Hustings in London since 1862, though it was formerly held twice a week.

**HYDE** (Cheshire).—The new church of St. Thomas, at this place, was consecrated by the Bishop of Chester, Wednesday, September 23, 1868. The architects are Messrs. J. M. & H. Taylor, Manchester; and the builders, Messrs. Robinson & Son, Hyde.

**HYDE PARK** (London).—The new drinking-fountain between the Marble Arch and Stanhope Place Gate, erected at the expense of the Maharajah of Vizianagram, K.C.S.I., a member of the Legislative Council of India, was inaugurated by the Duke of Cambridge, as Ranger of Hyde Park, Saturday, February 29, 1868. The fountain, which is 12 feet square at the base, and 46 feet 6 inches high, is built of Bath stone, the bowls being of polished red Aberdeen granite, and the columns of blue Pennant stone. The fountain, which is approached at each side by three steps, has four bowls and water-jets. In the tympanum of the canopy over two of the bowls are the Royal arms, and in the other two the motto of the Maharajah, "Ever loyal," with an Indian crown and the elephant's head, which alternate with the Royal arms. Above are portraits of the Queen and the Maharajah. There is a trough for dogs on the north side. The inscription is as follows: "This fountain, the gift of the Hon. Maharajah Meerza Vijeram Gujaputty Raj Muneol Sooltan Buhadoor of Vizianagram, K.C.S.I., was erected by the Metropolitan Drinking-Fountains Association, 1867." The Duke of Cambridge arrived about noon, when the ceremony was performed, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Harris, at one time Governor of Madras; Sir Stafford Northcote, M.P.; Lord John Manners, M.P.; the Right Hon. W. F. Cowper, M.P.; Mr. Samuel Gurney, M.P., the chairman of the association; Sir C. Trevelyan, and others being present.

**HYTHE** (English Constituency), returned two members to the House of Commons from 1869 till the Reform Act of 1832, which deprived it of one member. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 1,196. Baron M. A. de Rothschild (L.); returned unopposed.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 2,209. Baron M. A. Rothschild (L.), 1,268; A. Nugent (C.), 521.

**IBARRA** (Ecuador).—This town, with a population, in 1858, of 13,000 inhabitants, was entirely destroyed by an earthquake, at midnight, August 16, 1868. Nearly the whole population, which had increased to 16,000, perished in the ruins. Ibarra is seated on a plain, about twenty leagues from Quito.

**ICELAND** (Atlantic Ocean).—This island, belonging to Denmark (*q.v.*) is 280 miles long by 180 broad.—Governor S. H. S. Finsen. Area, 39,207 square miles; population, in 1860, 66,987. Iceland was colonized by a band of Norwegians in 874; and its inhabitants were converted to Christianity towards the end of the 10th century. It was united to Norway in 1261, and ceded to Denmark in 1380. The Lutheran religion, introduced in 1540, and established in 1551, is professed by the greater part of the inhabitants. The island is mountainous and barren. Its highest summits rise to 4,560 feet, and are covered with perpetual snow. Mount Hecla, the noted volcano, is about 4,000 feet in height. One of the most tremendous volcanic eruptions on record took place in 1783.

**IMPEACHMENT OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.**—The long struggle between the President and the Congress of the United States, the one representing the legislative and the other the executive power in the state, was brought to an issue by the resolution passed in the House of Representatives, February 25, 1868, for the impeachment of the President Johnson. Congress, in 1867, passed a Tenure of Office Bill for the express purpose of preventing the President from removing by his sole authority any officer whose nomination had been sanctioned by the senate. In spite of this Act, Mr. Johnson, in 1867, superseded Mr. Stanton as War Secretary, and appointed General Grant. The Congress, at its meeting in December, 1867, reinstated Mr. Stanton, and General Grant withdrew. The President, however, refused to avail himself of Mr. Stanton's assistance, and February 21, 1868, again removed Mr. Stanton and appointed General L. Thomas in his place. The Senate, accordingly, February 25, impeached President Johnson for "having violated the Tenure of Office Act by his removal of Mr. Stanton and his appointment of Adjutant-General Thomas, without the consent of the Senate; and, secondly, of trying to induce General Emory to obey orders not sent through General Grant, the Commander-in-Chief of the army." The articles of impeachment were presented in the United States' Senate March 4, and President Johnson filed his answer March 23. The case commenced March 30, and the President was acquitted on the 11th article, on which the vote was taken first, May 16. This was the virtual failure of the prosecution, and a similar result followed on the second and third articles, May 26, when this extraordinary trial collapsed.

**INCOME.**—See BUDGET, REVENUE, &c.

**INDIA** (Asia).—The area and population of native states in India, not under British rule, is as follows:—

—	Area—Square Miles.	Population.
Bengal .....	117,151	4,152,923
North-West Provinces .....	8,458	2,294,400
Punjab .....	108,443	7,154,538
Central India .....	185,610	14,622,587
Madras .....	116,125	12,880,228
Bombay .....	66,004	6,804,523
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>596,890</b>	<b>47,909,199</b>

—	Area—Square Miles.	Population.
States under French rule .....	188	203,887
"    " Portuguese .....	1,066	313,262
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,254</b>	<b>517,149</b>

**TOTAL AREA AND POPULATION OF INDIA.**

—	Area—Square Miles.	Population.
Under British rule .....	947,292	143,585,789
" Native " .....	596,790	47,909,199
" Portuguese " .....	1,066	313,262
" French " .....	188	203,887
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,545,336</b>	<b>192,012,137</b>

See INDIA, BRITISH, &c.

**INDIA (British).**—The extensive territories in this part of the world, belonging to Great Britain, and known as British India, comprise an area of 947,292 square miles, divided as follows :—

—	Area.	Population.
Coorg, Hyderabad, and Mysore.....	46,454	5,619,955
Bengal .....	199,515	37,505,599
North-West Provinces .....	83,880	30,110,615
Punjab .....	100,441	15,166,157
Madras .....	141,719	24,206,509
Bombay and Scinde .....	148,539	13,039,106
Oude .....	22,456	6,502,884
Central Provinces .....	114,718	9,104,511
British Burmah .....	90,070	2,380,453
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>947,292</b>	<b>143,585,789</b>

The Government is administered by Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Earl of Mayo, who succeeded Sir John Lawrence in December, 1868.

**Supreme Council :** Extraordinary Member, General Sir W. R. Mansfield, G.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief of the Army; first Ordinary Member, G. N. Taylor; second Ordinary Member, Major-General Sir H. M. Durand; third Ordinary Member, J. Strachey; fourth Ordinary Member, R. S. Mairie; fifth Ordinary Member, Sir E. Temple.

Whenever the Supreme Council shall assemble within the territories of either of the other Presidencies, the Governor of that Presidency sits as an extraordinary member.—See BENGAL, BOMBAY, AND MADRAS.

The following is the Official Return of Revenue and Expenditure since 1860 :

Years ended 30th April.	Gross Revenue.	Total Expenditure.		Gross Expenditure.
		In India.	In England.	
1860	£39,705,822	£44,622,269	7,239,451	£51,861,720
1861	42,903,234	40,408,239	7,745,848	48,154,087
1862	43,829,472	37,245,756	7,634,476	44,870,232
1863	45,143,752	36,900,805	7,252,317	44,053,123
1864	44,613,032	38,087,772	6,894,234	44,982,006
1865	45,652,897	39,452,220	6,098,770	45,550,990
1866	48,935,220	41,120,924	6,211,178	47,332,102

The revenue for the year 1866-7 was £42,122,423, and expenditure £44,639,924; and the revenue for the years 1867-8 was estimated at £46,783,000, and the expenditure £48,610,000.

The British army in India, in 1868, was computed as follows :—

Horse Artillery .....	3,129
Cavalry .....	5,410
Foot Artillery .....	9,626
Infantry .....	45,962

Total..... 64,127

Total number of troops employed in each Presidency of British India, in 1859, the year after the mutiny, and in 1866, distinguishing Europeans and natives :—

Year.	Bengal.		Madras.		Bombay.	
	Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.
1859	62,167	82,687	17,091	67,141	27,032	46,415
1866	38,992	48,394	14,184	46,435	13,638	27,266

NOTE.—The column of Europeans includes royal troops and those of the Indian force for each Presidency. The Europeans and natives of Indian regiments have been called, since 1858, Her Majesty's Indian forces.

**INDIA** (Secretary of State for).—See ARGYLL, DUKE OF, AND NORTHCOLE, SIR H. S., M.P.

**INDUSTRIAL** (Certified) **SCHOOLS**.—According to the eleventh report of the Inspector appointed to visit the certified Reformatory and Industrial Schools of Great Britain, dated May, 1868, the number of industrial schools, useful auxiliaries to the Reformatory School system, had increased from 57 to 63. The numbers admitted during 1867 were—boys, 1,429; girls, 509: total, 1,938. The discharges were—boys, 404; girls, 123: total, 527. And

the numbers in the schools, December 31, 1867, were—boys, 2,766 girls, 1,036: total, 3,802. The number of children committed to industrial schools since the passing of the first Industrial Schools Act, 1857, amounted, December 31, 1867, to 4,781 boys, 1,829 girls: total, 6,620; and of these 1,795 boys, and 703 girls—making a total of 2,498—had been discharged. The inspector says in his report, "With reference to the important question of the results of industrial school training on the inmates of the schools, I have asked for a return, similar to that furnished by the managers of reformatories, of the character and circumstances of the children discharged during the years 1864-66, as known up to the 31st December, 1867. The numbers so discharged were—boys, Protestant, 658; Roman Catholic, 124: girls, Protestant, 174; Roman Catholic, 98. Of the Protestant children, 404 boys and 118 girls are doing well, 42 boys and 19 girls are 'doubtful,' 33 boys and 5 girls have been convicted of crime, and 167 boys and 29 girls are unknown. Of the Roman Catholic children, 18 boys and 29 girls are doing well, 10 boys and 8 girls are 'doubtful,' 3 boys have been convicted, 93 boys and 56 girls are unknown. Putting the results in the usual comparative form, on the number discharged in the years 1864, 1865, and 1866, we have—

————	Doing well.	Indifferent.	Convicted.	Unknown.
Boys (Protestant) .. per cent ..	61·4	6·3	5·0	25·5
.. (Roman Catholic) " ..	14·5	8·0	2·4	75·0
Girls (Protestant) .. " ..	67·8	10·9	2·8	16·6
.. (Roman Catholic) " ..	31·1	8·6	—	60·3

"The large proportion of those discharged that are returned *unknown* from the Roman Catholic schools is discouraging, and demands the serious attention of their managers."

**INSURANCE.**—*Risk Allah v. British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company.*—This action, tried July 1 and 2, 1868, in the Court of Queen's Bench, before Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, was brought to recover the sum of £3,000, being the value of the alleged contents of a bag or packet insured on behalf of the plaintiff at Constantinople, for transit to this country, and which had been lost by his falling into the Bosphorus while he had it in his hands a day or two after the insurance. The pleas denied that the value was shipped as alleged, and also set up that the insurance was obtained by fraud. Mr. Serjeant Parry, Mr. Greene, and Mr. Rigby were for the plaintiff; Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, Mr. Milward, Mr. H. James, and Mr. Russell for the defendants. The jury could not agree, and were discharged without a verdict.

**INTERNATIONAL COINAGE.**—In February, 1868, the undermentioned noblemen and gentlemen were appointed as Royal Commissioners to examine and report upon the proceedings and recommendations of the international conference, held in Paris in 1867, under the auspices of the French Government, relative to the establishment of a universal system of international coinage:—Viscount Halifax (chairman); the Right Hon. Stephen Cave, M.P.; the Right Hon. J. Wilson-Patten, M.P.; the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P.; the Right Hon. M. Longfield; Sir John Lubbock; Baron L. de Rothschild, M.P.; the Governor of the Bank; Mr. T. Baring, M.P.; Mr. Thomson Hankey, M.P.; Mr. Hubbard, M.P.; Mr. J. B. Smith, M.P.; the Astronomer Royal; and the Master of the Mint. Mr. Rivers Wilson, of the Treasury, who was deputed, with the Master of the Mint, to

attend the Paris Conference, is to act as Secretary of the Commission. In their report, issued in October, after examining the proposals made at the conference on the subject in Paris, they recommend that a 25f. gold coin should be adopted in this country instead of the sovereign, and that, with a view to the general interest of the world's commerce, the English sovereign and pound might form a convenient basis for international currency. The question, however, they admit involves one of a much larger character—that of a complete assimilation of the currencies of the principal commercial countries, and this can only be dealt with effectually by an international conference.

**INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION (Paris).**—The prizes to the successful competitors, in the department of Agriculture, at the Great International Exhibition, were distributed at the Tuileries, Sunday, January 5, 1868, the members of the diplomatic body, the Ministers, &c., being present. M. de Forcade La Roquette, Minister of Agriculture, read the report, and the Emperor said, "The success which has attended the Exhibition makes it a very difficult task to reward the merits of all when there are so many deserving. It was necessary to discriminate between the best, always a delicate task, and always leaving many regrets. The encouragement given to every branch of industry will bear its fruits. Agriculture and industry continue to advance. The men who labour to cultivate the land may always count upon my solicitude, and France, enriched by her exertions, will always stand in the first rank in the path of the progress of civilization." M. Rouher stated that three chief prizes were awarded to the Emperors of Austria and of Russia, for their great improvements in horse breeding, and to the Emperor of the French for his improvements in agriculture. Several decorations were distributed.

**INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACE.**—The owner of the United States yacht *Sappho*, which arrived off the Isle of Wight in August, soon after sent a challenge to sail round the island, which was accepted by several owners of English yachts. The race took place Tuesday, August 25, 1868. The yachts started from Cowes at 10 a.m., passed through the Needles, and returned to Cowes in the following order:—

Cambria (schooner) .....	6.17
Aline " .....	6.19
Cimara (cutter) .....	6.22
Condor " .....	6.25
Sappho (U.S. schooner) .....	7.55

The *Sappho*, which was of much larger tonnage than the English yachts, carried away her jib-boom; but she was out of the race before the accident occurred.

**INUNDATIONS.**—*See FLOODS, &c.*

**INVERNESS, &c.** (Scotch Constituency), has, with Forbes, Fortrose, and Nairn, returned one member to the House of Commons since the Union in 1707. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 915. A. Matheson (L.), returned unopposed. General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 1,082. E. W. Mackintosh (L.), returned unopposed.

**INVERNESS-SHIRE** (Scotch Constituency) has returned one member to the House of Commons since the Union in 1707. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 867. H. J. Baillie (C.), 336; Sir G. Grant (L.), 297.—General election, November 19, 1868; registered electors, 1,613. D. Cameron (C.), returned unopposed.

**IONIAN ISLANDS** (Greece).—These islands, belonging to Greece, and



consisting of Cephalonia, Cerigo, Corfu, Ithaca, Paxo, Santa Maura, and Zante, with their dependencies, were formed into a republic, March 21, 1800, with its independence guaranteed by Russia and the Porte, but bound to pay a moderate tribute to the latter. They were captured by the French in 1807, surrendered to an English force, October 8, 1809, and formed into an independent republic, called the Septinsular Republic, under the protection of England. A protocol, ceding them to Greece, was signed May 25, 1864, and carried into effect June 1, 1864; the Governor, with the last detachment of British troops, retiring June 2. The total area is 1,040 square miles, with a population of 251,712.

**IPSWICH** (English Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1295. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 2,040. H. E. Adair (L.), 992; J. C. Cobbold (C.), 910; H. W. West (L.), 904; W. Tidmas (C.), 774.—General election, November 19, 1868; registered electors, 5,084. H. E. Adair (L.), 2,321; H. W. West (L.), 2,196; J. C. Cobbold (C.), 2,044.

**IPSWICH** (Suffolk).—A new Town Hall, built at a cost of £16,000, in the place of the old hall, erected in 1818, was formally opened, Wednesday, January 29, 1868. It is in the Venetian school of architecture, the builder being Mr. E. Gibbons, of Ipswich, and the architects Messrs. Bellamy and Hardy, of Lincoln. The festivities connected with the opening were continued some days. Mr. J. P. Cobbold, the mayor, entertained 600 ladies and gentlemen at a *conversazione* in the concert chamber and library, Monday, January 27; a ball in aid of a charity was given in the same rooms, Tuesday, January 28; the Town Council took formal possession and held their quarterly meeting, Wednesday, January 29; the Mayor gave a banquet to 150 guests in the council chamber, Thursday, January 30; and 809 Sunday School children were regaled, Friday, January 31.

**IRELAND.**—The Fenian conspiracy, which completely absorbed public attention at the commencement of the year, was, owing to the vigilance of the authorities, completely suppressed. The great event of 1868 was the enthusiastic reception accorded to the Prince and Princess of Wales, on their visit to the Marquis (now Duke) of Abercorn, the Viceroy and Lord-Lieutenant, April 14-25.—*See* GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND; IRELAND (Church in), &c.

**IRELAND.**—*See* GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

**IRELAND** (Chief Secretary for).—*See* FORTESCUE, RIGHT HON. C. S. P.; MAYO, EARL OF; and PATTEN, RIGHT HON. J. W.

**IRELAND** (Church in).—The Churches of England and Ireland were united by the Act of Union, 29 & 30 Geo. III. c. 67 (July 2, 1800), which provided—

That it be the Fifth Article of Union, That the Churches of England and Ireland, as now by Law established, be united into one Protestant Episcopal Church, to be called, "The United Church of England and Ireland;" and that the doctrine, worship, discipline, and government of the said United Church shall be and shall remain in full force for ever, as the same are now by law established for the Church of England; and that the continuance and preservation of the said United Church, as the Established Church of England and Ireland, shall be deemed and taken to be an essential and fundamental part of the Union; and that in like manner the doctrine, worship, discipline, and government of the Church of Scotland, shall remain and be preserved as the same are now established by law, and by the Acts for the Union of the two kingdoms of England and Scotland.

For some years after the union, the battle fought in the united Parliament turned on the question of the admission of Roman Catholics to a seat in the Legislature. After several years of conflict and discussion, this was conceded,

and Roman Catholic emancipation secured by 10 Geo. IV., c. 7 (April 13, 1829). By the second section of that Act, Roman Catholics were allowed to sit and vote in either House of Parliament on taking the following oath:—

I, A. B., do sincerely promise and swear, that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King George the Fourth, and will defend him to the best of my power against all conspiracies and attempts whatever, which shall be made against his person, crown, or dignity; and I will do my utmost endeavour to disclose and make known to His Majesty, his heirs and successors, all treasons and traitorous conspiracies which may be formed against him or them: and I do faithfully promise to maintain, support, and defend, to the utmost of my power, the succession of the crown, which succession, by an Act, intitled "An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown, and better securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject," is and stands limited to the Princess Sophia, Electress of Hanover, and the heirs of her body, being Protestants; hereby utterly renouncing and abjuring any obedience or allegiance unto any other person claiming or pretending a right to the crown of this realm: and I do further declare, that it is not an article of my faith, and that I do renounce, reject, and abjure the opinion, that princes excommunicated or deprived by the Pope, or any other authority of the see of Rome, may be deposed or murdered by their subjects, or by any person whatsoever: and I do declare, that I do not believe that the Pope of Rome, or any other foreign prince, prelate, person, state, or potentate, hath or ought to have any temporal or civil jurisdiction, power, superiority, or pre-eminence, directly or indirectly, within this realm. I do swear, that I will defend to the utmost of my power the settlement of property within this realm, as established by the laws: and I do hereby disclaim, disavow, and solemnly abjure any intention to subvert the present Church Establishment as settled by law within this realm: and I do solemnly swear, that I never will exercise any privilege to which I am or may become entitled, to disturb or weaken the Protestant religion or Protestant government in the United Kingdom: and I do solemnly, in the presence of God, profess, testify, and declare, that I do make this declaration, and every part thereof, in the plain and ordinary sense of the words of this oath, without any evasion, equivocation, or mental reservation whatsoever.

"So help me God."

After the passing of the Reform Bill, some changes were made in the established Church in Ireland by the Church Temporalities Ireland Acts, 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 37 (August 14, 1833), and 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 90 (August 15, 1834), by which two archbishoprics—Cashel and Tuam—were reduced to bishoprics, and several sees merged into others, leaving the Church under the direction of two archbishops and ten bishops. In the session in which the last of these Acts was passed, Mr. Ward, one of the members for St. Alban's, moved in the House of Commons, May 27, 1834, a resolution:—"That the Protestant Episcopal establishment in Ireland exceeds the spiritual wants of the Protestant population; and that it being the right of the State to regulate the distribution of Church property in such manner as Parliament may determine, it is the opinion of this House that the temporal possessions of the Church of Ireland, as now established by law, ought to be reduced." A difference having arisen in the Cabinet respecting the mode in which this motion ought to be met, after Mr. Ward had moved the resolution, and Mr. G. Grote had seconded it, Lord Althorp moved the adjournment of the House till June 2. It subsequently transpired that the Duke of Richmond, the Earl of Ripon, Sir James Graham, and Mr. Stanley (the present Earl of Derby), had resigned because they objected to the mode in which Ministers proposed to encounter Mr. Ward's motion, the consideration of which was resumed June 2, when Lord Althorp announced the intention of Government to issue a commission of inquiry. This did not satisfy Mr. Ward, who persisted in dividing the House on his resolution, which was rejected by 396 to 120. The subject was discussed with much warmth in the House of Lords, June 6. The Melbourne Ministry was dissolved November 14, 1834; and the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel having acceded to power, the Church in Ireland was selected as the point of attack. Lord John Russell moved in the House of Commons, Monday, March 30, 1835: "That the House do resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider the temporalities of the Church of Ireland." The motion was strongly opposed by Ministers, the debate

extended over four nights, and terminated Thursday, April 2,\* when the motion was carried by 352 to 289. The House accordingly resolved itself into a committee, Friday, April 3; and Lord John Russell submitted a resolution, embodying the well-known appropriation principle, to the effect that any surplus of its revenues not required for the spiritual care of its members be applied to the general education of the people without religious distinction. This resolution was carried Monday, April 6, by 262 to 237. The report of the committee was brought up Tuesday, April 7, when Lord John Russell moved: "That it is the opinion of this House that no measure upon the subject of tithes in Ireland can lead to a satisfactory and final adjustment which does not embody the principle contained in the foregoing resolution." This strong confirmation of the appropriation principle was carried by 285 to 258. The Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel announced the resignation of their Ministry in consequence of these votes, Wednesday, April 8. The Bills brought forward by the Ministry, embodying the appropriation principle, were amended by the peers, who invariably rejected the clause; and in 1838 Lord Russell and his colleagues abandoned the appropriation clause, and carried the Irish Tithe Composition Act (1 & 2 Vict., c. 109, August 15, 1838). Since that time, occasional attacks—such as Mr. Dillwyn's motion in 1865—have been defeated. The resolution moved in the House of Commons by Sir John Gray, May 7, 1867, pledging the House to take into consideration the temporalities and privileges of the Established Church in Ireland, with a view to remove anomalies, was rejected by 195 to 183. Earl Russell's motion in the House of Lords, June 24, 1867, for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the revenues of the Established Church in Ireland, with a view to their more equitable application, was rejected by 90 to 88; and a motion was then carried for the appointment of a commission, of which the report was presented September, 1868. (*See APPENDIX.*) Soon after the debate on Mr. Maguire's motion for a committee on the state of Ireland, withdrawn March 16, 1868, rumours were circulated that Mr. Gladstone had changed his mind on this question, and intended to lead the assault upon the Church in Ireland. All doubt on the point was removed by a notice given by him, March 20, of his intention to submit a motion on this subject. That motion he explained, March 23, would take the form of three resolutions, to the effect, 1. That the Church should cease to exist as an establishment, due regard being paid to personal rights; 2. That it is expedient to prevent the creation of new personal interests pending the decision of Parliament; 3. That her Majesty be prayed to place at the disposal of Parliament her interest in the temporalities. The progress of these resolutions through the lower branch of the Legislature, the introduction and adoption of a Suspensory Bill, rejected by an overwhelming majority by the Peers, may be traced in our summary of the proceedings in both Houses of Parliament. The appeal to the constituencies resulted in a majority for Mr. Gladstone, who was intrusted with the task of forming an administration in December, 1868, his avowed purpose being to proceed to the disestablishment and disendowment of the Established Church in Ireland. (*See SUSPENSORY BILL, &c.*)

**IRELAND** (Lord-Lieutenant of).—*See* **ABERCORN, DUKE OF**; and **SPENCER, EARL OF**.

**"IRISHMAN,"** The.—*See* **CRIMINAL INFORMATION**.

**IRONCLADS**.—The following paper, ordered to be printed by the House

\* The division in this, as in many other instances, actually took place the following morning, Friday.

of Commons, July 27, 1868, contains a return of all iron-plated ships and batteries built, building, or intended to be built in this country :—

### IRON-PLATED SHIPS.

Names.	Guns.	Ton-nage.	Horse Power.	Date of Launching.	Estimated Date of Completion.
<b>AFLOAT :—</b>					
Black Prince .. ..	28	6,100	1,250	1861. Feb. 27	Commissioned
Warrior .. ..	33	6,100	1,250	1860. Dec. 20	"
Defence .. ..	16	3,730	600	1861. April 24	"
Resistance .. ..	16	3,710	600	1861. April 11	"
Achilles .. ..	26	6,121	1,250	1863. Dec. 23	"
Hector .. ..	18	4,080	800	1862. Sept. 26	"
Valliant .. ..	18	4,063	800	1863. Oct. 14	"
Minotaur .. ..	26	6,621	1,350	1863. Dec. 13	"
Agincourt .. ..	28	6,621	1,350	1865. March 27	Ready, except small fittings.
Nothumberland .. ..	28	6,621	1,350	1866. April 17	Commissioned
Royal Oak .. ..	24	4,056	800	1862. Sept. 10	"
Prince Consort .. ..	24	4,045	1,000	1862. June 26	"
Caledonia .. ..	24	4,125	1,000	1862. Oct. 24	"
Ocean .. ..	24	4,047	1,000	1863. March 19	"
Royal Alfred .. ..	18	4,068	800	1864. Oct. 15	"
Zealous .. ..	20	3,716	800	1864. March 7	"
Repulse .. ..	12	3,740	800	1866. April 25	1869. July 31
Bellerophon .. ..	15	4,270	1,000	1866. April 26	Commissioned
Hercules .. ..	14	5,234	1,200	1866. Feb. 10	1868. Sept. 20
Lord Clyde .. ..	24	4,067	1,000	1864. Oct. 13	Commissioned
Lord Warden .. ..	18	4,080	1,000	1865. May 27	"
Penelope .. ..	11	3,096	600	1867. June 18	"
Pallas .. ..	8	2,372	600	1866. March 14	"
Favorite .. ..	10	2,094	400	1864. July 5	"
Research .. ..	4	1,383	200	1863. Aug. 15	"
Enterprise .. ..	4	993	160	1864. Feb. 9	"
Waterwitch .. ..	2	778	160	1866. June 28	"
Vixen .. ..	2	754	160	1865. Nov. 18	"
Viper .. ..	2	737	160	1865. Dec. 21	"
Monarch .. ..	7	5,102	1,100	1868. May 28	1869. Jan.
Royal Sovereign .. ..	6	3,765	900	1864. March 8	Commissioned
Prince Albert .. ..	4	2,520	500	1864. May 23	"
Scorpion .. ..	4	1,833	350	1863. July 4	"
Wivern .. ..	4	1,800	350	1863. Aug. 20	"
<b>BUILDING :—</b>					
Sultan .. ..	13	5,216	1,200	1870. Feb.	1870. Aug.
Captain .. ..	6	4,273	900	1869. Jan.	1869. March
Glatton .. ..	2	2,760	500	1869. Oct.	1870. March
Swiftsure .. ..	14	3,693	800	1870. Aug. 20	1870. Dec.
Triumph .. ..	14	3,693	800	1870. Nov. 20	1871. March
Iron Duke .. ..	14	3,774	800	1870. April	1870. Oct.
Audacious .. ..	14	3,774	800	1866. Dec.	1869. July
Invincible .. ..	14	3,774	800	1869. March	1869. Oct.
Vanguard .. ..	14	3,774	800	Building in Dock	1869. Oct.
Hotspur .. ..	2	2,637	600	Uncertain	Uncertain
<b>FLOATING BATTERIES :—</b>					
Erebus .. ..	16	1,054	200	1855. April 10	Commissioned
Terror .. ..	16	1,071	200	1855. April 26	
Thunderbolt .. ..	16	1,073	200	1855. April 22	
Thunder .. ..	14	1,460	150	1855. April 17	

**ISABELLA II.** (Ex-Queen of Spain).—Marie-Isabella Louisa, the last of the Bourbon sovereigns exercising sway in Europe, was born in Madrid, October 30, 1830. Previous to his death, Ferdinand VII., her father, revoked the Salic law, which barred the succession to a female; and at his death, September 29, 1833, his daughter was proclaimed Queen, her mother, Maria-Christina, being regent. Don Carlos, brother to Ferdinand VII., claimed the crown and a civil war, which lasted till 1840, ensued, when the Cortes confirmed her claims, and she reigned as Isabella II., and was declared to have attained her majority, October 15, 1843. The influence of the queen-mother proved prejudicial to her, and in 1840 Maria-Christina retired to France, returning to Spain, March 23, 1844. The young Queen was married, October 10, 1846, to her cousin, Don Francisco de Paula, and at the same time her sister, the Infanta Maria Louisa, was married to the Duke de Montpensier, son of Louis Philippe, King of France. These alliances, termed the Spanish marriages, in direct violation of treaty obligations, led to an angry correspondence between the governments of France and England, and are supposed to have had the effect of hastening the overthrow of the Orleans government in France. The rule of Isabella II. has not been popular, and after numerous attempted insurrections it was thrown off in September, 1868, and she fled, September 29, being the thirty-fifth anniversary of her accession, and took refuge in France, September 30. The ex-Queen of Spain has five children:—1. Infanta Marie-Isabelle-Françoise-d'Assise-Christine-de-Paule-Dominga, born December 20, 1851. 2. Alfonso, Prince of Asturias, born November 28, 1857. 3. Infanta Marie del Pilar, born June 4, 1861. 4. Infanta Marie della Paz, born June 23, 1862; and 5. Infanta Maria Eulalie, born February 12, 1864.

**ISLAMGIE.**—See MAGDALA.

**ISLAY** (Pern).—This seaport town suffered severely from the earthquake, August 13, 1868; the Mole being almost entirely destroyed, and several small vessels wrecked.

**ISLE OF WIGHT.**—See NEWPORT; and WIGHT, ISLE OF.

**ISMAIL KHAN AGA MAHOMMED** (1786—1868), well known at Paris as a regular attendant at the opera, theatres, the races, Bois de Boulogne, &c., died in that city the last week in August. He is said to have been a relation of a former Shah of Persia, and to have received a pension from the English Government. The members of the Persian Legation attended his funeral in the Mussulman burial-ground, in Père la Chaise, August 31.

**ITALIAN OPERA.**—See COVENT GARDEN THEATRE, DRURY LANE THEATRE, HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, &c.

**ITALY** (Europe. *Sovereign*: Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, born March 14, 1820; succeeded March 23, 1849, as King of Sardinia; took the title of King of Italy, March 17, 1861; married, April 12, 1842, Queen Adelaide (born June 3, 1822, daughter of the Archduke of Austria); left a widower, January 20, 1855.

*Children*: Heir, Prince Humbert, hereditary Prince Royal, Prince of Piedmont, &c., born March 14, 1844, married April 22, 1868; Marguerite, Princess of Sarre, born November 20, 1851, daughter of Prince Ferdinand of Sarre. 2. Princess Clotilde, born March 2, 1843,

married January 30, 1859, to Prince Napoleon of France. 3. Prince Amédée, born May 30, 1845, Lient.-Gen., married May 30, 1867, Princess Marie (born August 9, 1847), daughter of Prince Charles Emmanuel. 8. Princess Marie, born November 16, 1847, married October 6, 1862, to King Luis of Portugal.

**Ministry.**—President of the Council and Foreign Affairs, General Menabrea; Interior and Public Works, Count Cantelli; Justice and Education, Gide Filippo; War, Major-Gen. Bertolè-Vialo; Marine, Admiral Riboty; Commerce and Agriculture, E. Broglio.

**Area:** 112,270 square miles.

**Population:** 25,065,495.

**Finances:** Budget of the kingdom for the year 1868.—Receipts, 790,912,728 liras (francs); expenditure, 915,472,378.

**National Debt** (December 31, 1867): 6,775,408,158 liras.

**Effective of the Army for 1869:** 573,721.

**Navy:** 22 steam frigates and smaller war vessels, carrying altogether 272 cannons; besides 2 sailing ships, carrying 52 guns each, and smaller sailing vessels.

In 1859, after a series of victories under Louis Napoleon and Victor Emmanuel, the new kingdom of Italy was constituted; the National Assemblies of Modena and Tuscany declaring in favour of annexation to Sardinia. Count Cavour undertook the formation of a new ministry, January 16, 1860; and Savoy and Nice were ceded to France, March 24.

**JACKSON** (Bishop of London).—The Right Rev. John Jackson, D.D., born in London in 1811, and educated at the Grammar School, Reading, and Pembroke College, Oxford, took a first-class in classics in 1833, and was made Head Master of the Proprietary School, Islington, in 1836. He was appointed rector of St. James's, Piccadilly, in 1846; one of the chaplains in ordinary to the Queen in 1847; a canon of Bristol in 1852; and preached the Boyle Lectures in 1853, having been one of the select preachers before the University of Oxford in 1845 and 1850. On the death of Dr. Kaye, in 1853, he was appointed by Lord Aberdeen Bishop of Lincoln, and on the translation of Dr. Tait, in 1868, to Canterbury, was translated to the See of London as his successor. Dr. Jackson is the author of "Sermons on Christian Character;" of "Witness of the Spirit;" of "Sinfulness of Little Sins;" of "Repentance—its Necessity, Nature, and Aids;" of "God's Word and Man's Heart;" and other works, most of which have passed through several editions.

**JACOB.**—The Rev. George Andrew Jacob, D.D., born at Exmouth, December 16, 1807, educated at Exeter Grammar School and at Oxford, where he obtained a first-class in 1829, became Head Master of the Grammar School, Bromsgrove, in 1832. He exchanged this for the Head Mastership of the Collegiate School, Sheffield, in 1833, and became Head Master of Christ's Hospital, London, in 1853, from which he retired in 1868, and was succeeded by the Rev. G. O. Bell. Dr. Jacob, who compiled a Greek grammar and a Latin grammar for Bromsgrove School, and a Greek grammar for Christ's Hospital, is the author of "Presence of Christ; Sermons," published in 1858; and some other works.

**JACOB OMNIUM.**—See HIGGINS, M. J.

**JAMAICA (West Indies).**—This island, belonging to England, is 140 miles in length and 50 in breadth, with an area of 6,400 square miles.

*Governor and Captain-General.*—Sir J. P. Grant, K.C.B. (June, 1866).

*Privy Council.*—Major-General the Hon. L. S. O'Connor, C.B., Commanding the Forces; the Hon. H. T. Irving, Colonial Secretary; the Hon. A. Heale, Attorney-General; the Hon. C. E. Rushworth, D.C.L., Financial Secretary; Lieut.-Col. J. R. Mann, R.E., Director of Roads; the Hon. W. G. Freeman, Collector of Customs; J. C. M. Glashan, Clerk.

*Legislative Council.*—The same; with the Hon. L. F. Mackinnon; the Hon. J. H. M'Dowell; the Hon. P. Moncrieff (and three not appointed).

*Vice-Chancellor and Chief Justice.*—Sir B. Edwards.

*Assistant Judges.*—The Hon. J. F. Cargill; the Hon. E. Kemble; the Hon. A. Ker.

*Inspector-General of Constabulary.*—Major J. H. Prenderville.

*Bishop of Jamaica.*—Right Rev. A. G. Spencer, D.D.

*Bishop of Kingston (Resident).*—Right Rev. R. Courtenay, D.D.

*Revenue in 1866:* £327,359.

*Expenditure:* £395,597.

The public debt, September 30, 1866, amounted to £908,838.

#### IMPORTS.

1865.....	£1,050,984
1866.....	1,030,796

#### EXPORTS.

1865.....	£912,004
1866.....	1,151,898

The later returns are incomplete.

#### POPULATION.

White.	Coloured.	Black.	Total.
13,816    ...	81,074    ...	346,874    ...	441,264

Jamaica, situated in the Caribbean Sea, was discovered by Columbus, May 3, 1494, and called by him St. Jago. It is the largest, and used to be the most valuable of the British West Indian islands. It was taken from the Spaniards by Admirals Penn and Venables, May 3, 1655. The slave-trade was abolished in 1807, at which time it contained 323,827 slaves; a compensation of about £19 per slave being granted to the owners. Its former constitution, abrogated in December, 1865, vested the Government in a Privy Council, a Legislative Council, and an Elective Assembly of 47 members. By the new constitution the control of the island is practically vested in the Governor; a change caused by the disturbances among the black population in 1865.

**JAMAICA PROSECUTION.**—Sir R. Collier, on behalf of the Jamaica Committee, applied to Sir T. Henry, at Bow Street, Thursday, February 27, 1868, for a warrant against Mr. Eyre, for being an accessory to the murder of a person in Jamaica, who had been put to death during the proceedings subsequent to, and consequent upon, the rebellion in that island. The application was refused.—An application was made to the Court of Queen's Bench Thursday, April 30, 1868, for a mandamus to compel the Bow Street magistrate to hear a charge of high crime and misdemeanour

made against Edward John Eyre, late Governor of Jamaica. The charge was brought under the Colonial Governors Acts (11 & 12 William III., c. 12, and 42 George III., c. 85), and the statute relied on with reference to the charge before the magistrate was 11 & 12 Vict., c. 42, ss. 2 and 25. Sir B. Collier, Mr. Fitz-James Stephen, Q.C., and Mr. Horne Payne appeared in support of the motion, and a rule *nisi* was granted. The case was argued Friday, May 8, 1868, and the rule made absolute, Mr. Powell, Q.C., appearing on the other side.—Mr. Eyre appeared, Friday, May 15, before Mr. Vaughan at Bow Street, to answer to a summons for “having issued an illegal and oppressive proclamation, and caused divers illegal acts to be committed under the same; and further, with having unlawfully caused the arrest, imprisonment, and flogging of divers persons resident in Jamaica, by virtue of the said illegal proclamation of martial law issued by him.” Sir B. Collier and Mr. J. Horne Payne appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Giffard, Q.C., and Mr. Poland for Mr. Eyre. The case was heard Friday, May 15, Tuesday, May 19, and Wednesday, May 20, and Mr. Eyre was committed for trial at the next Court of Oyer and Terminer at the Court of Queen’s Bench, bail being taken to the amount of £1,000 for his appearance.—Mr. Justice Blackburn charged the grand jury, Tuesday, June 2, at Westminster, and after deliberating for four hours, they threw out the bill.—Lord Chief Justice Cockburn read a lengthened statement in Court, Monday, June 8, giving his reasons for dissenting from Mr. Justice Blackburn’s charge, and stating his reason for doing so to be that such a charge is that of the Court, and not of the single judge who pronounces it. Mr. Justice Blackburn then read a statement saying that, before delivering the charge, he had, as he thought, fully explained his views to his brother judges, and that they concurred in them; but it now appeared that his explanation had not been sufficient. He, however, still held to the opinions he had laid down in the charge, though they would not now have as much weight as if they had come from the full Court.—*Phillips v. Eyre*.—An action brought by a negro against Mr. Eyre, the ex-Governor of Jamaica, for assault and imprisonment. The plaintiff, a negro, had been arrested and flogged by order of the defendant, for his share in the rebellion in the island of Jamaica, and for these acts he now claimed £10,000 damages. The defendant pleaded the Act of Indemnity, passed by the Jamaica House of Assembly after the rebellion had been put down, with reference to all acts done by his direction in the districts not proclaimed, as well as those that were proclaimed to be under martial law. The defendant further pleaded that the measures used by him for the suppression of the rebellion were reasonable and proper, and things done *bonâ fide* in order to put an end to the rebellion, and were included in the indemnity. The case came before the Court of Queen’s Bench on cross demurrers, and was argued in November, before Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, and Judges Lush and Hayes, who reserved their judgment. Mr. Quain, Q.C., and Mr. J. Horne Payne appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Mellish, Q.C., and Mr. Poland for the defendant.

JAMES (Vice-Chancellor).—Mr. W. M. James, Q.C., Vice-Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, was appointed successor to Vice-Chancellor Giffard, on his promotion to be one of the lords justices, in December, 1868.

JAPAN (Asia), called by the people Nippon, Great Nippon, or the Land of the Rising Sun, consisting of four large, and nearly 4,000 small islands is supposed to contain an area of nearly 200,000 square miles, with a population of not less than 80,000,000. The supreme authority is vested



in the Mikado, who is the spiritual head of the realm, and the Tycoon, sometimes called the Ziogun, who is the acting or temporal monarch. The Daimios, or territorial princes, exercise great power. Sir Rutherford Alcock gives a list of the principal Daimios, drawn up from Japanese official documents, in his work, "The Capital of the Tycoon."

**JELF.**—The Rev. Richard William Jelf, D.D., born about 1798, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took a first class in 1820, was appointed tutor to H.R.H. the Duke of Cumberland, afterwards King of Hanover, in 1826, and Principal of King's College, London, in 1844. Dr. Jelf retired in February, 1868, and a farewell banquet was given to him in the hall of King's College, the Archbishop of York in the chair, Wednesday, July 1, 1868. A subscription was raised to found a medal to be given yearly in each department of the college, and a handsome vase for presentation to Dr. Jelf. This was duly presented by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and it bore the following inscription:—"Presented to the Rev. Richard William Jelf, D.D., Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, on his retirement, after a service of twenty-five years, from the office of Principal of King's College, London, as a testimony of gratitude, respect, and affection, from Friends, Fellow-workers, and Students. July 3, 1868."—See BARRY, REV. A.

**JERSEY.**—See CHANNEL ISLANDS, CHILDREN'S DINNER, &C.

**JERSEY, EARL OF, v. DICKER.**—See BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

**JESSE (1780-1868), EDWARD**, born January 11, 1780, educated privately, was appointed to a government clerkship at San Domingo in 1798, became Private Secretary to Lord Dartmouth, President of the Board of Control, was appointed Deputy Surveyor of the royal parks and palaces, and was for some time a commissioner of hackney coaches; he also held commissions in the volunteers and the militia. He retired on a pension in 1830. As a writer on Natural History he contributed to periodicals and newspapers, and is the author of "Anglers' Rambles," published in 1836; "Gleanings in Natural History," in 1838; "Scenes and Tales of Country Life," in 1844; "Anecdotes of Dogs," in 1846; "Favourite Haunts and Rural Studies," in 1847; "Lectures on Natural History," in 1861; and "Handbooks for Hampton Court Palace and Gardens," and for "Windsor and Eton." Mr. Jesse died at Brighton, March 28, 1868.

**JESUITS.**—The total number of Jesuits employed in foreign missions is 3,429. In England there are 139 fathers, 117 scholastics, and 51 brothers coadjutors; in Ireland, 61 fathers, 37 scholastics, and 36 brothers coadjutors; and in Scotland, 14 fathers, 3 scholastics, and 3 brothers coadjutors, the total in Great Britain and Ireland being 461. The Jesuits were expelled from Spain by a ministerial decree, dated Madrid, October 12, 1868.

**JEUNE (Bishop of Peterborough; 1806-68).**—The Right Rev. Francis Jeune, D.C.L., descended from a family that took refuge in Jersey soon after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, was born in that island in 1806. Having commenced his education at the college of St. Servian, at Rennes, he went to Pembroke College, Oxford, where he took a first class in classics in 1827, travelled in Canada as tutor to the sons of Lord Seaton, then Governor-General, and on his return became fellow and tutor at Pembroke College. In 1834 he was appointed to the head-mastership of King Edward's School, Birmingham, in the direction of which he rendered invaluable service, and was made Dean of Jersey in 1838. He was chosen Master of Pembroke College in 1843, Vice-Chancellor of the university in 1858, Dean of Lincoln in 1864, and Bishop of Peterborough in 1864. Whilst

holding the deanery of Jersey he showed himself very active in providing for the spiritual wants of the people, assisted in founding Victoria College, and at Oxford was an earnest advocate of reform, and is said to have written the greater part of the report issued by the Commission of inquiry. The Prince of Wales, who resided at Oxford whilst Dr. Jeune was Vice-Chancellor in 1858, was frequently his guest. Dr. Jeune is the author of several sermons, amongst which "Was Paul crucified for you?" published in 1863, attracted considerable attention. His charge, delivered at his primary Visitation in October, 1867, was published in the same year. Dr. Jeune died at Scarborough, Friday, August 21, 1868.—*See ATLEY, RIGHT REV. DR.*

**JEWS.**—*See HUNGARY.*

**JEX-BLAKE, REV.**—*See CHELTENHAM.*

**J. O.**—*See HIGGINS, M. J.*

**JOHNSON** (President of the United States).—Andrew Johnson, born in Raleigh, North Carolina, December 29, 1808, was apprenticed to a tailor in 1818, and served seven years. Though never at school he contrived to acquire some rudimentary education, and for many years supported his widowed mother by working at his trade. He was chosen mayor of Greenville, Tennessee, where he had settled in 1830, was returned to the Legislature in 1835, was elected to Congress in 1843, was made Governor of Tennessee in 1853, and senator in 1857. At the presidential contest in 1864 he was returned as Vice-President, Mr. Abraham Lincoln being re-elected President, and on the assassination of the latter, April 14, 1865, succeeded to the Presidency. His conciliatory policy towards the Southern States provoked bitter opposition, and no president of the United States has been subjected to so much contumely. His term of office expired March 4, 1869. One of his latest acts was to announce a general amnesty to persons implicated in the civil war, December 25, 1868, confirming and extending former proclamations, issued December 8, 1863, March 26, 1864, May 20, 1865, September 7, 1867, and July 4, 1868.—*See IMPEACHMENT OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON, UNITED STATES, &c.*

**JOHNSON** (Minister from the United States).—The Hon. Reverdy Johnson, born at Annapolis, Maryland, in 1796, was admitted to the bar in 1815, and was appointed State Attorney for Maryland in 1819. Having held various offices, he was elected a senator in 1845, and in 1861 joined the peace congress. He was appointed to succeed Mr. Adams as Minister from the United States in June, 1868, and arrived in this country in September, 1868.—*See ALABAMA QUESTION.*

**JOHNSTON, W.**—*See ORANGE PROCESSION.*

**JONES v. JUST.**—*See WARRANTY.*

**JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.**—According to the registrar's report, 101 appeals were entered in 1867, of which 51 were heard and determined, and three were dismissed from non-prosecution.

**JUNIOR ATHENÆUM CLUB**, established as supplementary to the senior club of the same name in 1864, removed in August from King Street, St. James's Square, to the mansion formerly occupied by Mr. H. T. Hope, M.P., in Piccadilly. The house, having undergone extensive repairs and restorations, was opened by a grand dinner on Tuesday, December 15.

**JUNIOR CARLTON CLUB** (Pall Mall).—The house for this new club, formed in July, 1864, has been completed during the year 1868, and will be

ready for occupation in the spring of 1869. It has been built by Messrs. Lucas & Co., at a cost of £40,000, under the superintendence of Mr. David Brandon, the architect.

**KANDY** (Ceylon).—A statue to Sir Henry Ward, Governor of Ceylon, from 1855—1860, was unveiled at Kandy in September, 1868. The statue, which is the work of Mr. Theodore Phylfers, is eight feet in height, and stands upon a pedestal fourteen feet high.

**KASBEK**.—*See* CAUCASIAN ALPS.

**KASSAI**.—Dejagmatch Kassai, ruler of Tigré, one of the divisions of Abyssinia, born about 1840, met Sir Robert Napier on his return from Magdala at Senafé, May 25, 1868, and a public durbar was held May 26, when some mortars, guns, and muskets were presented to him. Since the overthrow of Theodore he has aspired to occupy the chief position amongst the rulers of Abyssinia, and has assumed the title, "Head of the Chiefs of Æthiopia."—*See* ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION; THEODORE.

**KEAN** (1811–68), Charles John, F.S.A., F.R.G.S., son of Edmund Kean, the tragedian, born at Waterford, January 18, 1811, was educated at Eton, and made his first appearance at Drury Lane as Young Norval, in the tragedy of "Douglas," October 1, 1827. The attempt was not very successful, and after various engagements in London and the provinces, he paid his first visit to the United States in 1830. The only occasion upon which father and son appeared together on the London boards was at Covent Garden, March 28, 1833, in "Othello," Miss Ellen Tree, whom Charles Kean married January 29, 1842, performing the part of Desdemona. It was Edmund Kean's last appearance, and he died May 15, 1833. His son applied himself diligently to his profession, and commenced an engagement at Drury Lane, at £50 per night, January 8, 1838; paid a second visit to the United States in 1839; a third, accompanied by his wife, in 1845; and became lessee of the Princess's Theatre in 1850, retaining his arduous position till 1860. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean left England in 1863, performed in Australia, many places in North and South America, and returned to England in 1866. After appearing a few times in London and elsewhere, his last appearance being in "Louis XI.," at Liverpool, May 28, 1867, his health failed, and he died Thursday, January 23, 1868, and was buried privately at Catherington Church, Horndean, January 30. He was entertained at a public dinner in Drury Lane Theatre, March 30, 1838, when a piece of plate was presented to him. He directed her Majesty's private theatricals at Windsor Castle from 1849 till 1860, and was entertained at a second public banquet at St. James's Hall, in 1861, and a piece of plate valued at two thousand guineas was afterwards presented to him.

**KEATINGE**.—The Right Hon. Richard Keatinge, born in Ireland in 1793, and called to the bar at Dublin in 1833, having been King's Counsel and Serjeant-at-Law, was made a Judge of the Prerogative Court of Ireland and sworn a Privy Councillor in 1843. He was appointed Judge of the Court of Probate in Ireland in 1858, and retired in October, 1868.—*See* WARREN.

**KEBLE COLLEGE**, in the University of Oxford, specially intended for a "poor and clerical college," is the first college which has been founded since Worcester College, in 1714. The foundation-stone was laid April 25, being the anniversary of the Rev. J. Keble's birth, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, after a special service in St. Mary's Church. The site selected for the new college is a plot of ground on the opposite side of the road which

skirts the Parks, on which the new Museum has been, comparatively recently, constructed. The edifice is to be erected in the Gothic style of architecture—of red brick faced with stone. A meeting was afterwards held in the theatre, to discuss the question of the extension of the University. The Earl of Carnarvon moved and Mr. Gathorne Hardy, M.P., seconded the resolution, "That it is desirable to extend the University by means of an increase in the number of its colleges." The Bishop of Lichfield, seconded by Earl Beauchamp, moved a second resolution to the effect that "It is desirable to establish a new college on the three principles of Church education, the requirements of industry, and the discouragement of expensive habits." Sir W. Heathcote, M.P., moved, and Dr. Pusey seconded, a third resolution,—"That such a college is a fit memorial to the author of 'The Christian Year.' " The Vice-Chancellor of the University, the Metropolitan of Canada, the Primate of Scotland, the Bishops of Oxford, Gloucester, Bristol, Montreal, and Tennessee; Sir R. Phillimore, Sir J. W. Awdrey, Canon Hawkins, and a large number of influential and other members of the University, and visitors, were present.

**KEIGHLEY** (Lancashire).—The foundation-stone of the new buildings for the Mechanics' Institution and School of Art was laid by the President, Mr. Isaac Holden, Saturday, December 12, 1868. The cost of the building is estimated at £12,000, of which £7,000 had been subscribed when the foundation-stone was laid.

**KELLS** (Ireland).—This church, which has been restored, was opened with a choral festival, Wednesday, August 5, 1868. Thirteen parish choirs constituted the singers, altogether 130 in number, and the Rev. G. W. Torrance, of St. Ann's, Dublin, presided at the organ. The Venerable Archdeacon Stopford preached, and the Bishop of Meath pronounced the benediction. Kenlis, or Kells, abounds with objects of interest for the archaeologist. In the churchyard may be seen one of the best specimens, 100 ft. high, of the round towers in existence; and there are three specimens of the much-disputed Irish cross. One of these, in the market-place, was used as a gibbet in the '98 rebellion, still bearing manifest traces of its rough usage; and one of the two which adorn the churchyard is among the most beautiful specimens in Ireland. The ancient house of St. Colomb, a battered and ivy-grown structure, which suggests days anterior to the earliest Gothic era, is seen at a short distance behind the church.

**KELLY v. HUTTON.**—*See* COPYRIGHT.

**KENDAL** (English Constituency) has returned one member to the House of Commons since 1832. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 405. G. C. Glyn (L.), returned unopposed.—General election, Nov. 16, 1868; registered electors, 1,830. J. Whitwell (L.), returned unopposed.

**KENT** (English Constituency) returned two members to the House of Commons from 1295 till 1832, when, by the Reform Act, it was divided into two divisions: Kent, East, and Kent, West, each returning two members.—**KENT, EAST.**—General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 7,942. Sir B. W. Bridges, Bart. (C.), 3,208; Sir E. C. Dering, Bart. (L.), 3,195; Sir N. Knatchbull, Bart. (C.), 2,919.—Sir Brook W. Bridges, Bart., was made a peer, under the title of Lord Fitzwalter, in April, 1868, and a new election took place April 30, with the following result:—E. L. Pemberton (C.), 3,606; H. J. Tufton (L.), 3,109.—**KENT, WEST.**—General election, July, 1865; (C.), registered electors, 9,576. Viscount Holmesdale (C.), 4,133; W. H. Dyke (C.), 4,054; Sir J. Lubbock, Bart. (L.), 3,896; M. Angerstein (L.), 3,861.—

By the Reform Act of 1867 it was divided into three divisions, East, Mid, and West, each returning two members.—**KENT, EAST.**—General election, November 19, 1868; registered electors, 12,182. E. Pemberton (C.), 5,231; Hon. G. W. Milles (C.), 5,104; H. J. Tufton (L.), 4,685; Sir J. Croft (L.), 4,579.—**KENT, MID.**—General election, November 21, 1868; registered electors, 8,201. Viscount Holmesdale (C.), 3,248; W. H. Dyke (C.), 3,251; Lord J. Hervey (L.), 2,872; F. T. Head (L.), 2,868.—**KENT, WEST.**—General election, November 23, 1868; registered electors, 8,300. C. H. Mills (C.), 3,440; J. G. Talbot (C.), 3,378; Sir J. Lubbock, Bart. (L.), 3,323; W. Angerstein (L.), 3,196.

**KERRY CO.** (Irish Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons since the Union in 1800. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 5,278. Right Hon. H. A. Herbert (L.), Right Hon. Viscount Castlerosse (L.), returned unopposed.—Right Hon. H. A. Herbert (L.) died in March, 1866, and Mr. H. A. Herbert was returned unopposed March 19.—General election, November 20, 1868; registered electors, 5,170. H. A. Herbert (L.), Right Hon. Viscount Castlerosse (L.), returned unopposed.

**KIDDERMINSTER** (English Constituency) has returned one member to the House of Commons since 1832. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 614. A. Grant (C.), 286; Lieut.-Col. Hon. L. White (L.), 270.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 2,393. T. Lee (L.), 1,272; — Makin (C.), 821.

**KILCOCK** (Ireland).—The foundation stone of a new church at Kilcock, near Maynooth, was laid Tuesday, June 9, 1868. Mr. J. C. Moore gave land for the site, and Mr. W. Coates contributed £1,000 towards the building.

**KILDARE CO.** (Irish Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons since the Union in 1800. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 3,148. W. F. H. Cogan (L.); Lord O. Fitzgerald (L.); returned unopposed.—General election, November 21, 1868; registered electors, 2,912. Right Hon. W. F. H. Cogan (L.); Lord O. Fitzgerald (L.); returned unopposed.

**KILKENNY** (Irish Constituency) has returned one member to the House of Commons since the Union in 1800. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 574. Sir J. Gray (L.), returned unopposed.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 568. Sir J. Gray (L.), returned unopposed.

**KILKENNY CO.** (Irish Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons since the Union in 1800. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 5,347. G. L. Bryan (L.), 2,784; Hon. L. G. F. Agar-Ellis (L.), 2,609; Captain J. Greene (L.), 835.—General election, November 18, 1868; registered electors, 4,864. G. L. Bryan (L.); Hon. L. G. F. Agar-Ellis (L.); returned unopposed.

**KILMARNOCK, &c.** (Scotch Constituency), with Dumbarton, Port Glasgow, Renfrew, and Rutherglen, formerly associated with Glasgow, has returned one member to the House of Commons since 1832. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 1,550. Right Hon. E. P. Bouverie, (L.); returned unopposed.—General election, November 18, 1868; registered electors, 3,139. Right Hon. E. P. Bouverie (L.), 2,892; E. Chadwick (L.), 1,146; R. Thompson (L.), 999.

**KILWINNING.**—*See* BALFOUR OF BURLEY AND KILWINNING PEERAGES.

**KIMBALL (1801-68).**—Heber Kimball, Mormonite prophet, born in the State of Vermont, in 1801, was converted by Joseph Smith in 1832, and was sent on a Mormonite mission to England. He was one of the leading men at the Mormon city, in the valley of the Salt Lake, where he died. He is said to have left several wives, and about fifty children.

**KIMBERLEY (EARL OF).**—The Right Hon. John Wodehouse, born in 1826, was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he took a first class in classics in 1847, having succeeded as third Baron Wodehouse, May 31, 1846. His lordship was appointed Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Lord Aberdeen's Administration, in December, 1852, and Ambassador to Russia, May 4, 1856, from which post he retired June 11, 1858. He was Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Lord Palmerston's second Administration, from June 19, 1859, till August 14, 1861; went on a special mission to Copenhagen to congratulate Christian IX. on his accession to the throne of Denmark, in December, 1863, was appointed Under-Secretary of State for India, April 25, 1864, and Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and sworn a Privy Councillor in November, 1864. Raised in the peerage as Earl Kimberley, May 28, 1866, his lordship retired with Lord Russell's second Administration, in June, 1866. On the formation of Mr. Gladstone's Administration, in December, 1868, the Earl of Kimberley became Lord Privy Seal.

**KINCARDINESHIRE (Scotch Constituency)** has returned one member to the House of Commons since the Union in 1707. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 1,014. J. D. Nicol (L.), 490; Sir T. Gladstone, Bart. (C.), 288. —General election, November 21, 1868; registered electors 1,680. J. D. Nicol (L.); returned unopposed.

**KING'S COLLEGE (London).**—*See* BARRY, REV. A., D.D., AND JELF, REV. DR.

**KING'S CO. (Irish Constituency)** has returned two members to the House of Commons since the Union in 1800. General election in July, 1865; registered electors, 3,324. J. G. King (C.), 2,192; Sir P. O'Brien, Bart. (L.), 1,246; J. P. Hennessey (C.), 1,240. —General election, November 23, 1868; registered electors, 3,222. Sir P. O'Brien, Bart. (L.); D. Sherlock (L.); returned unopposed.

**KING'S CROSS MARKET (London)** was opened by Mr. Thomas Chambers, M.P., one of the members for Marylebone, Friday, August 7, 1868.

**KING'S LYNN.**—*See* LYNN REGIS.

**KING'S ROCK.**—*See* BURNISLAND.

**KINGSTON-ON-HULL.**—*See* HULL.

**KINSALE (Irish Constituency)** has returned one member to the House of Commons since the Union in 1800. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 144. Sir G. O. Colthurst, Bart. (L.), 62; E. Collins (L.), 56. —General election, November 18, 1868; registered electors, 169. Sir G. O. Colthurst, Bart. (L.); returned unopposed.

**KIRKCALDY, &c. (Scotch Constituency),** with Burntisland, Dysart, and Kinghorn, has returned one member to the House of Commons since the Union in 1707. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 809. R. S. Aytoun (L.); returned unopposed. —General election, November 18, 1868; registered electors, 4,730. R. S. Aytoun (L.), returned unopposed.

**KIRKCUDBRIGHT** (Scotland).—The new bridge over the Dee was thrown open to the public, Wednesday, July 8, 1868. Mr. Murray Stuart and Mr. M'Lellan provided the necessary funds.

**KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE** (Scotch Constituency) has returned one member to the House of Commons since the Union in 1707. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 1,315. J. Mackie (L.); returned unopposed. Mr. J. Mackie (L.), died December 28, 1867, and Mr. W. H. Maxwell (L.) was returned, without opposition, Thursday, January 30, 1868.—General election, November 20, 1868; registered electors, 1,883. W. H. Maxwell (L.), 982; — Hannay (L.), 703.

**KNARESBOROUGH** (English Constituency) returned two members to the House of Commons from 1553 till 1868. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 271. B. T. Woodd (C.), 156; I. Holden (L.), 127; T. Collins (C.), 123.—The Reform Act of 1867 deprived it of one member. General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 746. A. Illingworth (L.), 362; A. S. Lawson (C.), 347.

**KNATCHBULL** (1808–68).—Sir Norton Joseph Knatchbull, Bart., born July 10, 1808, educated at Winchester and at Christ Church, Oxford, succeeded his father as tenth Baronet (created August 4, 1641) in May, 1849. He was an unsuccessful candidate for East Kent in January, 1868, and again in July, 1865, and died in London, Sunday, February 2, 1868. Sir Norton, who was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Kent, was succeeded by his son, Hugessen Edward, born April 26, 1836.

**KRUMMACHER** (1800–68), Dr. F. W.—This German pastor, known in England as the author of "Elijah, the Tishbite," "Elisha," and numerous works that have been translated into English, died at Potsdam, Thursday, December 10, 1868.

**KUARA.**—See **ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION; THEODORE.**

**KU-KLUX-KLAN.**—This secret society was formed in the Southern states of the United States since the close of the civil war; and for some time its operations were confined to Tennessee, where many persons whom it proscribed were assassinated, but it has lately spread in other directions. The following account of discoveries made in April, 1868, in the meeting-place of a lodge, or "den," as it is termed, of the Ku-Klux-Klan, in Tennessee, taken from a New York journal, explains its mode of operating:—"The name of the den was the Supreme Cyclopean Council; its officers consisted of a Grand Cyclops, a Vice-Grand Cyclops, and secretary; the meetings were called by the Grand Cyclops through the cipher of the organization. On the table in the centre of the hall was found a human skull, which was required in the administering of the oath. The following constitution explains the objects of the order: 'The object of this organization is for the purpose of protecting the people of the south from the band of murderers and robbers now preying upon them, even to the last resort—assassination.'" The Governor of Arkansas sent, in October, a body of militia to repress a band of the Ku-Klux-Klan, who had committed various outrages on the Texan frontier; and a conflict ensued, in which one militiaman and nine members of the Ku-Klux-Klan were killed.

**KURSK** (Russia).—See **Moscow.**

**LABUAN** (China Sea).—This island was ceded to Great Britain in 1846. Governor: J. Pope Hennessy.

*Legislative Council*: President, the Governor; H. Low, J. G. Treacher, O. O. De Crespigny; Superintendent of Convicts, J. S. St. John.  
*Revenue* in 1866, £3,913; 1867, £3,625. *Expenditure* in 1866, £6,959; 1867, £6,586.

	Imports.	Exports.
1866.....	£109,134.....	£58,290
1867.....	127,452.....	107,976

*Population* in 1867, exclusive of military and convicts:—

Whites.		Coloured.		Total.....
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
36	9	2,554	1,229	3,828

The island of Labuan is on the north-west coast of Borneo, from which it is about 6 miles distant. It has a fine port, but its expenditure at present has to be principally defrayed from imperial funds. The heat ranges from about 71° to 90°. A lease has been granted of the coal-mines in the colony to a company entitled the Labuan Coal Company. It is expected that its supply of coal will be of great service to ships trading between Singapore and China. A church dedicated to the Holy Saviour was completed and consecrated at the beginning of the year. The Bishop of Labuan, the Right Rev. Dr. M'Dougall, resigned in June, 1868.

**LAGOS, or NIGER** (Western Africa), British Colony.—The port and island of Lagos was declared a separate Government on March 13, 1862; but, by instructions addressed to the Governor-General of the West African settlements on February 20, 1866, the government of the settlement was vested in an Administrator, aided by a Legislative Council, consisting of the Collector of Customs and the Police Magistrates, together with such other persons as may from time to time be named, by instructions, or by warrant under the sign-manual.

APRIL, 1864.

*Administrator*.—Commander J. H. Glover.

*Collectors of Customs* at Lagos, Badagry, Leckie, and Palma: Captain Cooper, J. Pilkington, C. B. Macaulay, G. A. W. Wright.

*Chief Magistrate*.—B. Way.

*Queen's Counsel*.—T. Mayne.

*Commandant of the Troops*.—Major Molesworth, 2nd W. I. Regiment.

*Revenue* in 1866: £23,823; 1867: £30,195.

*Expenditure* in 1866: £23,602; 1867: £30,195.

*Imports* in 1866: £220,766; 1867: 321,997.

*Exports* in 1866: £262,699; 1867: 513,157.

The exports are palm oil, ivory, and cotton.

Lagos was a stronghold of the slave-trade till bombarded by a British squadron in 1851, when the British forces landed, took possession of the town, and constituted it a British colony. The island was ceded to Great Britain by King Docemo, August 6, 1861; and he was guaranteed a pension of £1,000 per annum. Lagos, with the towns of Badagry, Palma, and Leckie, with the seaboard between them and the Lagoon, are recognised as British territory.

**LAMBETH** (English Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1832. General election, July, 1865; registered



electors, 25,037. T. Hughes (L.), 6,373; F. Doulton (L.), 6,280; J. C. Lawrence (L.), 4,748; J. Haig (C.), 514.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 31,379. Alderman J. C. Lawrence (L.), 15,051; W. M'Arthur (L.), 14,553; M. Howard (C.), 7,043.

**LANARKSHIRE** (Scotch Constituency).—This county returned one member to the House of Commons from the Union in 1707 till 1868. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 5,134. Sir T. E. Colebrooke, Bart. (L.), returned unopposed. The Reform Act of 1867 divided it into North and South, each division to return one member.—**LANARKSHIRE, NORTH**.—General election, November 21, 1868; registered electors, 5,134. Sir T. E. Colebrooke, Bart. (L.), returned unopposed.—**LANARKSHIRE, SOUTH**.—General election, November 25, 1868; registered electors 2,793. Major Hamilton (L.), 1,323; Sir N. M. Lockhart (C.), 1,107.

**LANCASHIRE** (English Constituency).—This county returned two members to the House of Commons from 1295 till the passing of the Reform Act of 1832, which divided it into North and South, each division to return two members.—**LANCASHIRE, NORTH**.—General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 12,924. Col. J. W. Patten (C.), Marquis of Hartington (L.), returned unopposed.—**LANCASHIRE, SOUTH**.—In 1861 this division received one additional member. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 22,390. Hon. Algernon F. Egerton (C.), 9,171; C. Turner (C.), 8,806; Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone (L.), 8,786; W. J. Legh (C.), 8,476; J. P. Heywood (L.), 7,703; H. Thompson (L.), 7,653. The Reform Act of 1867 divided Lancashire into four divisions, viz., North, North-East, South-East, and South-West, each division to return two members.—**LANCASHIRE, NORTH**.—General election, November 20, 1868; registered electors, 13,434. Captain Hon. F. A. Stanley (C.), 6,832; Right Hon. Colonel J. Wilson-Patten (C.), 6,681; Marquis of Hartington (L.), 5,296.—**LANCASHIRE, NORTH-EAST**.—General election, November 21, 1868; registered electors, 8,134. J. M. Holt (C.), 3,612; C. Starkie (C.), 3,594; K. Shuttleworth (L.), 3,463; W. Fenton (L.), 3,441.—**LANCASHIRE, SOUTH-EAST**.—General election, November 26, 1868; registered electors, 18,182. Hon. A. F. Egerton (C.), 8,290; R. Henry (C.), 8,012; Right Hon. F. Peel (L.), 7,024; H. Y. Thompson (L.), 6,953.—**LANCASHIRE, SOUTH-WEST**.—General election, November 24, 1868; registered electors, 18,068. C. Turner (C.), 7,676; R. A. Cross (C.), 7,729; Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone (L.), 7,415; H. Grenfell (L.), 6,939.

**LANCASHIRE COTTON FAMINE MEMORIAL**.—Colonel J. Wilson-Patten, M.P., Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, headed a deputation from the cotton-factory workpeople of Lancashire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire, consisting of Lord Egerton of Tatton, Lord E. Howard, M.P., Mr. Bazley, M.P., Mr. Eckersley, M.P., Lieut.-Col. W. Gray, M.P., other members of the House of Commons, the mayors of several towns, and others, which waited upon the Lord Mayor and Common Council of London, Wednesday, July 15, 1868, formally to present the memorial window erected by the operatives at the eastern end of the Guildhall, in token of their gratitude for the subscription raised in the City of London for their relief during the war in the United States, amounting to nearly half a million of pounds sterling. The stonework of the window is divided vertically by two main mullions or piers into three sections, the central division being sub-divided into five lights, the sides into two each. The middle portion of the window is divided by a transom into two piers; and above the springing line, in all three groups of lights, are the traceried openings characteristic of Third

Pointed style. The stained glass consists of representations of historical subjects connected with the history of the city of London. The couplet division on the north side contains figures of Lancashire worthies; those on the south side worthies of the City. In the lower tier of the central portion of the window has for its subject the rebuilding of the City by Alfred the Great; that of the upper tier the grant of the charter to the city of London by William I. In both the figures of the kings occupy the central light. The side division on the north has full-length portraits of Sir Richard Whittington and Sir Thomas Gresham; that on the south portraits of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and Sir Thomas Stanley. In the tracery, openings above these portraits are introduced, together with the Lancastrian rose and the City crest, the heralds' bearings proper to each figure, while in the tracery openings of the main portion of the window are represented the shields of the twelve City companies. Under the window is the following inscription:—"The grateful memorial of the operatives of Lancashire and the cotton-manufacturing districts to the Mansion House Relief Committee, who, as almoners of a world's benevolence, distributed to them more than £500,000 during the cotton famine, 1862-5, namely, William Cubitt, Lord Mayor; William James Richmond Cotton, Charles Barber, William Morley, John Armitage, Groom Howes, Francis Lycett, and Stauros Dilberglue; with Lord Mayors William Anderson Rose, William Lawrence, Warren Stormes Hale; and Joseph Gibbs, secretary." The work was executed by Messrs. Clayton & Bell. After the presentation the window was unveiled, and a silver salver and tankard were presented to Mr. Gibbs, who acted as secretary to the Relief Fund.

LANCASTER.—The congress of the Archæological Institute commenced under the presidency of Colonel Wilson-Patten, M.P., with a meeting at the Shire Hall, Lancaster, Tuesday July 28, 1868, and the castle was visited in the evening. The work in the sections commenced, Wednesday, July 29, when papers were read on the "Stanley Family," the "Bone Caves of Kirkhead and Cartmel," and the "Pre-historic Remains of Furness." An excursion was made to Furness Abbey and Piel Castle, Thursday, July 30. The *Conversazione* was held Friday, July 31, and the congress closed Tuesday, August 4. The Museum proved very attractive.

LANCASTER (English Constituency) first returned two members to the House of Commons in 1295, and was disfranchised on account of bribery and corruption by 30 & 31 Vict., c. 102 (August 15, 1867). The last election for this borough was at the general election in July, 1865. Registered electors, 1,486. Fenwick, E. M. (L.), 713; Schneider, H. W. (L.), 687; Lawrence, E. (C.), 665. The return was petitioned against, and the election was declared void, and the writ was suspended till the passing of the Reform Bill of 1867, when the borough was disfranchised. By 31 Vict., c. 6 (December 7, 1867), the Speaker was prohibited from issuing any writ for this and three other boroughs.

LANCING MANOE CASE.—*Lloyd v. Ingram*.—An action for trespass was commenced at Lewes assizes, July 18, 1868, before Mr. Justice Willes. The action for trespass was commenced for the purpose of trying the rights of the respective parties to a large tract of land some five miles long, between Shoreham Harbour and the sea. The plaintiff, Colonel Lloyd, as Lord of the Manor of Lancing, claimed this land, which of late years had become valuable for building, and was worth £1,000 per acre. The defendants were devisees under the will of the late Mr. Hugh Ingram, who claimed the soil as appurtenant to their land, situated in the parish of

**Aldington.** The evidence was principally documentary, and very voluminous. The case occupied July 18 & 20, and was then adjourned till October 28, on which day it was resumed at Brighton, and continued October 29, 30, and 31. Mr. Pollock, Q.C., Mr. Archibald, Mr. Pulbrook, and Mr. A. L. Smith, appeared on behalf of the plaintiff; Mr. Brown, Q.C., Mr. Matthew, and Mr. Marshall Griffith, for the defendants. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff.—Mr. Brown, Q.C., moved in the Court of Queen's Bench, November 5, 1868, for a new trial on the grounds of misdirection, and of the verdict being against the weight of evidence. The motion was heard before the Lord Chief Justice, and Justices Lush, Hannen, and Hayes. The Court granted a rule nisi.

**LANDSEER.**—Thomas Landseer, [A.R.A., eldest brother of Sir Edwin Landseer, born in London in 1800, studied engraving under Raimbach. His "Monkeyana," a series of illustrations to Shakespeare, in which monkeys are made to personate the different characters, published in 1827, attracted much attention. Mr. T. Landseer, who has engraved some of his brother's most celebrated works, has also achieved reputation as a painter, and his picture of the "Goat that went to the Monkey Barber to be Shaved," was in the Exhibition of the Royal Academy in 1867. Mr. T. Landseer was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1868.

**LANGDALE (1787—1868).**—The Hon. Charles Langdale, third son of the sixteenth Baron Stourton, born in 1787, assumed, in pursuance of a testamentary injunction of Mr. Philip Langdale, of Houghton, Yorkshire, the name of Langdale, in 1815, was one of the leading men amongst the Roman Catholics. He was returned one of the members, in the Liberal interest, for Beverley, at the general election in December, 1832, but did not present himself for re-election; was returned as one of the members for Knaresborough at the general election in July, 1837, and retired from Parliament at the dissolution in June, 1841. He was twice married, and died Tuesday, December 1, 1868.

**LANGTON v. WAITE & CO.**—*See STOCK EXCHANGE.*

**LAUENBURG (Germany).**—This duchy, belonging to Prussia, forms part of the North German Confederation. It was ceded by Denmark to the sovereigns of Austria and Prussia, by the peace of Vienna, October 30, 1864, and by the treaty of Gastein, August 14, 1865, the King of Prussia became sovereign of the duchy, on payment of an indemnity to the Emperor of Austria. By virtue of this the King of Prussia took possession of the duchy as duke of Lauenburg, September 15, 1865.

*Ministry for the Duchy of Lauenburg (at Berlin):—*

*President of the Council, &c.*—Count Othon de Bismarck-Schoenhhausen.

*Government:* At Ratzeburg.

*President:* Herr von Luistow.

Population in 1867, 49,978.

**LAUGHING GAS** as an anæsthetic, instead of chloroform, has been used in the United States for some years. Dr. Evans, of Paris, offered £100 reward for special research into its real properties, and a joint committee of investigation, composed of leading members of the Dental Hospital and Odontological Society, presented their report in December, 1868. After trying a great number of experiments, the committee concluded "That, when properly given, it is as safe and efficient an anæsthetic for short operations as any now in use. It produces insensibility rapidly, its effects pass off quickly, and it does not leave any of the unpleasant effects, such as nausea, &c., that chloroform does. It seems to be inadmissible in long and

delicate operations, and in those followed by much pain. The treatment, when alarming symptoms show themselves, is simple and effective, viz., the immediate withdrawal of the gas, and allowing the access of fresh air. In America it is said there has been only one death out of 200,000 cases." Sir Humphrey Davy, after investigating the subject in 1800, wrote:—"As nitrous oxide in its extensive operation appears capable of destroying physical pain, it may probably be used with advantage during surgical operations in which no great effusion of blood takes place."

**LAUNCESTON** (English Constituency), returned two members to the House of Commons from 1295 till the Reform Act of 1832, when it was deprived of one of its members. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 443. A. H. Campbell (C.), returned unopposed. Mr. A. H. Campbell resigned his seat in March, 1868, and a new election took place April 9, 1868, when Mr. H. C. Lopes (C.), recorder of Exeter, was returned without opposition.—General election, November 16, 1868; registered electors, 749. H. C. Lopes (C.), returned unopposed.

**LAW CASES.**—The *Law Journal* gives the following returns for 1868:—12 cases in the Privy Council, 293 cases in the Court of Chancery, 14 appeals in Bankruptcy, 123 cases in the Court of Queen's Bench, 87 in the Court of Common Pleas, 52 in the Court of Exchequer, 16 in the Court of Crown Cases Reserved, 24 in the Court of Admiralty, 54 in the Court of Probate and Divorce, and 10 in the Ecclesiastical Court; making a total of 687 cases reported.

**LAWRENCE** (Lord Mayor of London).—The Right Hon. James Clarke Lawrence, born about 1820, was elected Alderman of the ward of Walbrook in 1860, was Sheriff in 1862, and became Lord Mayor in succession to the Right Hon. W. F. Allen, November 9, 1868. He was returned one of the members for Lambeth in May, 1865, was an unsuccessful candidate at the general election in July of the same year, and was again returned at the general election in November, 1868.

**LAWRENCE.**—The Right Hon. Sir John Laird Mair Lawrence, Bart., G.C.B., K.S.I., born March 4, 1811, and educated at Foyle College, Londonderry, and at Haileybury, went to India as a writer in 1829, and after filling various public appointments, came to England on furlough in 1840. His first important appointment after his return to India was that of Commissioner of the Trans-Sutlej provinces, where he showed great administrative capacity. After the Sikh war, he was entrusted with the newly acquired administration of the Punjaub; and such was his success, that during the mutiny of 1857 the Punjaub remained faithful to British rule. For his services he was made a K.C.B. in 1856, a G.C.B. in 1857, a Baronet August 16, 1868, and sworn a member of the Privy Council, and K.S.I. Sir John Lawrence succeeded Lord Elgin as Viceroy and Governor-General of India in December, 1863, and his term of office expired in December, 1868. See MAYO, Earl of.

**LEE** (1804—1868).—REV. ROBERT LEE, D.D., born in the county of Durham, in 1804, was educated at the Grammar School, Berwick-upon-Tweed, and at St. Andrew's, and was elected minister of a chapel of ease at Arbroath, in 1833, was transferred to Campsie in 1836, and to the Grey Friars church, Edinburgh, in 1843. He was appointed First Professor of Biblical Criticism and Biblical Antiquities in the University of Edinburgh in 1846, and a charge against him for having introduced certain innovations in the public service was dismissed by

the General Assembly in May, 1859. Dr. Lee, who was dean of the Chapel Royal, and one of her Majesty's chaplains in ordinary, was the author of "Sermons Occasional and Practical," published in 1841; of "Theses of Erastus on Excommunication," and of "Handbook of Devotion," in 1844; of "Prayers for Public Worship," in 1858; of "Prayers for Family Worship," in 1861; of "The Family, and its Duties," in 1863; of "Reform of the Church of Scotland: Part I.—Worship," in 1864; and of "The Family, and its Duties: Discourses for Family Reading," in 1865. The Rev. Dr. Lee died at Torquay, March 15, 1868.

**LEEDS** (English Constituency) returned two members to the House of Commons from 1832 till 1868. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 7,966. G. S. Beecroft (C.), 3,223; E. Baines (L.), 3,045; Visct. Amberley (L.), 2,902. The Reform Act of 1867 gave it an additional member, though under the minority clause each elector has only two votes. —General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 35,260. E. Baines (L.), 15,941; Ald. Carter (L.), 15,105; W. St. J. Wheelhouse (C.), 9,457; Sir A. Fairbairn (L.), 5,658; Admiral Duncombe (C.), 5,621.

**LEEDS** (Yorkshire).—The church of St. Chad, built in this town by the Denison family, being the third they have erected here, was consecrated by the Bishop of Ripon, Saturday, January 11, 1868. The length inside is 126 feet, and width of nave and aisles, 52 feet. The tower is 28 feet square, and the spire 186 feet high. The Rev. T. C. Smith, D.D., is the first incumbent.—The Wesleyan college at Headingley, near Leeds, built at a cost of £12,000, was opened Friday, September 25.—*See FAIRBAIRN.*

**LEEDS BANKING COMPANY.**—*See CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD.*

**LEEDS NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART**, held in the building intended for the new Infirmary, under the patronage of the Queen, was opened by the Prince of Wales, Tuesday, May 19, 1868. It contained three galleries of oil-paintings by the old masters, and a collection of their drawings and sketches; two galleries of oil-paintings of the English school, by deceased and living artists; a gallery of oil-paintings by modern foreign artists; a gallery of English water-colour drawings; a gallery of portraits of deceased Yorkshire worthies; a collection of miniatures; a gallery of engravings and etchings; a museum of ornamental art, containing specimens in metal, ivory, porcelain, marble, and wood, illustrative of the several periods of art from the Anglo-Roman time to the present day; and an Oriental museum. There was also a collection of ceramic specimens, some illuminated MSS., and lace and embroidery. It was open 143 days, and was attended by 570,000 visitors, of which 450,000 paid admission at the doors, the remainder being season-ticket holders. The largest number of visitors attended Thursday, October 23, when 13,231 persons were admitted. The highest weekly return was 46,000 for the week ending October 16. The exhibition was closed, Saturday, October 31, when speeches were delivered by the Earl of Dudley, Lord Houghton, and Mr. Beckett Denison.

**LEGER, ST.**—*See DONCASTER.*

**LEICESTER.**—The Leicestershire Chamber of Agriculture held its second annual meeting here, Saturday, February 8, 1868.—The Royal Agricultural Society of England held its annual show at this town from Thursday, July 16, till Tuesday, July 21, 1868.

**LEICESTER** (English Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1295. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 4,616. J. D. Harris (L.), 2,295; P. A. Taylor (L.), 2,199; W. U. Beygate, (C.), 1,945.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 14,255. P. A. Taylor (L.), 7,152; J. D. Harris (L.), 6,825; J. B. Greene (L.), 2,474.

**LEICESTERSHIRE** (English Constituency).—The county returned two members to the House of Commons from 1295 till 1832, when it was divided into North and South, each division returning two members.—**LEICESTERSHIRE NORTH**.—General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 4,711. Lord J. R. R. Manners (C.), 2,305; E. B. Hartopp (C.), 1,854; C. H. Frewen (C.), 1,599. General election, November 20, 1868; registered electors, 5,969. Lord J. R. R. Manners (C.), 3,296; S. W. Clowes (C.), 3,092; C. H. Frewen (C.), 1,750.—**LEICESTERSHIRE SOUTH**.—General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 6,061. C. W. Packe (C.), Visc. Curzon (C.), returned unopposed. Mr. C. W. Packe (C.), one of the members, died in November, 1867, and a new election took place December 2, 1867, with the following result:—T. T. Paget (L.), 2,302; Pell (C.), 2,263. General election, November 24, 1868; registered electors, 7,808. Viscount Curzon (C.), 3,196; A. Pell (C.), 3,111; T. T. Paget (L.), 2,861.

**LEICESTER SQUARE**.—*Tulk v. Metropolitan Board of Works*.—In the Exchequer Chamber, June 16, 1868, an action was tried, in which the real question at issue was whether, under the 26th Vict., c. 13, the Metropolitan Board of Works had any right to enter on the garden in Leicester Square, or any jurisdiction over it. The Court of Queen's Bench had decided in the negative, and this was an appeal from their decision. The Lord Chief Justice, Barons Bramwell and Channell, and Justices Byles and Smith now delivered judgment affirming the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench, adding that it was not open to the owners to build on the enclosed space.

**LEIGHTON**.—Frederick Leighton, R.A., born at Scarborough, December 3, 1830, entered the Royal Academy of Berlin as a student in 1843, studied at various places on the Continent, and began to exhibit at the Royal Academy in 1855. His "Cimabue," in that year, and "Dante in Exile," in 1864, are much admired. He was made A.R.A. in 1862, and R.A., Tuesday, June 30, 1868.

**LEIGHTON BUZZARD**.—A Working Men's Industrial Exhibition was opened at this town, Wednesday, January 1, 1868, when Lord J. F. C. Russell presided.

**LEININGEN, PRINCE OF**.—See ARCTIC CIRCLE.

**LEITH, &c.** (Scotch Constituency), with Portobello and Musselburgh, has returned one member to the House of Commons since 1832. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 2,501. W. Miller (L.) returned unopposed. General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 4,737. R. A. Macfie (L.), 2,285; W. Miller (L.), 1,995.

**LEITRIM CO.** (Irish Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons since the Union in 1800. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 2,404. W. R. Ormsby-Gore (C.), 1,374; Dr. J. Brady (L.), 1,000; Col. Tenison (L.), 891. General election, November 23, 1868; registered electors, 2,595. W. R. Ormsby-Gore (C.), Dr. J. Brady (L.), returned unopposed.

**LEMAIRE, M. ALPHONSE.**—*See* ANTWERP.

**LEMON (1784—1868).**—Sir Charles Lemon, F.R.S., born September 3, 1784, succeeded his father as second baronet (created May 24, 1774) in 1824, sat in the House of Commons, as a supporter of the Whigs, for Penryn, from 1807 till 1812, and from 1830 till 1831; for Cornwall from 1831 till 1832; and for West Cornwall from 1832 till April, 1857. Sir Charles received the honorary degree of M.A. from Cambridge in 1833, was elected president of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society the same year, was appointed a special deputy-warden of the Stannaries in 1852, was Provincial Grand Master of Cornwall for many years, was a Deputy Lieutenant of Cornwall, and Fellow of the Royal Society. He died February 12, 1868, and having no surviving male issue, the title became extinct.

**LEOMINSTER (English Constituency)** returned two members to the House of Commons from 1295 till 1868. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 349. A. Walsh (C.), 214; G. Hardy (C.), 208; — Hindmarch (L.), 137. Mr. G. Hardy (C.), who, at the same time with Sir W. Heathcote, Bart., was elected for the University of Oxford, defeating Mr. Gladstone, accepted the seat for the University of Oxford, and a fresh election took place for Leominster, February 27, 1866, when Mr. Arkwright (C.), was returned without opposition. Another vacancy occurred in April, 1868, when the other member, Mr. A. Walsh (C.), resigned his seat, in order to stand for Radnorshire. Viscount Mahon (C.) was returned without opposition, April 27, 1868.—The Reform Act of 1867 deprived it of one of its members. General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 723. B. Arkwright (C.), 432; D. Spinks (L.), 174.

**LEOPOLD I.**—*See* ANTWERP.

**LESLIE (Artist).**—George Dunlop Leslie, A.R.A., born in London, July 2, 1835, and educated at the Mercers' School, studied in Mr. Cary's School of Art, and entered as a student at the Royal Academy in April, 1854. He first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1857, and his picture "Hope," at the British Institution the same year, attracted much attention. Since that time he has been a regular exhibitor, his best known pictures being "Reminiscences of the Ball," in 1859; "Fast Day at the Convent," in 1861; "A Summer Song," in 1862; "The War Summons," in 1863; "The Defence of Lathom House," in 1865; "Clarissa," in 1866; "The Rose and the Harvest," in 1867; and "The Empty Sleeve," and "Home News," in 1868. Mr. Leslie was elected Associate of the Royal Academy, January 31, 1868.

**LEWES (English Constituency)** returned two members to the House of Commons from 1225 till 1868. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 643. Hon. H. B. W. Brand (L.), 325; Lord Pelham (L.), 324; M. Christie (C.), 292; Sir A. Slade, Bart. (C.), 232.—The Reform Act of 1867 deprived it of one of its members. General election, November 18, 1868; registered electors, 1,240. Lord Pelham (L.), 601; W. L. Christie (C.), 587.

**LEWES (Sussex).**—The Lewes and East Sussex Industrial and Fine Art Exhibition was opened in the County Hall in this town, Monday, February 10, 1868. Mr. J. G. Dodson, M.P., presided on the occasion.

**LEYBURN (Yorkshire).**—A new church, dedicated to St. Matthew, was consecrated by the Bishop of Ripon, Wednesday, September 16, 1868. Lord Bolton contributed £1,200 to the cost of the building.

**LIBEL.**—*Wason v. Walter* (*Times Newspaper*).—This was an action for libel against the *Times* newspaper, the question involved being the right to publish reports of Parliamentary debates, and the right to publish comments thereon embodying their effect. It was tried before Lord Chief Justice Cockburn in 1867, who ruled that the report being proved faithful, it was privileged on the ground of public interest, and that it was for the jury to consider whether the comments were fair and in an honest spirit; if so, they were privileged also. The jury found for the defendant. Mr. T. Jones, Q.C., January 13, 1868, moved in the Court of Queen's Bench for a new trial, on the ground of misdirection, and obtained a rule nisi. It was argued November 19 and 20; the Attorney-General, Mr. Coleridge, Q.C., and Mr. Wood, showed cause against the rule; Mr. Jones, Q.C., and Mr. Turner appearing in support of it. Lord Chief Justice Cockburn said that the judges were unanimous in their decision, but that they would not deliver it until they had reduced it to writing. Judgment was delivered in favour of the defendant, November 25.

*Sullivan and Pigott*.—The trial of Mr. A. M. Sullivan for publishing seditious libels in the *Weekly News*, took place in the Commission Court in Dublin on February 15, and was continued February 17, before Mr. Justice Fitzgerald. The jury found him guilty.—The trial of Pigott for the same offence, committed in the *Irishman*, took place February 18 and 19, with a similar result. Mr. Baron Deasy, in charging the jury in the latter case, defined the rights of journalists. He told the jury they were to make allowance for freedom of discussion and heat of argument, but that if the limits of fair discussion were overstepped, they should find the defendant guilty. He then read certain passages which he described as highly inflammatory. Judgment was delivered February 22. Mr. Sullivan was sentenced to six months' and Mr. Pigott to twelve months' imprisonment, each of them, at the expiration of that time, to give security in £500 each, and two sureties in £500 each, to be of good behaviour for two years, and in default of such security to be further imprisoned for six months.

*Potter v. Pollard*.—This was an action brought by Mr. Potter, of Reform League notoriety, against the editor of the *Herts Guardian*, for an alleged libel contained in an article which appeared in that paper December 31, 1867, and in which the shipwrights of the east end of London were spoken of as those "whom Mr. Potter and other trades-union tyrants would not let work at 6s. 6d. a day." The case was tried before Mr. Justice Blackburn, at the Guildhall, February 21, and the jury returned a verdict for the defendant. Mr. Digby Seymour, Q.C., appeared for the plaintiff, and Serjeant Ballantine for the defendant.

*Ashdown v. Wood*.—This was a action brought before the Court of Common Pleas, February 12, 1868, to recover damages for a libel contained in a weekly paper called the *Orchestra*, the plaintiffs being the publishers of another musical magazine called *Hanover Square*. The plaintiffs had written to ask for an apology, but on the same day they had issued a writ. An apology had been, however, inserted in the *Orchestra* at the earliest opportunity. In summing up to the jury, the Lord Chief Justice commented strongly on the fact of this apology being even more satisfactory than the one asked for. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, with one farthing damages. Mr. Coleridge, Q.C., and Mr. Salter, were counsel for the plaintiff; Mr. Serjeant Ballantine and Mr. Pike for the defendant.

*Risk Allah v. Whitehurst*.—This was an action for libel against the proprietor of the *Daily Telegraph*. In October, 1866, the plaintiff had been tried at Brussels for murder and forgery, but was acquitted. His complaint



now was, that in a series of letters written at that time by the special correspondent in Brussels, and published in the *Daily Telegraph*, his guilt had been assumed, the great bulk of the evidence in his favour had been suppressed, and that the correspondent did all he could to destroy the force of the portion of it which he was compelled to state in plaintiff's favour; that during the trial the grossest libels and calumnies had been printed in the paper concerning him; and also that, after his acquittal, the defendants had published in their paper a leading article, in which there was a reiteration of all the charges, not in an honest, bold statement that the charges were true, but by insinuation and innuendo which would leave no other impression on those who read it than that the writer of the article believed *Risk Allah* to be a murderer and forger. The action was brought in the Court of Queen's Bench, and was tried before the Lord Chief Justice Cockburn and a special jury, June 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19, and the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £960. The counsel engaged were Mr. Serjeant Parry, Mr. Baker Greene, Mr. B. Rigby, and Mr. Dumbley for the plaintiff; Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, Mr. H. James, and Mr. Williams, for the defendants.

*Risk Allah v. Johnson*.—This was an action for an alleged libel contained in a leading article inserted in the *Standard* and the *Herald*, with reference to the plaintiff's trial for murder at Brussels. The defendant pleaded, under Lord Campbell's Act, that there was no actual malice, nor gross negligence; that an adequate apology had been published, and that the damage did not exceed 20s., which sum they paid into court. The case was heard at Westminster, before Lord Chief Justice Cockburn and a special jury, June 20, and a verdict returned for the defendant. Mr. Baker Greene and Mr. Moir were for the plaintiff; Mr. Coleridge, Q.C., Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, Mr. Archibald, and Mr. Turner for the defendants.

*Bradlaugh v. Brooks*.—This action was tried in the Court of Queen's Bench, December 14, 1868, before Mr. Justice Blackburn. Mr. Digby Seymour, Q.C., and Mr. Day were for the plaintiff; Mr. O'Malley, Q.C., and Mr. Griffiths for the defendant. The plaintiff was the notorious member of the Reform League, and the defendant is the proprietor of a weekly satirical paper called the *Razor*, and the innuendoes alleged in the declaration were, that in an article in that paper the defendant meant that the plaintiff had been clerk of, and represented and acted for, a fraudulent attorney, and had so acted for him in some of his dishonest practices; and also that the plaintiff was a dishonest person, and unfit to be a candidate for election as Member of Parliament. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, with damages one farthing.

**LIBERIA (Africa).**—The Rev. J. S. Payne was elected President, for two years, in January, 1868.

**LICHFIELD (Bishop of).**—See SELWYN, RIGHT REV. DR.

**LICHFIELD (Dean of).**—See CHAMPNEYS, THE VERY REV. W. W.; AND HOWARD, THE VERY REV. H. E. J.

**LICHFIELD (English Constituency),** returned two members to the House of Commons from 1305 till 1868. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 704. Major Hon. A. H. Anson (L.), 302; Colonel R. Dyott (C.), 257; Lord A. H. Paget (L.), 209. The Reform Act of 1867 deprived it of one of its members.—General election, November 18, 1868; registered electors; 1,082. Colonel R. Dyott (C.), 525; Major Hon. A. H. Anson (L.), 474.

**LIDDELL (1794-1868).**—Sir John Liddell, K.C.B., M.D., F.R.S., born at Dumblane, Scotland, in 1794, and educated at the University of Edinburgh, joined the royal medical service of the army in 1812, and having been inspector of the royal naval hospitals of Haslar, Malta, and Greenwich was appointed director-general of the medical department in the royal navy in 1854, honorary physician to the Queen in 1859, and was made a K.C.B. in 1864. Sir John, who was knighted in 1850, and was a knight of the Greek order of the Redeemer, and of St. Anne of Russia, died in London, May 28, 1868.

**LIDDELL v. RAINSFORD.**—See CHURCH DISCIPLINE.

**LIEN** (*Lord Brougham v. Cauvin*).—This was a suit instituted by the late Lord Brougham, for the purpose of obtaining an order of the court for the delivering up by the defendant, Dr. Joseph Cauvin, of certain MS. letters and papers entrusted to him by Lord Brougham, for the purpose of writing a biography of his lordship. These MSS. were of great historical and literary interest, and comprised, besides the plaintiff's own letters, memoranda, MS. letters written by King William IV., the late Earl Grey and the members of his cabinet, Sir Samuel Romilly, Lord Murray, and other persons distinguished by their political position or literary reputation. The cause was heard by the Master of the Rolls, July 10, 1868. Mr. Jessell and Mr. Osborne Morgan appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. Baggally and Mr. Cooper for the defendant. His lordship said that when literary MSS. were given by the owner to a competent person to perform literary service on it, he was of opinion that he was entitled to a lien. The court being of opinion that Dr. Cauvin was entitled to retain the MSS. till his services were paid for, his Lordship directed that the papers and MSS. should be delivered up on the plaintiff undertaking to pay what should be found due, and directed a reference to chambers to ascertain what shall be due to defendant for his services, the plaintiff undertaking to produce the MSS. before the judge in chambers when required, to enable him to ascertain what services had been rendered.

**LIFEBOATS.**—The annual meeting of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution was held at the London Tavern, March 10, 1868, under the presidency of the Right Hon. H. T. L. Corry, M.P., First Lord of the Admiralty. The chairman stated that during the past year 783 lives and 35 ships had been saved by the lifeboats of the Institution; and the number of lives which had been saved during the forty-four years which had elapsed from the establishment of the Society, in 1824, to the end of 1867, amounted to nearly 17,000—a number equal to that of the *bond fide* seamen of her Majesty's navy. There were now 200 lifeboats under their direction, and not one of their lives had been lost in their hazardous pursuits during the past year.

**LIMERICK** (Irish Constituency) returned one member to the House of Commons from the Union in 1800 till the Reform Act of 1832, by which it gained an additional member. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 2,013. Major G. Gavin (L.), 1,002; F. W. Russell (L.), 836; J. Spaight (L.), 658.—General election, November 19, 1868; registered electors, 1,973. Major G. Gavin (L.), 1,026; F. W. Russell (L.), 794; P. Tait (C.), 720; — Pigott (C.), 187.

**LIMERICK CO.** (Irish Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons since the Union in 1800. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 6,481. Right Hon. W. Monsell (L.), E. J. Synan (L.), returned unopposed.—General election, November 19, 1868; registered

electors, 5,919. Right Hon. W. Monsell (L.), E. J. Synan (L.), returned unopposed.

**LINCOLN (BISHOP OF).**—See JACKSON, RIGHT REV. DR.; and WORDSWORTH, RIGHT REV. DR.

**LINCOLN (English Constituency)** has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1265. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 1,688. C. Seely (L.), 878; E. Heneage (L.), 872; J. B. Moore (C.), 764.—General election, November 16, 1868; registered electors, 3,952. C. Seely (L.), J. H. Palmer (L.), returned unopposed.

**LINCOLNSHIRE (English Constituency).**—This county returned two members to the House of Commons from 1295 till the passing of the Reform Act of 1832, which divided it into Lincolnshire North and Lincolnshire South, each division returning two members.—**LINCOLNSHIRE NORTH.**—General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 12,251. J. B. Stanhope (C.), Sir M. J. Cholmeley, Bart. (L.), returned unopposed.—**LINCOLNSHIRE SOUTH.**—General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 9,148. Right Hon. Sir J. Trollope, Bart. (C.), Lieut.-Col. G. H. Packe (L.), returned unopposed.—Sir J. Trollope, Bart. (C.), having been made a peer in 1868, Mr. W. C. Welby (C.), who resigned his seat for Grantham, was returned April 29, 1868, without opposition.—The Reform Act of 1867 divided Lincolnshire into three divisions, Mid, North, and South, each returning two members.—**LINCOLNSHIRE NORTH.**—General election, November 16, 1868; registered electors, 8,872. Sir M. J. Cholmeley, Bart. (L.), R. Winn (C.), returned unopposed.—**LINCOLNSHIRE MID.**—General election, November 18, 1868; registered electors, 8,178. Lieut.-Col. W. C. Amcolls (L.), H. Chaplin (C.), returned unopposed.—**LINCOLNSHIRE SOUTH.**—General election, November 23, 1868; registered electors, 9,064. W. C. Welby (C.), 4,517; E. Turner (C.), 4,075; Lieut.-Col. G. H. Packe (L.), 2,630.

**LINLITHGOWSHIRE (Scotch Constituency)** has returned one member to the House of Commons since the Union in 1707. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 794. P. McLagan (L.), returned unopposed.—General election, November 21, 1868; registered electors, 1,190. P. McLagan (L.), 600; J. Pender (L.), 385.

**LISBURN (Irish Constituency)** has returned one member to the House of Commons since the Union in 1800. General election, July, 1866; registered electors, 314. E. W. Verner (C.), 134; J. D. Barbour (L.), 69.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 456. E. W. Verner (C.), returned unopposed.

**LISKEARD (English Constituency)** returned two members to the House of Commons from 1295 till the passing of the Reform Act of 1832, which deprived it of one of its members. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 429. Sir A. W. Buller, Bart. (L.), returned unopposed.—General election, November 16, 1868; registered electors, 857. Sir A. W. Buller, Bart. (L.), returned unopposed.

**LISLE (1783-1868) Baron.**—The Right Hon. George Lysaght, born June 6, 1783, succeeded his brother November 26, 1834, as fourth Baron (created September 18, 1758) Lisle, of Mount North, in the county of Cork, in the peerage of Ireland, and died at his seat at Dawlish, Tuesday, July 7, 1868. His lordship, who was twice married, is succeeded by his eldest son, John Arthur, born October 12, 1811.

**LITERATURE, ROYAL SOCIETY OF.**—The anniversary meeting of the Royal Society of Literature was held Wednesday, April 22, 1868, when an address from the President, the Bishop of St. David's, was read.

**LIVERPOOL** (English Constituency) returned two members to the House of Commons from 1295 till 1868. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 16,750. T. B. Horsfall (C.), 7,866; S. R. Graves (C.), 7,500; J. C. Ewart (L.), 7,160.—By the Reform Act of 1867 it gained an additional member, though under the minority clause each elector had only one vote.—General election, November 18, 1868; registered electors, 37,261. S. R. Graves (C.), 16,766; Viscount Sandon (C.), 16,222; W. W. Rathbone (L.), 15,337; W. N. Massey (L.), 15,017.

**LIVERPOOL** (Lancashire).—The cabmen commenced a strike here, Saturday, February 1, 1868, and it was brought to a termination, Saturday, February 8.—The Hon. Reverdy Johnson, the United States Minister, was entertained by the Mayor, Thursday, October 22, 1868, and a grand banquet was given to him at the Town Hall, Monday, October 26.

**LIVINGSTONE, DR.**—At the first meeting of the session of the Royal Geographical Society, held Monday, November 9, Sir Roderick Murchison read the inaugural address, in the course of which he said, "Of all the events, however, which have transpired since we last assembled, nothing can have gratified us so much as the news which has recently reached us of the progress made by our eminent associate, Livingstone, during the ten months which have elapsed between the date of his last letter to me and others, and that of his last letter to Dr. Kirk, of December, 1867. His unrivalled perseverance and courage in getting successfully through the many heavy trials to which he has been subjected, have been strengthened by his trust in that Divine Providence which has hitherto protected him during his heroic efforts, whether to advance human knowledge or to implant the truths of religion in the hearts of the negro race. In his last letters, which are extremely brief, he has not communicated the geographical results of his journey to the southern end of Lake Taganyika. He speaks, however, of a chain of lakes connected by a river with Lake Taganyika, and has visited Cazembe and other towns belonging to the powerful negro chiefs of this remote part of the interior. Awaiting, as I do, in fervent hope, the day when a national burst of joyfulness shall welcome the great traveller on his return to Britain, I may be allowed to say that throughout my long life I have never been so truly delighted as in finding that my persistence in the belief in the existence and in the successful progress of my illustrious friend has up to this time been fully verified. God grant that the last link may be speedily added to his long chain of adventures, and that Livingstone may bring us, in his own person, the history of all his wanderings."—A letter from Dr. Livingstone, dated Cazembe, December 14, 1867, was also read.

**LLOYD v. INGRAM.**—*See* LANCING MANOR CASE.

**LLOYD'S** (London).—Mr. Thomas Baring, M.P., resigned the chairmanship, to which he was appointed in 1830, and Mr. Goschen, M.P., was elected his successor, Thursday, April 23, 1868.—Mr. B. C. Stephenson, of the Treasury, was selected in June, from 176 candidates, to fill the post of secretary, rendered vacant by the resignation of Rear-Admiral Halstead.

**LOMBARD EXCHANGE AND NEWS ROOM** (London) was opened for public inspection, Wednesday and Thursday, December 30 and 31, 1868, previous to opening for business, January 1, 1869. It consists of the mag-

nificent chamber, occupying 7,200 square feet, on the ground floor, in the new buildings in Lombard Street, erected by the City Offices Company (Limited). There is a dining-room and luncheon-bar at one end, and a smaller room upstairs for writing. It is intended as a general exchange and news-room, in which men engaged in various branches of trade and commerce may meet to transact business, and arrangements have been made for supplying the latest commercial, political, and general telegraphic information. The terms of subscription are three guineas per annum.

LONDON (BISHOP OF).—See BISHOP OF LONDON'S FUND; JACKSON, RIGHT REV. DR.; and TAIT, MOST REV. DR.

LONDON (English Constituency) has returned four members to the House of Commons since 1265. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 17,593. G. J. Goschen (L.), 7,102; R. W. Crawford (L.), 7,086; Ald. Lawrence (L.), 6,637; Baron L. N. Rothschild (L.), 6,525; G. Lyall (C.), 4,197; R. N. Fowler (C.), 4,086. General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 18,979. Right Hon. G. J. Goschen (L.), 6,520; R. W. Crawford (L.), 6,258; Ald. W. Lawrence (L.), 6,215; C. Bell (C.), 6,130; P. Twells (C.), 6,099; Ald. Gibbons (C.), 6,013; Baron L. N. Rothschild (L.), 5,995.

LONDON AND WESTMINSTER WORKING MEN'S CONSTITUTIONAL ASSOCIATION.—At the end of 1865, a few Conservative working men living, for the most part, in Westminster, resolved to establish an Association which should serve as a rallying point for all those who were attached to the Constitution in Church and State, and opposed to rash and revolutionary change. Their first meeting was held May 6, 1867, an inaugural meeting of the society June 3, 1867, and a grand banquet was given at the Crystal Palace; Lord John Manners, M.P., in the chair, November 11, 1867. The movement in the metropolis has been so successful that it has been resolved to form a Permanent Guarantee Fund to enable it to extend its operations in the provinces, and to form branch associations. The objects of the association are declared to be, "To unite the friends of Constitutional principles in resisting any attempt to subvert the *Protestant faith* or the *Constitution of the country*; to protect the prerogative of the Crown; and to defend the rights and privileges of the people."

LONDONDERRY (Irish Constituency), has returned one member to the House of Commons since the Union in 1800. General election July, 1865; registered electors, 844. Lord C. J. Hamilton (C.), 379; S. M. Greer (L.), 331.—General election, November 20, 1868; registered electors, 1,446. R. Dowse, Q.C. (L.), 765; Lord C. J. Hamilton (C.), 599.

LONDONDERRY CO. (Irish Constituency), has returned two members to the House of Commons since the Union in 1800. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 5,178. R. P. Dawson (C.); Sir F. W. Heygate, Bart. (C.), returned unopposed.—General election, November 21, 1868; registered electors, 5,252. R. P. Dawson (C.); Sir F. W. Heygate, Bart. (C.), returned unopposed.

LONDON UNIVERSITY (English Constituency), returns one member to the House of Commons under the Reform Act of 1867. General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 1,186. Right Hon. R. Lowe (L.) was returned unopposed.

LONGFORD CO. (Irish Constituency), has returned two members to the House of Commons since the Union in 1800. General election, July, 1865;

registered electors, 2,869. Colonel F. S. Greville (L.); Major M. W. O'Reilly (L.), returned unopposed. General election, November 24, 1868; registered electors, 2,728. Colonel F. S. Greville-Nugent (L.); Major M. W. O'Reilly (L.), returned unopposed.

**LONGLEY (ARCHBISHOP)** (1794—1868).—The Most Rev. Charles Thomas Longley, D.D., Archbishop of Canterbury, born at Rochester July 28, 1794, educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford, where he took a first class in classics in 1815. Having held appointments at the University, been classical examiner in 1825 and 1826, he was appointed head-master of Harrow school in 1829, and Bishop of Ripon on the creation of that see in 1836. Dr. Longley was translated to Durham in 1856, to York in 1860, and to Canterbury in 1862. He went to the Tyrol in the autumn, and on his journey home was seized with bronchitis, September 13, 1868. On reaching Addington Palace, September 16, he had somewhat recovered, and held his ordination in the parish church September 20. His Grace was again confined to his bed, October 15, and gradually grew worse. He died, Tuesday, October 27, having received the Holy Communion a few hours before, and was buried privately in Addington Churchyard, November 3. A few days before his death, when speaking had become difficult, he wrote:—"I commit my soul into the hands of my God and dear Saviour. I have had proofs enough of His love in the past, and I am well assured that whatever sufferings or trials are permitted to befall me are visitations of love. 'Though He slay me, yet will I trust in Him.' As to the faith in which I wish to die, I cannot better express it than in Richard Hooker's dying words,\* as indicated in the underlined passage I have written out:—'A poor and guilty sinner I know myself to be; but I believe that those who kneel at the foot of the Cross with this sincere confession will never be cast out if they look to the cleansing blood of Christ for their sole ground of pardon and acceptance.'"—See TAIT, Most Rev. Dr.

**LORD CHANCELLOR**.—See CAIRNS, Lord; CHELMSFORD, Lord; and HATHERLEY, Lord.

**LORD MAYOR'S SHOW**.—The cost of the procession and banquet, November 9, 1868, was £2,631. 5s. 9d., of which the Lord Mayor paid £1,215. 12s. 11d., each of the Sheriffs £607. 16s. 5d., and the City Lands Committee £200. The procession cost £285. 3s.

**LORD PRIVY SEAL**.—See KIMBERLEY, Earl of; and MALMESBURY, Earl of.

#### LORDS (HOUSE OF).

*Tuesday, Nov. 19, 1867*.—The third Session of the seventh Parliament of Queen Victoria was opened by a Commission of five Lords under the Great Seal, viz., the Lord Chancellor (Lord Chelmsford), the Lord President of the Council (the Duke of Marlborough), the Lord Privy Seal (the Earl of Malmesbury), the Duke of Buckingham (Secretary of State for the Colonies), and Earl Cadogan. The Lords Commissioners commanded the Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod to let the Commons know "the Lords

\* "Though I have by His grace loved Him in my youth, and feared Him in mine age, and laboured to have a conscience void of offence to Him and to all men; yet if Thou, O Lord, be extreme to mark what I have done amiss, who can abide it? And, therefore, where I have failed, Lord, show mercy to me; for I plead, not my righteousness, but the forgiveness of my own unrighteousness, for His merits who died to purchase pardon for penitent sinners. And, since I owe Thee a death, O Lord, let it not be terrible, and then take Thine own time. Let not mine, O Lord, but Thy will be done."

Commissioners desire their immediate attendance in this House, to hear the Commission read," and on the arrival of the Commons with their Speaker, the Lord Chancellor said—

" My Lords and Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

" Her Majesty not thinking fit to be present here this day in her Royal Person, hath been pleased, in order to the opening and holding of this Parliament, to cause Letters Patent to be issued under the Great Seal, constituting us and several other Lords therein named, her Commissioners to do all things, in her Majesty's name, on her part necessary to be performed in this Parliament. This will more fully appear by the Letters Patent themselves, which must now be read."

The said Letters Patent having been read by the Clerk, the Lord Chancellor read the Royal Speech, as follows:—

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

" In again applying to you for your advice and assistance, I regret that I have found it necessary to call for your attendance at an unusual, and probably to many of you an inconvenient season.

" The sovereign of Abyssinia, in violation of all international law, continues to hold in captivity several of my subjects, some of whom have been specially accredited to him by myself, and his persistent disregard of friendly representations has left me no alternative but that of making a peremptory demand for the liberation of my subjects, and supporting it by an adequate force.

" I have accordingly directed an expedition to be sent for that purpose alone, and I confidently rely upon the support and co-operation of my Parliament in my endeavour at once to relieve their countrymen from an unjust imprisonment, and to vindicate the honour of my Crown.

" I have directed that papers on the subject shall be forthwith laid before you.

" I receive from all foreign powers assurances of their friendly feelings, and I see no reason to apprehend the disturbance of the general peace of Europe.

" A band of Italian volunteers, without authority from their own sovereign, having invaded the Papal territory, and threatened Rome itself, the Emperor of the French felt himself called upon to despatch an expedition for the protection of the Sovereign Pontiff and his dominions; that object having been accomplished, and the defeat and dispersion of the volunteer force having relieved the Papal territory from the danger of external invasion, I trust that his Imperial Majesty will find himself enabled by an early withdrawal of his troops, to remove any possible ground of misunderstanding between his Majesty's government and that of the King of Italy.

" The treasonable conspiracy commonly known as Fenianism, baffled and repressed in Ireland, has assumed in England the form of organized violence and assassination. These outrages require to be rigorously put down; and I rely for their effectual suppression upon the firm administration of the law and the loyalty of the great mass of my subjects."

" Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

" The Estimates for the ensuing year are in course of preparation, and will in due time be laid before you. They will be framed with a view to economy and to the necessary requirements of the public service."

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

" As a necessary sequel to the legislation of last Session, Bills will be laid before you for amending the Representation of the People in Scotland and Ireland.

" I have reason to believe that the Commissioners appointed to inquire into and report upon the boundaries of existing Boroughs, as well as the proposed divisions of Counties and newly enfranchised Boroughs, have made considerable progress in their inquiries, and no time will be lost after the receipt of their report in laying before you their recommendations for your consideration and decision.

" A Bill will also be presented to you for the more effectual prevention of Bribery and Corruption at elections.

" The Public Schools Bill, which has already been more than once submitted to Parliament, will again be laid before you.

" The general question of the Education of the People requires your most serious attention, and I have no doubt you will approach the subject with a full appreciation both of its vital importance and of its acknowledged difficulty.

" Measures will be submitted to you during the present session for amending and consolidating the various Acts relating to the Mercantile Marine.

" The exemption which this country has now for some time enjoyed from the Cattle Plague, affords a favourable opportunity for considering such permanent enactments as may relieve the Home trade from vexatious restrictions, and facilitate the introduction, under due regulation, of foreign cattle for home consumption.

" Measures for the Amendment of the Law, which have been deferred under the pressure of more urgent business, will be submitted for your consideration.

" Other questions apparently calling for legislative action have been referred to Commissioners, whose reports, as they shall be received, shall, without delay, be laid before Parliament.

" It is my earnest prayer that all your deliberations may be so guided as to conduce to the general contentment and happiness of my people."

The Commons then withdrew, and the House adjourned till 5 p.m., when Earl Annesley, returned as a representative peer for Ireland, and Lord Colchester took their seats.—Earl Brownlow and Lord Hylton move and second the Address. The Earls of Derby, Carnarvon, and Hardwicke, Earl Russell, and Lords Houghton and Lyveden take part in the debate. The Address is agreed to, and the House adjourns at 7.45 p.m.

*Thursday, Nov. 21.*—Her Majesty's answer to the Address reported.—House adjourns at 5.15.

*Friday, Nov. 22.*—Lord Portman presents two petitions from the diocese of Salisbury, complaining of a recent charge of the bishop of that diocese, and praying for the speedy establishment of some tribunal for the settlement of cases of controverted doctrine or practice. The Bishops of Salisbury, St. David's, and London, take part in the debate, and the petitions are ordered to lie upon the table.—House adjourns at 6.15 p.m.

*Monday, Nov. 25.*—Earl Granville asks for explanations concerning Abyssinia, which the Earl of Derby defers to a proper time.—Lord Stanley of Alderley asks the Postmaster-General a question with reference to the con-



tract between the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Shipping Company. The Duke of Montrose answers that the amount charged has been increased, but that the service will be better performed.—House adjourns at 5.45 p.m.

*Tuesday, Nov. 26.*—The Earl of Airlie puts a question with regard to the landing of troops from India in this country, and the Earl of Longford answers that the Government of India which has the control of the new transport service of Indian reliefs, has hitherto insisted on troops landing at Portsmouth.—House adjourns at 5.15 p.m.

*Thursday, Nov. 28.*—The Earl of Devon moves for papers relating to the Poor Law Board. Motion agreed to.—House adjourns at 6.15 p.m.

*Monday, Dec. 2.*—Earl Russell moves resolutions for the extension of Education without positive religious instruction.—The Duke of Marlborough takes part in the debate.—Question put: resolved in the negative.—House adjourns at 7.15 p.m.

*Tuesday, Dec. 3.*—Lord Taunton asks two questions respecting the licensing of gambling-houses in Hong-kong. The Duke of Buckingham admits that gambling-houses exist in Hong-kong and Heligoland, but that measures for removing the evil were under consideration.—Lord Dufferin moves an address for police reports of the recent processions in Ireland. The Earl of Derby speaks upon the question.—House adjourns at 6 p.m.

*Wednesday, Dec. 4.*—Second reading of the Totnes Election Writs and East London Museum Site Bills.—House adjourns at 5.15 p.m.

*Thursday, Dec. 5.*—Lord Stanley of Alderley asks the President of the Board of Trade whether it is the intention of the Government to bring in a measure to provide that there shall be means of communication between the drivers and guards of railway-trains. The Duke of Richmond replies that the matter is under the consideration of the Board of Trade.—The Earls of Derby, Ellenborough, Denbigh, and Harrowby speak on the question of referring the expense of Indian regiments employed in the Abyssinian war to the Indian Government.—House adjourns at 6 p.m.

*Friday, Dec. 6.*—Income Tax Bill and the Consolidated Fund, £2,000,000 Bill are read a third time and passed.—Lord Redesdale makes explanations respecting the East London Museum Site Bill.—House adjourns at 6.15 p.m.

*Saturday, Dec. 7.*—House meets, and goes through the business on the paper without debate.—House adjourns at 12.15 p.m. till Thursday, February 13, 1868.

*Thursday, Feb. 13, 1868.*—The Marquis of Lansdowne and Lord Wrottesley take their seats.—The Lord Chancellor introduces the Bill to Amend the Law relating to Promissory Oaths.—House adjourns at 5.15 p.m.

*Friday, Feb. 14.*—Their Lordships meet, and go through the business on the paper without debate.—House adjourns at 5.15 p.m.

*Monday, Feb. 17.*—The Earl of Airlie asks whether steps have been taken to carry out the recommendation of the Defence Commission (1860). The Earl of Longford (Under Secretary for War) answers that want of funds has prevented the accomplishment of certain works.—With regard to the East London Museum Site Bill, which passes through committee. Lord Redesdale remarks that the precedent of establishing this institution would be inconvenient, although, perhaps, right; as they were laying the foundation of claims to have similar institutions established in various other parts of the metropolis and country generally.—House adjourns at 5.45 p.m.

*Tuesday, Feb. 18.*—The Promissory Oaths Bill is read a second time, and referred to a select committee.—House adjourns at 6.30 p.m.

*Thursday, Feb. 20.*—The Duke of Argyll asks a question concerning India, which is answered by the Earl of Malmesbury.—The East London Museum Site Bill is read a third time and passed.—House adjourns at 5.15 p.m.

*Friday, Feb. 21.*—Their Lordships meet, and go through the business on the paper without debate.—House adjourns at 5.15 p.m.

*Monday, Feb. 24.*—A Bill to amend an Act to make further provision for the Despatch of Business in the Court of Appeal in Chancery, introduced by Lord St. Leonards, is read a first time.—A Bill to provide a simple Law of Tenure in Ireland, introduced by the Marquis of Clanricarde, and read a first time.—The Earl of Malmesbury moves the second reading of the Habeas Corpus Suspension (Ireland) Act Continuance Bill. Earl Russell, in agreeing to it, makes strictures upon the Church in Ireland. The Marquis of Westmeath, the Earls of Ellenborough and Hardwicke, and Earl Grey discuss the question.—House adjourns at 8 p.m.

*Tuesday, Feb. 25.*—The Earl of Malmesbury announces to the House that in consequence of failing health, the Earl of Derby has been compelled to tender his resignation to her Majesty.—House adjourns at 5.15 p.m.

*Thursday, Feb. 27.*—Their Lordships meet, and go through the business the paper without debate.—House adjourns at 5.15 p.m.

*Friday, Feb. 28.*—Lord Stanley of Alderley asks a question concerning the business of the House.—House adjourns at 5 p.m.

*Thursday, March 5.*—Ministerial statement, that Mr. Disraeli has formed an Administration. Earl Russell states that he considers no confidence can be placed upon a Government which openly professes to say one thing and mean another, and the Duke of Marlborough replies.—House adjourns at 8 p.m.

*Friday, March 6.*—The Earl of Cardigan presents a petition from H. N. S. Shrapnell, late 3rd Dragoon Guards, praying that some national reward may be conferred on the family of the late Lieut.-General Henry Shrapnell, in consideration of the services rendered by his shells during the late campaign under the Duke of Wellington. The Earl of Longford answers that the General received a pension of £1,200 per annum, and £10,000 from the East India Company. Petition ordered to lie upon the table.—House adjourns at 5.30 p.m.

*Monday, March 9.*—The Ecclesiastical Commission Bill and other Bills are read a first time.—House adjourns at 5.45 p.m.

*Tuesday, March 10.*—Their Lordships meet and go through the business on the paper without debate.—House adjourns at 5.15 p.m.

*Thursday, March 13.*—The Marquis of Clanricarde, in moving the second reading of the Land Tenure (Ireland) Bill, says that the principles of this Bill must be adopted if Parliament desires to make an equitable arrangement between landlord and tenant, and he deprecates her Majesty's proposition of issuing another Commission to inquire into the matter. He alludes to Mr. Mill's "scheme for turning out the landlords of Ireland, in order to substitute a pauper class of landlords," and to Mr. Bright's scheme for expending £5,000,000 in purchasing up the estates of absentee landlords. He quotes Mr. Bright's letter of December, 1866, in which he says, "If Ireland were 1,000 miles away from us all would be changed, or the landlords would be exterminated by the vengeance of the peasantry." Lord St. Leonards, Viscount Lifford, and the Earls of Malmesbury and Leictrinn

speak upon the question. The Bill is read a second time, and referred to a select committee.—House adjourns at 7 p.m.

*Friday, March 13.*—The Duke of Argyll asks "Whether the attention of her Majesty's Government has been called to the inconveniences arising out of the Ratepaying Clauses of the Reform Act of 1867; and whether any measure is in contemplation for the removal of them?" A discussion, in which the Lord Chancellor (Lord Cairns), and Earls Russell, Grey, and Granville take part, ensues.—House adjourns at 8 p.m.

*Monday, March 16.*—Railways (Extension of Time) Bill read a second time, on the motion of the Duke of Richmond, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners (Orders in Council) Bill was read a third time and passed.—House adjourns at 5.30 p.m.

*Tuesday, March 17.*—Questions are asked concerning the Quarter Sessions Courts of Ireland, the Boundary Commission, and Established Church in Ireland.—House adjourns at 5.30 p.m.

*Thursday, March 19.*—The Bishop of London presents a petition from members of the Senate of the University of Cambridge respecting the maintenance of the religious character of the colleges. Petition ordered to lie upon the table.—Lord Campbell moves for a return of the special constables who had enrolled themselves in the different parishes of the metropolis after the Clerkenwell explosion, to show them "that they are not forgotten by the Legislature."—House adjourns at 6 p.m.

*Friday, March 20.*—The Duke of Richmond moves the second reading of the Regulation of Railways Bill. Lord Redesdale, the Marquis of Clanricarde, Lord Stanley of Alderley, and Lord Westbury take part in the debate. The Bill is read a second time.—House adjourns at 7 p.m.

*Monday, March 23.*—The Lord Chancellor moves the second reading of the Bankruptcy Acts Repeal Bill, the Bankruptcy Bill, &c., stating that the measures before their Lordships form a complete and entire code of bankruptcy for the country; that imprisonment for debt is proposed to be abolished, except in the case of an absconding debtor. He deprecates the power possessed by County Court Judges of imprisonment for debt, but holds that incurring debts without reasonable hope of payment might be treated as a misdemeanour. Lords Westbury, Chelmsford, and Romilly agreed as to the unsatisfactory condition of the present law of bankruptcy. The Bills are read a second time, and the House adjourns at 7 p.m.

*Tuesday, March 24.*—Lord Redesdale inquires whether arrangements have been made for proceeding with the public offices on the vacant ground adjoining Downing Street. The Earl of Malmesbury answered that it was to be built over for the Colonial Office, but that the completion of the work depends upon the expenditure voted by the Commons.—The Duke of Marlborough introduces the Elementary Education Bill. He reviews the existing extent of education, and considers how it may be rendered more thoroughly national, proposing the appointment of an additional Secretary of State for the Educational Department. Earl Granville remarks that we stand in respect to Prussia, where 1 in 6 of the population is educated, not as having 1 in 7 or 8, but 1 in 15. Earl Russell urges the necessity of primary education. The Earl of Cork thinks that the noble Duke's statement relating to the admission of schools to inspection will be received with pleasure. The Earl of Harrowby approves of the proposal that schools need not necessarily be conducted by certificated teachers; and the Bishop of London says that the educational returns in his diocese are of an appall-

ing character. The Bill is read a first time, and the House adjourns at 8.15 p.m.

*Thursday, March 26.*—Earl Stanhope moves for a select committee to inquire into the operation of any law or laws as to the assumption of ecclesiastical titles in Great Britain and Ireland. Lord Redesdale says that the noble earl has not fully considered the circumstances under which the law arose, for that it was not a religious, but a purely ecclesiastical and Imperial question. The Duke of Somerset considers the assumption of titles an outrage on the dignity of the Crown. The Marquis of Clanricarde and Earl Grey speak in favour of the motion. The Lord Chancellor and the Earl of Malmesbury having stated that the Government have no objection to the committee, the motion is agreed to.—House adjourns at 6.30 p.m.

*Friday, March 27.*—The Earl of Airlie moves for returns to "throw light" on the Bill to Amend the Representation of the People in Scotland, with regard to the "franchise based on rateable value." Motion agreed to. —Earl Russell asks how soon the Report of the Commission on the Neutrality Laws will be laid before Parliament; and alludes in his speech to the conciliatory conduct of Mr. Adams, with regard to the affair of the *Alabama*. The Lord Chancellor says that concession has been made to the United States Government with regard to the "arbitration" they required; but that they demanded that the question of our right to recognize the Southern States as belligerents should also be referred to the arbitrator, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs having contended that the time at which a neutral power might recognize a state of war depended solely on that neutral power. Lord Westbury remarked that "international law" was an incorrect phrase, mutual agreements between civilized nations not having the force of what was properly called law. By the proclamation of blockade the Confederate States had been placed in the position of belligerents.—House adjourns at 7 p.m.

*Saturday, March 28.*—Their Lordships meet, and go through the business on the paper without debate.—House adjourns at 12 a.m.

*Monday, March 30.*—Lord Lyveden calls the attention of the House to papers presented respecting hostilities in the River Plate.—The Poor Relief Bill is referred to a select committee.—House adjourns at 7.15 p.m.

*Tuesday, March 31.*—The Earl of Malmesbury calls attention to the report of the select committee on the business of the House, which recommends that the privilege of proxies shall be waived. After a debate it is resolved—"That the practice of calling for proxies on a division shall be discontinued, and that two days' notice be given of any motion for the suspension of this Standing Order."—House adjourns at 6.30 p.m.

*Thursday, April 2.*—The Marine Mutiny Bill read a second time. A discussion takes place, in which the Duke of Cambridge, the Earl of Longford, Viscount Hardinge, Earl Grey, and the Marquis of Exeter state their opinions that the abolition of flogging may prove detrimental to the discipline of the army; the Duke observing that it has been abolished in military law just as it had been adopted for certain offences by the civil law and found to be highly efficacious.—In a debate upon the business of the House, Earl Cowper moves for a return of the number of peers who had served on committees; remarking that a heavy burden was laid on the conscientious peers by the idleness of others.—House adjourns at 7.15 p.m.

*Friday, April 3.*—Lord Stratheden calls the attention of the House to the Cretan insurrection, commenting on the "identic note" presented to the Turkish Government in October on the part of Russia, France, Prussia, and Italy, which has the effect of placing England on one side, and Russia and France on the other, with regard to this question, and which was a European reprimand to the Porte. The Earl of Malmesbury, the Duke of Argyll, the Earls of Denbigh and Kimberley, and Earl Russell take part in the debate.—Earl Granville, the Dukes of Marlborough and Somerset, and Lord Taunton bear testimony to the value of Mr. Whitworth's foundation of scholarships for the promotion of technical education.—House adjourns at 7.30 p.m.

*Thursday, April 23.*—The second reading of the Compulsory Church Rates Abolition Bill is moved by Earl Russell.—After a debate, in which the Archbishop of York, the Duke of Buckingham, the Marquis of Bath, the Earls of Derby, Carnarvon, and Hardwicke, the Lord Chancellor, the Bishops of London, Oxford, and Carlisle, and Lord Colchester take part, it is read a second time.—House adjourns at 5.15 p.m.

*Friday, April 24.*—The Earl of Lichfield asks the Government whether it is true that Staffordshire colliers have been forced to leave their employment on account of the inability of the authorities to protect them from violence. The Earl of Malmesbury admits the fact, but states that by this time troops were ready to maintain order on the spot.—House adjourns at 5.45 p.m.

*Monday, April 27.*—It is resolved that an address be presented to her Majesty, respecting the attempt on the life of the Duke of Edinburgh.—After a debate, the Education Bill is read a second time.—House adjourns at 8.15 p.m.

*Tuesday, April 28.*—A discussion takes place on the resolutions in the House of Commons for the disestablishment of the Church in Ireland, between the Earls of Derby, Malmesbury, Hardwicke, and Harrowby, the Lord Chancellor, and Lord Redesdale on the side of the Government, and Earls Russell and Granville, the Duke of Argyll, and Viscount Halifax on the side of the Opposition.—House adjourns at 7.15 p.m.

*Thursday, April 30.*—House in committee on the Compulsory Church Rates Abolition Bill.—House adjourns at 5.45 p.m.

*Friday, May 1.*—The Lord Steward of the Household (the Earl of Tankerville) reports her Majesty's most gracious answer to the address regarding the Duke of Edinburgh.—Lord Redesdale moves for a return of expenses connected with the new Public Offices, and Lord Taunton refers to the statues recently placed in Westminster Hall, as vulgarizing the building.—House adjourns at 6 p.m.

*Monday, May 4.*—Ministerial statement by the Earl of Malmesbury, on the defeat of the Government on the resolutions on the Church in Ireland question.—House adjourns at 6 p.m.

*Tuesday, May 5.*—Baron Kesteven and Baron Fitzwalter take the oaths.—House adjourns at 6.45 p.m.

*Thursday, May 7.*—The Marquis of Salisbury takes his seat.—House adjourns at 5.45 p.m.

*Friday, May 8.*—House in Committee on the Capital Punishment within Prisons Bill.—Debate on the Appropriation Act (Victoria), respecting a grant to Lady Darling.—House adjourns at 8.45 p.m.

*Monday, May 11.*—The Capital Punishments within Prisons Bill read a third time and passed.—House adjourns at 7.30 p.m.

*Tuesday, May 12.*—Viscount Hardinge asks what steps the Government proposes to take towards the erection of the new National Gallery, and the Earl of Malmesbury replies that the architect has not yet been selected.—The Earls of Carnarvon, Devon, Kimberley, and Stradbroke, Earl Fortescue, Lords Overstone and Redesdale, and the Duke of Cleveland discuss the questions of Vagrancy and Poor Law Relief.—Lord Denman calls the attention of the House to the uncertainty of the adoption of any plan for the new Law Courts. He deprecates the desertion of Westminster Hall and the Guildhall.—Earl Fortescue moves for an address, in order that the proceedings of the International Monetary Conference, held in Paris, June, 1867, shall be laid before the House. Lord Overstone reminds the House that the subject of International Coinage had been referred to a special committee.—House adjourns at 7.15 p.m.

*Thursday, May 14.*—Lord Cranworth moves the second reading of the Religious, &c., Buildings (Sites) Bill, to relieve from hardships inflicted by the Mortmain Act. It is read a second time.—The House discusses the Sea Fisheries Convention which has been signed between France and England, by which, the Marquis of Clanricarde remarks, the Irish oyster-beds are left at the mercy of English and French fishermen during the close time.—House adjourns at 7 p.m.

*Friday, May 15.*—Viscount Lifford calls the attention of the House to the Contagious Diseases Act, 1866, and asks whether it is the intention of her Majesty's Government to extend its operation to London.—The Duke of St. Alban's draws its attention to the Egyptian slave trade.—The Earl of Shaftesbury inquires "What are the intentions of her Majesty's Ministers in respect of the two reports of the Commission on Ritual." The Earl of Malmesbury replies that they have not a perfect report, and the Marquis of Salisbury protests against the Earl of Shaftesbury's tone of menace, as if he had a Barebones Parliament and an enormous physical force in the country at his back.—House adjourns at 7.15 p.m.

*Monday, May 18.*—Their lordships divide on the Regulation of Railways Bill, on a motion to insert a clause ordering printed statements of goods, &c., to be prepared by companies.—Contents, 29; non-contents, 53.—House adjourns at 7.15 p.m.

*Tuesday, May 19.*—Friendly Societies Bill withdrawn.—House adjourns at 6 p.m.

*Friday, May 22.*—Viscount Eversley presents a petition complaining that rights of common over the New Forest have been prejudiced, and a committee is appointed to consider the subject.—Lord Houghton presents a petition from the Commons House of Newfoundland, praying for removal of the restrictions with regard to grants of land on the so-called French coast, which grants tended to promote the civilization of the squatters living on that coast. The Earl of Carnarvon states that there were many difficult points to be considered in the matter, and there are disputed claims of the French to be settled. The Duke of Buckingham says that the importance of the settlement of these questions has not been overlooked by the Government.—The House divides on the second reading of the Cotton Statistics Bill. Contents, 13; non-contents, 6.—House adjourns at 7.45 p.m.

*Monday, May 25.*—The Endowed Schools Bill is read a third time and passed.—House adjourns at 5.15 p.m.

*Tuesday, May 26.*—Lord Chelmsford, in moving the second reading of the Artisans' and Labourers' Dwellings Bill, enlarges on the present miserable condition of their habitations. The Earl of Shaftesbury endorses the noble lord's opinion, but fears the Act may remain a dead letter. The Duke of Somerset says some of the evil arose from oppressive conduct among the labouring classes themselves. The Bishop of London says that the reports exhibited a state of things a disgrace to a civilized country. Lord Portman considers the Bill too crude in its present form. The Duke of Marlborough and Earl Fortescue support the Bill. The Earl of Derby says that the Bill has failed to deal with one serious point. It is read a second time, and other Bills are forwarded a stage.—House adjourns at 8.45 p.m.

*Thursday, May 28.*—House in committee on the Poor Relief Bill.—House adjourns at 6.45 p.m.

*Friday, May 29.*—The Earl of Kimberley presents petitions from members of the University of Oxford, praying for the removal of Religious Tests in the University. Lord Houghton supports the petition, and the Earl of Carnarvon doubts whether the country is prepared to accept a system from which public religious education is deliberately excluded.—House adjourns at 7.30 p.m.

*Monday, June 8.*—The Cotton Statistics Bill is read a third time and passed.—House adjourns at 5.15 p.m.

*Tuesday, June 9.*—The Army Chaplains Bill is read a second time.—House adjourns at 5.30 p.m.

*Thursday, June 11.*—House in committee on the Army Chaplains Bill.—House adjourns at 6.15 p.m.

*Friday, June 12.*—After a debate, the South-Eastern and London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Companies Bill is read a second time.—The Marquis Townshend moves for an address to inquire into the operation and administration of the Laws for the Relief of the Poor in England and Wales. The Earl of Devon opposes the motion on the ground that the Marquis had failed to show the necessity for the same. It is withdrawn.—House adjourns at 7.30 p.m.

*Monday, June 15.*—Earl Stanhope calls the attention of the House to the Report of the Public Schools Commission in 1864. The question he desires to ask concerns the possibility of the introduction of some practical measures for improving their studies. Latin and Greek were very valuable, but should no longer be the only studies pursued. The Earl of Clarendon supports him, but the Duke of Marlborough deprecates the motion at the present time, and it is withdrawn.—Earl Granville moves the second reading of the County Courts Admiralty Jurisdiction Bill, to enable small suitors in Admiralty cases to make their claims before County Courts. It is read a second time.—The Sale of Poisons and Pharmacy Amendment Act passed through Committee.—House adjourns at 7.30 p.m.

*Tuesday, June 16.*—Lord Portman moves to leave out clause 9 of the Poor Relief Bill (Poor Law Inspectors to make report as to idiotic and harmless lunatics in workhouses). Their Lordships divide on question that the said clause stand part of the Bill. Contents 26, non-contents 61.—House adjourns at 7 p.m.

*Thursday, June 18.*—First reading of the Established Church (Ireland) Bill, moved by the Earl of Clarendon.—House adjourns at 6.45 p.m.

*Friday, June 19.*—The Earl of Ellenborough proposes that the troops returning from Abyssinia shall be received with all military honours. He gives them the highest praise for their conduct in the campaign. The Duke of Cambridge and Earl of Malmesbury think they have no precedent for bestowing any extraordinary reward upon these troops. Earl Grey objects to the Earl of Ellenborough's proposition, as it is of great importance in this country that all honour shall be bestowed by the spontaneous action of the Crown. Lord Lyveden mentions the difficulty that part of the troops return to India.—A discussion takes place on the duties of the Board of Trade with respect to the foreshore and bed of the sea.—The Marquis of Salisbury deprecates the decision respecting the architect of the New Law Courts. The Lord Chancellor states his belief that the course undertaken by the Government would prove conducive to the erection of a fitting edifice. The Earl of Stradbroke considers some of the architects had been unjustly treated. Lord Cranworth says the instructions given in regard to the Law Courts were to attend mainly to matters of internal arrangement, and that the Law Officers of the Crown had given their opinion that none of the competitors had any legal right to be selected as the architect. The Earl of Harrowby advocates the advantages of the river site. Lord Redesdale and the Earl of Carnarvon think Mr. Barry has been unfairly treated. The Marquis of Salisbury says that Mr. Cooper has reported to the Government that Mr. Barry's designs were best with regard to internal arrangements, Mr. Street's with regard to elevation. The Lord Chancellor remarks that the Commissioners also expressed this view.—House adjourns at 8.15 p.m.

*Monday, June 22.*—Their Lordships meet, and go through the business on the paper without debate.—House adjourns at 5.15 p.m.

*Tuesday, June 23.*—Representation of the People (Scotland) Bill, read a second time.—House in Committee on the Salmon Fisheries Bill.—Lord Lyttelton presents a petition, signed by 261 clergymen of the Church of England in favour of the Disestablishment of the Church in Ireland. The Bishop of Oxford remarks that many are not incumbents.—House adjourns at 6.45 p.m.

*Thursday, June 25.*—Earl Granville moves the second reading of the Established Church (Ireland) Bill. He alludes to the proposed establishment of a Roman Catholic University, states that the Church Establishment was a ground of discontent from the time of Queen Elizabeth, and combats the notions that its disestablishment would be a sin, that it would affect the stability of private property, and that the people of Ireland are careless about its existence. He asserts that the argument derived from the Coronation Oath is contrary to reason. He refers to the disestablished Church in Canada as a successful voluntary establishment, and concludes by asking the House whether it will be wise for them, as composed almost exclusively of landlords and Protestant prelates, to present themselves as the only obstacle to the wishes of the people of Ireland. Earl Grey says that, even if it could be proved that disestablishment must come, he would object to this Bill; that respect for vested rights and interests means more than the mere continuance of their incomes to the clergy. It is said that this Bill will prevent the creation of new vested interests, while some permanent arrangement is under consideration, but it will cause great embarrassment; and as its need was as great in 1866 as in the present year, it has the



aspect of a mere party move; that it would be better if such an act of concession had preceded the Fenian outrages, and that it will by no means assuage the violent religious animosities which have been the bane of Ireland. He asserts that the voluntary system is not sufficient in an old country like ours, alludes to the danger of the Church in England being affected by the disestablishment in Ireland, and moves an amendment to leave out "now" and insert "this day six months." The Earl of Malmesbury says that the measure means that the Irish Church is to cease to exist; that it will not satisfy the Irish, Tenant Right being what they considered their great question. He quotes as an expression of communism an extract from a pamphlet of Dr. Manning, and an opinion of Sir Robert Peel, that if three centuries could not protect the property of the Church, there would be little security for property of any description. The Earl of Clarendon affirms that the Church has failed as a missionary Church; that it is a real grievance and injustice; that if the English Church be in danger it is owing to the differences existing in its own body, and that this Bill is merely a corollary of that Liberal resolution passed after long debates in the House of Commons, the Reform Bill being simply a means to an end. The Archbishop of Canterbury says that no concessions of this kind will satisfy the Irish, for the avowed object of the Fenian brotherhood is the total separation of Ireland from England. The Earl of Derby contends that the property of the Church does not merely date back to the time of the Reformation, and that the clergy are in possession of freeholds for life. There was a difference in permitting a Parliamentary Church to exist in Scotland to bringing back the Roman Church in Ireland. William III. came into Ireland to free it from the chains of the Roman Catholic religion and the Papal See, which had supported the fallen monarch. Even Roman Catholics in Ireland saw the advantage of the existence of the English Church. Lord Palmerston had declared his sentiments strongly against such a measure as this, and had by no means treated the Coronation Oath as a cipher. Mr. Gladstone in 1865 had repudiated the obligation to propose remedial measures. The Earl of Derby asks the House whether they are prepared to accede to the views of the Irish on the land question, argues that the Coronation Oath ought to be respected, and that many Roman Catholics felt that the existence of the Church in Ireland was a security for civil property. He concludes by saying that the House had better cease to exist than remain in the slavery of merely registering the opinions of the House of Commons. The Earl of Kimberley says that the noble Earl had not alluded to the justice demanded for Ireland; that Roman Catholics have now equal political rights with Protestants, and that old feelings and prejudices must be dismissed. The Bishop of London says that there is much to justify the suspicion that it is a mere party move; that the Bill deals in a more kindly spirit with the interests of Maynooth than with those of the Established Church. He denies that the Church in Canada is a disestablished Church; and affirms that there can be no religious equality between a disendowed Church and a powerful Roman Catholic body with a foreign prince at its head, with the power of conferring titles and dignities.

—House adjourns at 12.30 a.m., Friday.

*Friday, June 26.*—William Lord Brougham takes his seat after the death of his brother, by virtue of a special limitation in the patent dated March 22, 1860.—The debate on the second reading of the Established Church (Ireland) Bill is resumed. The Earl of Carnarvon objects to the course which has been taken in linking together the English and Irish Churches. He holds that every institution in this country

must be prepared, when challenged, to show cause why it exists; and he cannot find valid reasons for the existence of the Church in Ireland. Lord Redesdale remarks that if every badge of conquest is to be removed, the Protestant succession must be included; and if the Church be attacked as belonging to a minority, the principles are assailed upon which all property is founded. He inquires whether on the Day of Judgment Ministers can stand between God and the sovereign who, at their advice, has broken his oath. The Duke of Marlborough says that with regard to this question, he has scarcely ever seen an instance in which opinions firmly adhered to on the score of absolute truth have been so ruthlessly cast to the winds, as in the case of Mr. Gladstone. He observes that as far back as the Council of Constance in 1414, the English and Irish Churches were looked upon as the national Church. Lord Dufferin says that by every educated Irishman the Established Church must be regarded as the symbol of an unjust domination. The Archbishop of York says that the Church of Ireland was designed as a mark of the disapproval of the Crown and the rulers of the country of the Roman Catholic religion. Lord Romilly says that if the Church has a right to perpetual enjoyment of its endowments, by virtue of a prescription of 600 years, the property ought to be bestowed upon the Roman Catholics, from whom it was taken. The Archbishop of Armagh adduces statistics to prove that the Church in Ireland has not failed as a mission Church, and that it is not true that it is the Church of the rich supported by the poor. The Earl of Cork remarks that the Irish language and nation are ignored by the Establishment in Ireland; with regard to the violation of the Coronation Oath, might not the same charge have been preferred against Queen Elizabeth when she put down the Roman Catholic Church? The Duke of Rutland does not see why Government has a right to interfere with the property of the Church in Ireland, any more than with any other corporate or private property. The Duke of Somerset says their lordships ought to give the scheme before them due consideration. The Marquis of Salisbury remarks that it is bad enough that the supposed perpetuity of corporations should be abolished, and the principle laid down that the State is heir to the property of a corporation which it may destroy at any time; but, in this case, the abolition is to take place, not because the corporation has failed in its duty, but simply because a certain number of men begrudge those in possession their property. What will be done in the case of Wales and Cornwall, where the Church is in a considerable minority? It is against the land and not the Church that the Fenian movement is principally directed. Lord Lyttelton holds the theory of Church and State, but says that no theory will stand against an extreme case such as that of the Church in Ireland. The Earl of Harrowby says that the present motion is a mere cloak for a future attack upon the Church of England. The Bishop of Killaloe observes that the case of Scotland is not to be compared with that of Ireland, for the Roman Catholic hierarchy have not abandoned the principles of intolerance which that Church professes.—House adjourns at 1 a.m., Saturday.

*Monday, June 29.*—The Duke of Argyll avows that the Church in Ireland has been made a great party question. He denies that the Church in Ireland is a corporation, and concludes by stating that he is a Protestant among Protestants, but that if there be any claim of property in the endowments of the Irish Church, the Roman Catholics have as good a plea as any other. The Bishop of Oxford says that they have been met with the taunt that if they did really believe in the spiritual power which belongs to the Church of Christ they would not cry out so much about endowments. He believes

in the power of the Church of Christ as a spiritual body, but that it belongs to a nation's youth to raise endowments, and that by suddenly disendowing an old Church, it has not the advantages it would possess if starting as a new one. The ancient Church of Ireland agreed not with the Church of Rome, but with our Church, and three-fourths of the whole property was given between the time of St. Patrick and the conquest of Ireland by Henry II. The Earl of Shaftesbury offers some remarks. The Duke of Richmond believes the Church to be a bond of union between the two countries, and says that if this establishment be destroyed the great establishment of the Church of Rome will still be left, against which this country has striven for 300 years. Lord Houghton says that the Church in Ireland must be regarded in the light of its own political circumstances; so long as the disproportion of numbers exists it must still be the Church of the Conqueror. The Earl of Bandon says that he has presided at one of the largest Protestant meetings held in Ireland for a quarter of a century: they were determined to maintain inviolate the great principles of the Reformation; seeking for no Protestant ascendancy beyond that which was inseparable from the supremacy of the crown. Was it found that the people of Ireland were disloyal and disaffected when the Prince of Wales visited Ireland? The Earl of Granard, as one of the Peers who signed the declaration of the Roman Catholic laity in favour of religious equality, says that the future of Ireland can never be one of contentment and peace so long as the Established Church lasts. The Earl of Clancarty affirms that the Romish hierarchy only—not the Roman Catholics in general—are unfriendly towards the Church of England, and alludes to the wrong which will be done to the humbler class of Protestants. Earl Russell says that the measure is a preliminary to the disestablishment of the Church in Ireland and its immediate effect is intended to prevent the filling up of any vacancies which may occur within the next twelve months. It is said by all authors who have written on the subject, that the use of an Established Church is to promote morality and religion. The Church of England does promote that object. In Ireland 12 per cent. of the population only participates in its benefits, therefore the Church fails in these objects. There is a third argument against the continued establishment—that the promise made by Mr. Pitt, at the time of the union, has not been kept, viz., that the Roman Catholics should have an endowment. He thinks that the tendency throughout the world is to lessen the effect of religious differences. The Lord Chancellor says that he is not aware of a Church of Ireland. The Act of union calls it "The United Church of England and Ireland." The case of Scotland has no analogy. The question in the time of William III. was, whether the Parliament and Government of England should coerce the Established Church of Scotland to receive a form of Church Government to which it objected. Jamaica is no parallel for the disendowment, there was simply the transfer of the burden of £20,000 from the Imperial exchequer to the Colonial. Bishops are still appointed by the Crown in the West Indian Islands. He says that if what is just when those who have the endowments are in the majority is unjust when those who have them are in the minority, then the logical consequence must be that the majority are entitled to the endowments; but with regard to the question of numbers, is the question an imperial or a local one? If the numbers to be regarded are not those of the empire, but of localities, why should we stop at Ireland, and will the conception satisfy Ireland? There is in Ireland an ecclesiastical supremacy side by side with the Royal supremacy, which it denies—remove the latter and the former is left in undisputed possession. With regard to the motives with which the Bill was brought forward, the Lord

Chancellor said that so late as 1865, Mr. Gladstone had said, "The question of the Irish Church is remote, and apparently out of all bearing on the practical politics of the day." The Earl Granville, in reply, allows that there will be great difficulty in settling some of the details for the disestablishment, but says that in a few months the battle of justice and religious equality against an ascendancy which is politically wrong, and is injurious to the Protestant religion, will be fought and won. Division on motion for the second reading: Contents 97, non-contents 192.—House adjourns at 8 a.m., Tuesday.

*Tuesday, June 30.*—The London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Bill is read a third time and passed.—The Representation of the People (Scotland) Bill passes through committee.—The Liquidation Bill, the Judgments Extension Bill, and Representation of the People (Ireland) Bill are read a second time.—House adjourns at 8.15 p.m.

*Thursday, July 2.*—A vote of thanks to Her Majesty's army of Abyssinia moved by the Earl of Malmesbury, and seconded by Earl Russell, is agreed to, after speeches from the Duke of Cambridge and the Earls of Longford, Ellenborough, and Derby.—House in committee on the Boundary Bill, and clauses 1, 2, and 3 agreed to. Earl Russell says that it was thought the Government would accept the decision of the House of Commons on this question, and that the Government had broken faith upon the subject. (The noble Earl then left the House, followed by Earl Granville, Viscount Halifax, the Earl of Clarendon, and other noble lords.) The Duke of Argyll observes that unquestionably an intimation was given to the House that the Boundary Bill was virtually settled. The Duke of Marlborough denies the fact, and says that the accusations against the Government were very serious, and calculated to give rise to bitter feelings. Earl Beauchamp regretted that noble lords should have forgotten the dignity of the House in bringing forward a groundless and nonsensical charge, and then retiring from the House without supporting or discussing it.—House adjourns at 9 p.m.

*Friday, July 3.*—Ministerial explanation. The Earl of Malmesbury repudiates the charge brought against the Government, and says that the noble lords walked off the night before like small boys, who, playing at some game, had got the worst of it. Earl Russell says that they thought it their duty to indicate that they considered the Government were taking an unusual course. Earl Beauchamp thinks the charge against the Government was one of the most contemptible mare's-nests ever trumped up in the House. The Earl of Derby observes that, during the twenty-four years he has had the honour of being a member of their Lordships' House, he had never heard a discussion in which had been introduced so much personal virulence as in that of the previous evening. He says that the Boundary Bill will have to be passed without consideration of its amendments, thereby disregarding the recommendations of the Commissioners.—The House in committee on the Compulsory Church Rates Abolition Bill. Earl Russell, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Derby, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Bishops of Oxford and Carlisle, Lord Lyveden, and Viscount Halifax speak in the debate.—House adjourns at 8.30 p.m.

*Monday, July 6.*—Lord Campbell makes a motion for an address, presenting two petitions from Nova Scotia, for the withdrawal of that colony from the operation of the recent Act on British North America. He speaks of the danger of allowing the discontent existing in the colony to be fostered. The Duke of Buckingham deprecates such an inquiry as is proposed, as he thinks that the Nova Scotians will find that their true interest lies in

their union with Canada. The Earl of Carnarvon, the Marquis of Normanby, Lords Lyveden and Lyttelton, the Marquis of Clanricarde, and Earl Russell speak on the subject, and the motion is withdrawn.—The House in committee on the Boundary Bill. Lord Ravensworth moves an amendment. Contents 9, non-contents 27.—House adjourns at 8.45 p.m.

*Tuesday, July 7.*—The Duke of Buckingham moves the second reading of the Bill for the relief of the Consolidated Fund from an annual payment of £20,000, for purposes connected with the Church of England in the West Indies. The Earl of Carnarvon, the Lord Chancellor, Earl Granville, the Marquis of Bath, Lord Chelmsford, the Dukes of Cleveland and Buckingham, Lord Denman, and the Earl of Kimberley speak in the debate. The Bill is read a second time.—The House in committee on the Representation of the People (Ireland) Bill. The Marquis of Clanricarde says that as a measure of Parliamentary Reform this Bill is a mockery. What was required in Ireland was not an extension of the franchise so much as a redistribution of seats. Earl Russell thinks the measure sufficient for the present time. The Earl of Bandon points out anomalies of Parliamentary representation in Ireland. The Bill passes its second reading.—Third reading of the Representation of the People (Scotland) Bill. Lord Redesdale moves an amendment: "That the boundaries of the city of Glasgow shall, until otherwise directed by Parliament, be those specified in Schedule K, hereunto annexed." The Duke of Argyll says he is glad that, in the case of Scotland, the Government has given way on the question of a rating franchise. The Duke of Marlborough affirms that it is on account of the peculiar state of Scotland. Their lordships divide on the question. Contents 13, non-contents 53. The Bill is read a third time and passed.—House adjourns at 7.45 p.m.

*Thursday, July 9.*—An address ordered to be presented to Her Majesty, on the occasion of the Princess of Wales having given birth to a daughter. A message from the Queen recommends a grant of £2,000 per annum to Sir R. Napier and his heir.—The Earl of Shaftesbury moves the second reading of the Uniformity of Public Worship Bill. He gives instances in which ritualistic observances require to be checked. The Archbishop of Canterbury does not wish an Act of the Legislature to be passed without reference to the feelings of the clergy. The Lord Chancellor doubts the expediency of the course taken by the noble earl. The Marquis of Salisbury says that they are going to break the truce which has existed for two hundred years between parties in the Church. The Bishop of Carlisle says that the toleration of Romanism within the Church of England will be fatal to its existence. Earls Derby, Russell, and Stanhope speak against the expediency of the Bill. The Bill is rejected.—House adjourns at 8 p.m.

*Friday, July 10.*—An address moved to Her Majesty, to thank her for securing to Sir Robert Napier and the next heir male of his body a pension of £2,000 per annum. Lord Melville thinks that in granting this pension to Sir R. Napier for two lives, only a bad precedent is established.—University Election Voting Papers Bill read a second time.—A debate takes place between Earl Spencer, Lord Truro, the Earl of Longford, the Duke of Cambridge, Viscount Hardinge, Earl Granville, and Viscount Melville, respecting some insubordination among the Volunteers at the late Windsor Review.—House adjourns at 7.30 p.m.

*Saturday, July 11.*—Their lordships meet, and go through the business without debate.—House adjourns at noon.

*Monday, July 13.*—The Revenue Officers Disabilities Removal Bill.—The Ecclesiastical Commissioners Burials (Ireland), and Hudson's Bay Company Bills are read a second time, and Compulsory Church Rates Abolition Bill is read a third time and passed.—House adjourns at 9 p.m.

*Tuesday, July 14.*—Several Bills are forwarded a stage, and the House adjourns at 7 p.m.

*Thursday, July 16.*—On the motion of the Duke of Richmond, the amendments made by the Commons in the Promissory Oaths Bill are agreed to.—House adjourns at 7.45 p.m.

*Friday, July 17.*—Lord Redesdale, in a motion for a copy of the Coronation Oath, advocates the sacredness of the Sovereign's oath.—The Earl of Denbigh inquires whether it be true that an English frigate is blockading the port of Magatlan.—Their lordships, in committee on the Irish Burial Bill, divide upon the question of the insertion of a clause. Contents 42, non-contents 23.—House adjourns at 8 p.m.

*Monday, July 20.*—The Lord Chancellor acquaints the House that he has received a letter from Lord Napier of Magdala, in return to the thanks of the House.—The Earl of Derby moves the second reading of the Public Schools Bill. The Duke of Marlborough, the Earls of Malmesbury, Clarendon, and Chichester, Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, and Lords Lyttelton and Ebury speak in the debate. The Bill is read a second time and the House adjourns at 7.30 p.m.

*Tuesday, July 21.*—Debate on the Commons disagreeing to one of the amendments made by the Lords. On the question, "To insist upon the amendments made by the Lords, to which the Commons have disagreed." Contents 11, non-contents 30.—House adjourns at 6.45.

*Thursday, July 23.*—Some Bills read a third time, and the House adjourns at 7.30 p.m.

*Friday, July 24.*—On the motion of the Duke of Montrose, the Electric Telegraphs Bill is read a second time, and the Public Schools Bill was read a third time and passed.—House adjourns at 7.45 p.m.

*Monday, July 27.*—Baron Napier of Magdala, in Abyssinia, and of Caryngton, in the county Palatine of Chester, takes the oaths.—Second reading of the Election Petitions and Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill moved by the Earl of Malmesbury. Earl Russell regrets that a Bill of so much importance has not come up earlier; he thinks the Bill confers too much power upon a single judge. The Lord Chancellor considers a jury a worse alternative. Lord Romilly, the Earl of Harrowby, and Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe take part in the debate. The Bill is read a second time.—House adjourns at 7.15 p.m.

*Tuesday, July 28.*—House in committee on the Election Petitions and Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill. The Earl of Shaftesbury asks a question on the subject of baby-farming.—The Registration (Ireland) Bill is read a third time and passed. Lord Strathuairn expresses his regret that the increase in polling-places has not been effected, as it would have enabled voters to come to the poll in comparative security. The Earl of Malmesbury also regrets it, as a result of factious opposition offered by the party who two years before had proposed an increase of polling-places.—House adjourns at 7 p.m.

*Wednesday, July 29.*—Their Lordships meet and go through the business on the paper without debate.—House adjourns at 5.15 p.m.

*Thursday, July 30.*—Lord Denman asks a question respecting the new Palace of Justice.—House adjourns at 5.30 p.m.

*Friday, July 31.*—The Parliament is prorogued by Commission. The Lords Commissioners, viz., the Lord Chancellor, Lord Privy Seal (the Earl of Malmesbury), the Duke of Beaufort (Master of the Horse), the Duke of Buckingham (Secretary of State for the Colonies), and the Earl of Devon (President of the Poor Law Board), being present, and the Commons having been summoned, the royal assent is given to several Bills. The Lord Chancellor delivers the royal speech as follows:—

“My Lords and Gentlemen,

“I am happy to be enabled to release you from your labours, and to offer you my acknowledgments for the diligence with which you have applied yourselves to your Parliamentary duties.

“My relations with Foreign Powers remain friendly and satisfactory. I have no reason to apprehend that Europe will be exposed to the calamity of war, and my policy will continue to be directed to secure the blessings of peace.

“I announced to you at the beginning of this session that I had directed an expedition to be sent to Abyssinia to liberate my envoy and others of my subjects, detained by the ruler of that country in an unjust captivity.

“I feel sure that you will share in my satisfaction at the complete success which has attended that expedition. After a march of 400 miles through a difficult and unexplored country, my troops took the strong place of Magdala, freed the captives, and vindicated the honour of my Crown; and by their immediate return, without one act of oppression or needless violence, proved that the expedition had been undertaken only in obedience to the claims of humanity and in fulfilment of the highest duties of my Sovereignty.

“The cessation of the long-continued efforts to promote rebellion in Ireland has for some time rendered unnecessary the exercise by the executive of exceptional powers. I rejoice to learn that no person is now detained under the provisions of the Act for the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus, and that no person awaits trial in Ireland for an offence connected with the Fenian conspiracy.

“Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

“I have to thank you for the liberal supplies which you have voted for the public service.

“My Lords and Gentlemen,

“I have had much satisfaction in giving my assent to a series of measures completing the great work of the amendment of the representation of the people in Parliament, which has engaged your attention for two sessions.

“I have seen with satisfaction that the time necessarily occupied by this comprehensive subject has not prevented you dealing with other questions of great public interest, and I have gladly given my sanction to Bills for the better government of public schools, the regulation of railways, the amendment of the law relating to British sea fisheries, and for the acquisition and maintenance of electric telegraphs by the Postmaster-General, and to several important measures, having for their object the improvement of the law and of the civil and criminal procedure in Scotland.

“By the appointment of a Controller-in-Chief in the War Office a considerable reform in army administration has been commenced, which, by

combining at home and abroad the various departments of military supply under one authority, will conduce to greater economy and efficiency both in peace and war.

"It is my intention to dissolve the present Parliament at the earliest day that will enable my people to reap the benefit of the extended system of representation which the wisdom of Parliament has provided for them. I look with entire confidence to their proving themselves worthy of the high privilege with which they have thus been invested; and I trust that under the blessing of Divine Providence, the expression of their opinion on those great questions of public policy which have occupied the attention of Parliament, and remain undecided, may tend to maintain unimpaired that civil and religious freedom which has been secured to all my subjects by the institutions and settlement of my realm."

A Commission for proroguing the Parliament is read, and the Lord Chancellor announces that Parliament is prorogued to Thursday, Oct. 8.

#### THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

*Thursday, Dec. 10, 1868.*—The first session of the eighth Parliament of this reign was opened by Commission. The Royal Commissioners, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Kimberley, the Earl de Grey, and Lord Sydney, having taken their places, the usual formalities gone through, and the Commons summoned, the Lord Chancellor said—We have it in command from her Majesty to let you know that as soon as the members of both Houses shall be sworn, the cause of her Majesty calling this Parliament shall be declared to you; and it being necessary that a Speaker of the House of Commons should be first chosen, it is her Majesty's pleasure that you, gentlemen of the House of Commons, repair to the place where you are to sit, and there proceed to the appointment of some proper person to be your Speaker, and that you present such person here to-morrow at 2 o'clock for her Majesty's royal approbation.—The Commons and the Royal Commissioners retired; but almost immediately after the Lord Chancellor re-entered the House and took his seat on the woolsack.—Prayers having been said, the swearing-in of the peers was proceeded with.—The House adjourned at 25 minutes before 5 p.m.

*Friday, December 11.*—The House meets at 2 p.m., and soon after the newly-elected Speaker (Mr. Denison) with the Commons appeared at the bar. The Speaker having ratified that the choice had fallen upon him, and the Lord Chancellor having expressed her Majesty's approval, the usual formalities are gone through and the Speaker retires. The swearing-in of peers is continued till 4 p.m., when the House adjourns.

*Tuesday, December 15.*—The House meets at 2 p.m.—The Royal Commissioners having taken their places, the Speaker and the Commons present themselves at the bar, and the Lord Chancellor says:—My Lords and Gentlemen, we have it further in command from her Majesty to acquaint you that, since the time when her Majesty deemed it right to call you together for the consideration of many grave and important matters, several vacancies have occurred in the House of Commons, owing to the acceptance of office from the Crown by members of that House. It is, therefore, her Majesty's pleasure that an opportunity may now be given to issue writs for supplying the vacancies so occasioned; and that, after a suitable recess, you may proceed to the consideration of such matters as will then be laid before you. The Royal Commissioners, the Speaker, and Commons withdraw.



The Lord Chancellor returns, and having been duly installed as Lord Chancellor, takes the oaths. Several peers take the oaths, and Lord Granville moves the adjournment of the House to Thursday, February 11, 1869, and the House adjourns at 2.55 p.m.

**LORDS (HOUSE OF), APPEALS.**—The following is the return given in the "Judicial Statistics" for the year 1867:—

	1867.	1866.	Average, 1859-65.
From the Court of Chancery—			
England .. .. .	15	13	18
Ireland .. .. .	4	6	6
From the Court of Exchequer—			
England .. .. .	—	1	—
Ireland .. .. .	—	—	—
From the Court of Exchequer Chamber—			
England .. .. .	10	3	6
Ireland .. .. .	1	2	1
From the Court of Session, Scotland .. .. .	27	28	28
From the Court of Probate—			
England .. .. .	—	1	1
Ireland .. .. .	—	—	—
From the Court of Divorce, England .. .. .	2	2	2
Total presented .. .. .	59	66	62
Withdrawn .. .. .	8	10	—
Dismissed for want of prosecution .. .. .	17	10	—

**LOUIS I. (1789—1868).**—Charles Augustus Louis, ex-King of Bavaria, born August 25, 1789, and educated at the universities of Landshut and Göttingen, having served in the campaign against Austria, in 1809, succeeded his father, Maximilian Joseph I., October 13, 1825. He devoted himself to the fine arts, formed splendid collections, and was popular with his subjects till he gave himself up almost entirely to the Ultramontanists. Having fallen under the fascinations of the well-known Lola Montes, he created her Countess of Landsfeldt in 1846, but was compelled to dismiss her during the revolutionary scenes of 1848, and abdicated in favour of his son, Maximilian Joseph II. (who died March 10, 1864), March 20, in that year. Under Louis I. several useful public works were executed in Bavaria, and he erected the Glyptotheca, a museum of sculpture, at Munich. His name is enrolled amongst royal authors, as he published four volumes of poems at Munich, in 1839, and a prose work entitled "The Companions of the Walhalla," in 1843. Louis I. died at Nice, Saturday, February 29, 1868, his obsequies were performed in the cathedral of Nice, Friday, March 6, and he was buried at Munich, March 9. His second son, Otho, who was elected King of Greece, died in 1867.

**LOUTH CO. (Irish Constituency)** has returned two members to the House of Commons since the Union in 1800. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 2,439. Right Hon. C. S. Fortescue (L.), 628; T. Kennedy (L.), 607; F. Foster (C.), 8; J. McClintock (C.), 6.—General election, November 24, 1868; registered electors, 2,371. Right Hon. C. S. Fortescue (L.), M. O'Reilly-Dease (L.), returned unopposed.

**LOVER (1797—1868)** SAMUEL, artist, novelist, and song-writer, born in Dublin in 1797, studied as an artist, and was elected a member of the Royal Hibernian Society of Arts in 1828; became celebrated as a miniature

painter, and exhibited, in 1833, a portrait of Paganini. He employed his leisure in writing "Legends and Tales Illustrative of Irish Character," which appeared in the pages of a periodical, and he removed to London in 1837, in which year his "Irish Sketches" appeared. In *Bentley's Miscellany*, he commenced, in 1838, "Handy Andy;" published, with illustrations, as a separate work in 1842. He also wrote "Songs and Ballads;" "Rory O'More, a Popular Romance," "Treasure Trove; the first of a Series of Accounts of Irish Heirs, &c.," in 1844, which first appeared in numbers, under the title of "L. S. D., or Accounts of Irish Heirs;" "He would be a Gentleman," in 1847; "Lyrics of Ireland," in 1858; and "Metrical Tales, and other Poems," in 1859. His entertainment, "Irish Evenings," commenced in 1844, proved very successful, and induced him to visit the United States in 1846; and on his return in 1848, he gave a second entertainment, intended to illustrate his experience in that part of the world. Mr. Lover composed numerous songs, and some operas. He died at Jersey, Monday, July 6, 1868.

**LOWTHER (1793—1868).**—Sir John Henry Lowther, Bart., born March 23, 1793, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; having sat in the House of Commons previous to the passing of the Reform Bill, was an unsuccessful candidate in the Conservative interest for York in December, 1832, and November, 1833, was returned in January, 1835, and was one of the representatives of that city till the general election in August, 1847, when he retired. He succeeded his father, May 11, 1844, as second baronet (created in 1824), and died Tuesday, June 23, 1868. He was never married, and the baronetcy passed to his brother, Charles Hugh Lowther, born September 26, 1803.

**LOWE (Chancellor of the Exchequer).**—The Right Hon. Robert Lowe, M.P., born in 1811, and educated at Winchester School and at University College, Oxford, where he took a first class in classics, and a second in mathematics in 1833, and was for some time a private tutor. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1842, when he went to Australia, and was a member of the Council at Sydney, which he represented for some time in the Colonial Parliament. He returned to England in 1851, was appointed one of the Joint-Secretaries of the Board of Control in December, 1852, Vice-President of the Board of Trade in August, 1855, retiring with Lord Palmerston's first administration in February, 1858. He was returned member for Kidderminster, in the Liberal interest, at the general election in July, 1852, was re-elected at the general election in March, 1857, was returned for Calne at the general elections in April, 1859, and in July, 1865, and was returned the first member for the newly created constituency of the University of London at the general election in November, 1868. He was appointed President of the Board of Health, and Vice-President of the Education Board of the Privy Council in Lord Palmerston's second administration in June, 1859, and resigned in April, 1864. On the formation of Mr. Gladstone's administration in December, 1868, Mr. Lowe became Chancellor of the Exchequer. His "Speeches and Letters on Reform" were published in a collected form in 1867.

**LUCAS (1818-68).**—Samuel Lucas, born at Bristol in 1818, finished his education at Queen's College, Oxford, where he carried off the Newdigate Prize for English verse in 1841, and the Chancellor's Prize for an English Essay in 1845. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1846. He became first editor of the *Press* newspaper in 1853, and was afterwards literary reviewer for the *Times*. Mr. Lucas, who edited

*Once a Week* from 1859 till 1865, brought out the *Shilling Magazine* in the latter year. His best known works are "Eminent Men and Popular Books," reprinted from the *Times*, published in 1859; "Biography and Criticism," a second series in 1860; "Secularia; or, Surveys on the Main Stream of History," in 1862; and "Mornings of the Recess," 1861-64, also reprinted from the *Times*, in 1864. Mr. Lucas died at Eastbourne, Friday, November 27, 1868.

**LUCERNE (Switzerland).**—The Queen, having been recommended change of air by her physicians, arrived in this town with the junior branches of the royal family, and took up her residence at the Pension Wallis, Friday, August 7, 1868. Her Majesty made frequent excursions in the neighbourhood, and visited the Furka, near the St. Gothard Pass, Saturday, August 22, returning to Lucerne August 25. During this excursion, an ascent was made of Mont Pilate (*q.v.*). The Queen left Lucerne September 9, arrived at Paris September 10, embarked at Cherbourg, and reached Portsmouth Friday afternoon, September 11, and Windsor the same evening.

**LUDLOW (English Constituency)** returned two members to the House of Commons from 1473 till 1868. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 382. Captain Hon. G. H. Windsor-Clive (C.), 236; J. E. Severne (C.), 137; Sir W. Yardley, Bart. (L.), 116.—The Reform Act of 1867 deprived it of one of its members.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 721. Col. G. H. Windsor-Clive (C.), 428; Sir W. Yardley, Bart. (L.), 170.

**LUNACY ACTS, VIOLATION OF.**—A surgeon named Shaw was indicted at Hertford, February 29, 1868, before Chief Justice Cockburn, for receiving two patients of unsound mind into his house without certificate or licence, and in the case of one of the patients there was a further charge of wilful neglect. The proceedings were taken for a violation of the Lunacy Acts (8 & 9 Vict., c. 100, sec. 90, and 16 & 17 Vict., c. 96). The defendant pleaded guilty to one indictment, and the jury found him guilty of the other. The sentence in the one case was a penalty of £100 and two months' imprisonment, and in the other £100 and six months. A point was reserved as to whether one of the patients, who was said to be of "unsound mind," was a "lunatic" within the meaning of the statutes.

**LUNACY, ALLEGED.**—*See* FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

**LUSHINGTON (1775-1868)**, Stephen Rumbold, P.C., D.C.L., born in Kent, in May, 1775, and educated at Rugby, was for some time Private Secretary to Lord Harris. He was elected member for Rye in 1807, and one of the members for Canterbury in 1812; was appointed chairman of Ways and Means in 1814, and Joint Secretary of the Treasury in 1814. He was appointed Governor of Madras in 1827, returned in 1834, and was seated on petition for Canterbury in 1835, retiring at the dissolution in 1837. He was sworn a member of the Privy Council in 1827, and died Thursday, Aug. 6, 1868.

**LUTHER MEMORIAL.**—*See* WORMS.

**LYCEUM THEATRE (London).**—The performances at the commencement of the year consisted of a farce, with the pantomime "Cook Robin and Jenny Wren." Mr. Bandmann, a German actor, made his first appearance in England in the drama "Narcisse," February 17. The theatre reopened for the winter season, August 29, when Mr. Fairclough, an actor from the United States, appeared as Hamlet, and afterwards played

other Shakespearian parts. "The Rightful Heir," a drama in five acts, was produced October 3, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Vezin, Mr. Bandmann, and Miss Milly Palmer appearing in the principal characters. "Harlequin Humpty Dumpty," a pantomime, was brought out December 26, and Misses C. Parkes and Goodall, with Messrs. Rowella and Terry, are the principal performers in it.

**LYME REGIS** (English Constituency).—This borough returned two members to the House of Commons from 1295 till 1832, when the Reform Act deprived it of one of its members, and it was altogether disfranchised by the arrangements rendered necessary to provide additional seats for Scotland, under the Scottish Reform Act. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 258. J. W. Treeby (C.), 116; J. C. Hawkshaw (L.), 107.

**LYMINGTON** (English Constituency), returned two members to the House of Commons from 1585 till 1868. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 328. W. A. Mackinnon, jun. (L.), 192; Lord G. C. G. Lennox (C.), 174; T. Norton (L.), 25.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 662. Lord G. C. G. Lennox (C.), 330; D. Pratt (L.), 199.

**LYNE v. FENNELL.**—*See* SALMON FISHERIES.

**LYNE v. LEONARD.**—*See* SALMON FISHERIES.

**LYNN REGIS** (English Constituency), has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1295. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 878. Right Hon. Lord Stanley (C.), 445; Sir T. F. Buxton (L.), 401; Hon. F. Walpole (C.), 339.—General election, November 18, 1868; registered electors, 2,372. Lord Stanley (C.), 1,256; Hon. R. Bourke (C.), 1,119; Sir T. F. Buxton (L.), 1,015.

**LYNN REGIS** (Norfolk).—The foundation stone of the new docks was laid Monday, March 9, 1868.

**LYONS** (Courier of).—Mlle. Virginie Lesurques, daughter of Joseph Lesurques, executed in 1796 for alleged participation in the murder of the Courier of Lyons, again appealed to the Court of Cassation at Paris, in October, 1868, to obtain the reversal of the sentence by which her father had been unjustly condemned. Compensation has been awarded to his descendants; but the code of 1808, which prohibited the revision of an executed judgment, stood in the way of the legal vindication of his innocence. A law passed in June, 1867, having removed this difficulty, the aged daughter of Lesurques, who has been engaged for fifty years in endeavouring to clear her father's memory, made another earnest appeal to the Government to reverse a sentence admitted to have been based on error. The Court of Cassation, in December, 1868, rejected the appeal, and refused to quash the sentence. The plot of the drama, "The Courier of Lyons," produced at the Princess's under Mr. Charles Kean's management, is derived from this case.

**MCANDREW v. SAUNDERS.**—*See* ASSURANCE, MARINE.

**M'CARTHY** (1800-68).—Alexander M'Carthy, descended from the M'Carthy of Muskerry, born in 1800, and called to the Irish Bar in 1820, was returned one of the members in the Liberal interest for the city of Cork in January, 1846, lost his seat at the general election in August, 1847, and was an unsuccessful candidate in November, 1849; defeated in his candidature for the county of Cork in April, 1855, he was returned one of the members for that constituency in March, 1857, but did not present himself again at the general election in April, 1859. He died in Dublin, January, 1868.

**MACBRIDE (1778—1868).**—John David Macbride, D.C.L., F.S.A., Principal of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, born in 1778, was educated at Oxford, became Assessor of the Chancellor's Court in 1812, and Principal of Magdalen Hall in 1814, in which year he obtained the readership in Arabic. Amongst other works, he is the author of "Lectures on the Articles of the United Church of England and Ireland," in 1853; of "Diatesseron: History of Christ from the Gospels;" and "Lectures explanatory of the Diatesseron," published in 1854; of "Mohammedan Religion Explained," in 1857; and of "Lectures on the Acts and the Epistles," in 1858. He died Friday, January 24, 1868.

**MACCLESFIELD (English Constituency)** has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1832. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 956. E. C. Egerton (C.), 471; J. Brocklehurst (L.), 469; D. Chadwick (L.), 421.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 4,794. W. C. Brocklehurst (L.), 2,812; D. Chadwick (L.), 2,509; W. M. Eaton (C.), 2,321.

**MACKENZIE (1806—68).**—Sir William Mackenzie, Bart., born May 20, 1806, succeeded his brother in January, 1856, as ninth baronet (created in 1629), and was appointed Deputy-Lieutenant of Ross-shire in 1857. Sir William died at his seat in Ross-shire, on Monday, December 21, 1868, and is succeeded by his brother, Robert Ramsay Mackenzie, born July 21, 1811.

**MACKONACHIE.**—See RITUALISTIC PRACTICES.

**M'NEILE (Dean of Ripon).**—The Very Rev. Hugh M'Neile, D.D., born at Ballycastle, co. Antrim, in 1795, having taken his degree at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1816, began to study law at Lincoln's Inn, but directed his attention to the Church, and was ordained in 1822. He became Rector of Albury, Surrey, in 1822; removed to the district church of St. Jude, Liverpool, in 1845; and to St. Paul's, Prince's Park, built expressly for him, at a cost of about £12,000, in 1848. He was made honorary Canon of Chester in 1845, Canon of Chester in 1860; and was gazetted Dean of Ripon, in succession to Dr. Goode (*q.v.*), in October, 1868, and was installed October 29. A testimonial fund raised at Liverpool in 1831 was, on account of Dr. M'Neile's refusal to accept it, applied to the foundation of four scholarships in the Collegiate Institution, Liverpool, and an exhibition of £40 per annum at Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin. Dr. M'Neile has written "An Ordination Sermon," published in 1825; "Seventeen Sermons," in 1826; "Lectures on Miracles," in 1833; "The Church and Churches of Christ," in 1847; "Sermon: Historical Veracity of the Pentateuch," in 1863; "Adoption, and other Sermons," in 1864; "Fidelity and Unity: a Letter to Dr. Pusey," in 1866; and numerous volumes of lectures and sermons. A collected edition of his works was commenced in 1865; and he carried on a correspondence in the *Times* in 1868 respecting the Canon Law (*q.v.*) of the Church of Rome, on which subject he delivered a lecture at the Amphitheatre, Liverpool, Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1850, which was published and extensively circulated.—See CANON LAW.

**MADAGASCAR (Indian Ocean).**—This island, to the south-east of Africa, contains an area of 225,000 square miles, and a population of nearly 5,000,000. It is 1,030 miles long, and 350 broad. A constitutional government was formed after the overthrow of Radama II. in 1863. Queen Rasoherina, who has proved friendly to Europeans, and to native Christians who in former reigns were persecuted, was taken ill in February, 1868, and after lingering some time, died Tuesday, March 31. Her body lay in state at Antananarivo for twelve days, when she was interred in a coffin made of

silver dollars, valued at £4,500. She [was succeeded by her cousin Banavalona II., who was proclaimed April 1, and has declared herself favourable to the Europeans and Christian converts.

**MADEIRA** (Atlantic Ocean).—This island, belonging to Portugal, is believed to have been discovered by Gonsalves Zarco, a Portuguese, in 1419. The Portuguese soon after formed a settlement, and founded the town of Funchal. A garrison of British troops landed in 1801, to resist an expected attack from the French; these having been withdrawn, a second force was despatched in 1807, under Commodore Hood and Major Beresford, and remained till the peace of June 20, 1814. The famous vineyards, which have been of late years unproductive, on account of a disease that destroyed the vines, are said to be regaining their former vigour. It is about 60 miles long by 40 broad, with picturesque scenery and a beautiful climate. The population numbered 111,764 in 1863.

*Commandant.*—Brigadier-General J. J. D'Almaral.

Mr. Consul Hayward, in his report dated May 19, 1868, estimates the vintage of 1867 to produce 4,000 pipes of wine.

**MADRAS** (East Indies), originally known as Chennapatnam, became a separate presidency by 24 Geo. III., c. 25 (August 13, 1784).—*See* INDIA, BRITISH.

**MAGDĀLA**, or **MAGDALLA** (Abyssinia), or *Amba Magdāla*, about 320 miles from Zulla and 180 from Gondar, is 9,000 feet above the level of the sea. The fortress, seated on a rock near the banks of the Bashilo, a stream that runs into the Nile, obtained celebrity as the place of captivity of the English prisoners, who were conveyed hither by order of King Theodore (q.v.). The town itself contained about 3,000 inhabitants, and the castle, a place of great strength, was considered by the Abyssinian despot impregnable. In his despatch to the Secretary of State for India, dated May 12, 1868, Sir R. Napier describes it in these words:—"The fortress of Magdāla is about 12 miles from the right bank of the Bashilo, but the great altitude and the purity of the atmosphere exhibit the whole outline distinctly. The centre of the position is the rock of Selassie, elevated more than 9,000 feet above the sea, and standing on a plateau called Islamgie, which is divided into several extensive terraces, with perpendicular scarps of basalt. A saddle connects these terraces with the hill called Fahla. Fahla is a natural gigantic bastion, level on the top, entirely open, and commanded by Islamgie. It domineers completely, at an elevation of 1,200 feet, over all approaches to Islamgie; the sides appeared precipitous, and the summit surrounded by a natural scarp of rock, accessible only in a few places, and from 18 to 20 feet in height. Nearly concealed from view by Selassie and Fahla, the top of Magdāla was partially visible. The road to Magdāla winds up the steep side of Fahla, subject to its fire, and to the descent of rocks and stones. One part of the road is so steep that few horses, except those bred in the country, could carry their riders up or down it. The whole road is flanked by the end of Selassie, and the broad side scarps of Islamgie; altogether, without taking into account Magdāla itself, the formidable character of its outworks exceeded anything which we could possibly have anticipated from the faint description of the position which had reached us." The expedition sent to obtain their release arrived before the fortress early in April, and repulsed an attack by King Theodore's army, Good Friday, April 10. Magdāla was stormed and taken, Easter Monday, April 13, when Theodore fell by his own hand, and the fortifications were blown up April 17.—*See* NAPIER OF MAGDĀLA.

**MAGEE** (Bishop of Peterborough).—The Right Rev. William Connor Magee, D.D., born at Cork in 1821, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, was ordained to a curacy in Dublin. He came to England, and was curate at St. Saviour's, Bath; and, having held different preferments, was made Dean of Cork in 1866, and Bishop of Peterborough, as successor to Dr. Jeune, in 1868, and was consecrated at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, Sunday, November 15. Dr. Magee, who was sometime minister at Quebec Chapel, London, has published several sermons, and "Voluntary System and the Established Church," of which a third edition appeared in 1861.

**M'GEE** (1825-68).—Thomas D'Arcy M'Ghee, born in Carlingford, Ireland, in 1825, went with his family, in boyhood to the United States, and obtained employment in a newspaper office. Taking an active part in politics, he delivered lectures and speeches in many places in the United States, returned to Ireland in 1845, wrote for the *Nation*, and joining the Young Ireland party, was implicated in Mr. Smith O'Brien's rebellion in 1848. He effected his escape to the United States, where he obtained occupation as a journalist, and, passing over into Canada, took an active part in public affairs. He was shot as he was entering his house at Ottawa, April 7, 1868. The body was conveyed to Montreal, where it lay in state, and was buried with great solemnity, April 13. Every possible mark of respect was paid to his memory, and business was generally suspended. The Canadian House of Commons made a grant providing for his family. The atrocious murder was perpetrated by James Whelan, a journeyman tailor, who had been dodging Mr. D'Arcy M'Gee's steps for some time in order to carry out his design. He was tried, found guilty, and condemned to death, December 10, 1868, but he lodged an appeal, and it had not been decided at the end of the year whether the sentence was to be carried out. Mr. D'Arcy M'Gee was a strong opponent of Fenianism.

**MAGNOLIA** (Steamboat Explosion).—This vessel which left Maysville, Kentucky, United States, Wednesday, March 18, 1868, for Cincinnati, exploded her boilers on the Ohio river, about twelve miles from her destination, and afterwards caught fire. The scenes were of the most harrowing description, and the hull was blown up, the flames having set fire to some gunpowder which was on board. The passengers and crew amounted to about 160, and only 57 were saved, the captain and several ladies being amongst the victims.

**MAI DEHAR.**—See ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

**MAIDSTONE** (English Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1560. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 1,747. W. Lee (L.), 869; J. Whatman (L.), 867; E. L. Betts (C.), 838; J. Wardlow (C.), 801.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 3,250. W. Lee (L.), 1,569; J. Whatman (L.), 1,546; W. E. White (C.), 1,412; G. Parbury (C.), 1,369.

**MAIN DRAINAGE, METROPOLITAN.**—See ABBEY MILLS.

**MAINE LIQUOR LAW.**—In the commercial report, dated Boston, U.S., January, 1868, from her Majesty's Consul, the following allusion is made to the operation of this law, and its subsequent repeal in 1867:—"The strict enforcement of the Maine liquor law has greatly exercised (*sic* in report; query, exasperated?) the people of Massachusetts. The organization of a State constabulary, almost *ad hoc* domiciliary visits, seizures of property; in fact,

continuous acts of petty tyranny, which would have scarcely been supported in the most despotic known countries, have during the year elicited unqualified condemnation, and at the same time shown the admirable patience of the self-governing classes. The elections taking place lately, no candidate, irrespective of his politics, had a chance who would not pledge himself to a liquor license law: hence a majority in both Houses of the State were returned, who at once repealed this tyrannous and inquisitorial Act, and further abolished the State constabulary, and did away with what was termed the jury law, a monstrous offshoot of the original pressure, by which a person having been fined on the liquor question could not be eligible to serve on a jury—in fact, forfeited *pro tanto* his civil rights. The whole of these fanatical proceedings, and their attendant losses and vexations, are now swept away, and the only wonder seems to be that they could ever have been instituted or sustained."

**MALDON** (English Constituency), returned two members to the House of Commons from 1329 till 1868. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 924. G. M. W. Peacocke (C.), 461; R. A. Earle (C.), 420; T. S. Western (L.), 391. The Reform Act of 1867 deprived it of one of its members.—General election, November 18, 1868; registered electors, 1,358. E. H. Bentall (L.), 657; G. W. Sandford (C.), 504.

**MALLOW** (Irish Constituency), has returned one member to the House of Commons since the Union in 1800. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 157. Serjeant E. Sullivan (L.) returned unopposed.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 183. Serjeant E. Sullivan (L.) returned unopposed.

**MALMESBURY, EARL OF** (referred to under Lord Privy Seal).—The Right Hon. James Howard Harris, G.C.B., D.C.L., born in London, March 25, 1807, and educated at Eton and Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1828, when Viscount Fitz-harris was elected member, in the Conservative interest, for Wilton in June, 1841, succeeded, September 10, 1841, his father as third earl (created December 29, 1800), and was appointed Secretary of Foreign Affairs in Lord Derby's first administration, in February, 1852. Lord Malmesbury, who retired with his colleagues in December of that year, held the same position in Lord Derby's second administration, from March, 1858, till June, 1859, but on account of failing health was compelled to decline this arduous post, offered to him in Lord Derby's third administration formed in July, 1866, and became Lord Privy Seal. On the retirement of Lord Derby in February, 1868, Lord Malmesbury became leader for the Government in the House of Lords, and retired both from office and from the leadership with the Disraeli Ministry in December, 1868. His lordship edited "The Diaries and Correspondence" of his grandfather, the first Earl of Malmesbury, published in 1844, and was made G.C.B. June 14, 1859.

**MALMESBURY** (English Constituency), returned two members to the House of Commons from 1295 till the passing of the Reform Act of 1832, which deprived it of one of its members. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 373. Viscount Andover (L.), 157; J. C. Talbot (C.), 136.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 764. W. Powell (C.), 337; Viscount Andover (L.), 314.

**MALT**.—The official return of the number of bushels of wheat charged with duty in the United Kingdom, of the net amount of malt duty received,



and of the average price per quarter of barley for each year since 1860, is as follows:—

Year.	Bushels of Malt Charged with Duty.	Net Duty received.		Barley: average price per quarter.
		£	s. d.	s. d.
1860	42,700,731	6,511,526	13 5	36 7
1861	39,452,735	5,266,855	16 4	36 1
1862	43,477,756	5,795,472	2 4	35 1
1863	42,973,794	5,187,963	12 1	33 11
1864	49,104,421	6,387,450	4 8	29 11
1865	48,014,929	6,333,272	3 1	29 9
1866	51,723,081	6,661,941	17 1	37 5
1867	47,513,365	6,380,277	4 9	40 0

**MALT AND HOP EXCHANGE** (London), situated in the Borough, was opened Monday, September 14, 1868.

**MALTA** (Mediterranean Sea).—This island, garrisoned by the English, has been converted into a strong fortress.

*Governor.*—Lieut.-General Sir P. Grant, G.C.B., March, 1867.

*Council of Government.*—The Governor; As senior Officer in Command, Major-General J. Newton; Chief Secretary to Government, Sir V. Houlton, K.C.M.G., M.A.; Crown Advocate, Sir Adriano Dingli, K.C.M.G., C.B., LL.D.; Auditor-General, R. C. Legh; Collector of Customs, G. P. Trapani, LL.D.; Collector of Land Revenue, G. Vella, C.M.G.; Cashier of the Treasury, V. Borg; Superintendent of the Ports, Captain W. Horason, R.N.; Comptroller of Charitable Institutions, F. V. Inglott, C.M.G.; R. Sciortius, LL.D.; P. Mifsud, LL.D.; F. Pullicino, LL.D.; C. M. Muscat; E. Seicluna; F. M. Toureggiani, LL.D.; M. Briffa, M.D.; Baron F. G. Bonnici; Clerk, L. O. Mamo, LL.D.; Assistant-Clerk, G. Barbar.

*Revenue* in 1866, £196,458; 1867, £164,570.

*Expenditure* in 1866, £185,449; 1867, £182,262.

*Imports* in 1866, £1,851,520; 1867, 6,895,315.

*Exports* in 1866, £1,324,496; 1867, £5,256,420.

<i>Population</i> in 1866, Maltese.	British Residents.	Foreign.
136,831.	1,418.	1,253.

Total, 139,502.

The island of Malta is about 58 miles from the nearest point of Sicily, and about 180 from the nearest point of the mainland of Africa. The Carthaginians, Romans, Goths, and Saracens, were successively its masters till 1190, when the Sicilians obtained it; and early in the 16th century it was granted by the Emperor Charles V. to the knights of St. John. It capitulated to Napoleon Bonaparte July 12, 1798; but the Maltese rose and drove their conquerors into the towns, and blockaded them for ten years, when they surrendered. Malta was taken by Great Britain in 1800, and finally annexed to the British Crown by the treaty of Paris, 1814. The heat at Malta is very oppressive, but it is considered by some a healthy place of residence. It is highly cultivated, cotton and corn being largely produced, while oranges and figs are abundant. The island is exceedingly well fortified. In the principal town of Valetta the grand edifices of the knights of Malta are used as barracks for the British garrison. The magnificent church of

St. John has a pavement composed entirely of sepulchral monuments of the finest marbles, porphyry, lapis lazuli, and other valuable stones. An explosion occurred at Fort Angelo, Monday, September 14, 1868, when eight men were killed. The shock of an earthquake was felt Thursday, September 24, but no damage was done.—See ALEXANDRIA.

MALTON (English Constituency) returned two members to the House of Commons from 1840 till 1868. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 605. Hon. C. W. W. Fitzwilliam (L.), J. Brown (L.) returned unopposed. The Reform Act of 1867 deprived it of one of its members. —General election, November 16, 1868; registered electors, 1,110. Hon. C. W. W. Fitzwilliam (L.) returned unopposed.

MANCHESTER (English Constituency) returned two members to the House of Commons from 1832 till 1868. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 21,878. T. Bazley (L.), 7,909; E. James (L.), 6,698; J. Bright (L.), 5,562; A. Heywood (L.), 4,242. Mr. E. James, Q.C. (L.), died in Paris in November, 1867, and a new election took place, November 28, with the following result:—Jacob Bright (L.), 8,160; Alderman J. M. Bennett (C.), 6,420; M. Henry (L.), 643. By the Reform Act of 1867 it gained an additional member, though under the minority clause each elector has only two votes.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 45,364. H. Birley (C.), 15,486; T. Bazley (L.), 14,192; J. Bright (L.), 13,514; J. Hoare (C.), 12,684; E. Jones (L.), 10,662; M. Henry (L.), 5,236.

MANCHESTER (Lancashire).—A Conference on National Education met in the Town Hall, Wednesday, January 15, the Right Hon. A. Bruce, M.P., in the chair.

*Thursday, January 16.*—Second meeting of the Conference on National Education.

*Tuesday, January 28.*—Annual meeting in the Town Hall of the Church Pastoral-Aid Society.

*Thursday, January 30.*—Annual meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce at York Chambers.

*Monday, February 10.*—Meeting at the Town Hall on the Church in Ireland question, the mayor presiding. It declines to pronounce an opinion for the destruction of that Church.

*Tuesday, February 25.*—The Manchester Academy of Arts holds its annual conversazione.

*Tuesday, March 31.*—Great meeting in the Free Trade Hall against Mr. Gladstone's resolutions.

*Wednesday, May 27.*—The Art Exhibition in the Peel Park Museum opened.

*Sunday, May 31.*—The Mayor and Corporation attend service at the Cathedral, to commemorate the rebuilding of the tower and the restoration of the Cathedral.

*Friday, July 10.*—Foundation-stone of new City Police and Sessions Courts laid by the Mayor.

*Friday, July 31.*—Twenty-three persons killed in a struggle caused by a false alarm of fire at the Music Hall, Victoria Street.

*Tuesday, September 8.*—Forty-eighth annual exhibition of works of modern artists, opened at Royal Manchester Institution.

*Friday, September 18.*—Foundation-stone of a new Dispensary for Sick Children laid by the Bishop of Manchester.

*Tuesday, October 6.*—The Church Association Conference in the Town Hall.

*Tuesday, October 13.*—Annual Conference of the United Kingdom Alliance held in the Free Trade Hall.

*Monday, October 26.*—Foundation-stone, laid by the Mayor, of the Manchester New Town Hall.

*Saturday, December 12.*—Annual concert of the Manchester Tonic Sol-Fa Association in the Free Trade Hall.

*Tuesday, December 22.*—Meeting of Spinners and Manufacturers at the Town Hall.

*Thursday, December 24.*—Annual Exhibition of Poultry and Dogs opened.

**MANIN, DAVID.**—*See* VENICE.

**MANSEL** (Dean of St. Paul's).—The Very Rev. Henry Longueville Mansel, B.D., born October 9, 1820, and educated at Merchant Taylors' School and St. John's College, Oxford, where he took a first-class in classics and mathematics in 1843, was ordained in 1844. After holding some university appointments he was made Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History in January, 1867, and was appointed Dean of St. Paul's in October, 1868. Dr. Mansel is the author of numerous works, the principal being, "Demons of the Winds, and other Poems," published in 1838; "Aldrich's Logic, with Notes," in 1849; "Prolegomena Logica," in 1851; "Philosophy of Kant," in 1856; article "Metaphysics," in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," in 1857; "Limits of Religious Thought," and "Bampton Lectures," in 1858; "Examination of Maurice's Strictures on Bampton Lectures," in 1859; "Metaphysics; or, the Philosophy of Consciousness," in 1860; "Two Lectures on Smith's Lectures on History," in 1861-2; and "Philosophy of the Conditioned," in 1866.

**MANSLAUGHTER.**—Samuel Eaton, the station-master at Llandulas, was summoned to appear before the magistrates, to answer a charge of manslaughter, for having caused the accident to the Irish mail train by his neglect. The case was heard September 10, 11, 18, and 24, and October 1, when the defendant was discharged.—Two breaksmen, named Williams and Jones, were summoned, October 5 and 13, 1868, on the same charge, and were committed for trial at the next assizes at Denbigh by the magistrates of Abergele.

**MAORIS.**—Sir G. F. Bowen, soon after his arrival in New Zealand, sent home an official report on the Maoris, in which, from information supplied from various quarters, he estimated their numbers as follows:—Friendly to the colonists, 16,804; partly friendly, 17,693; hostile, 900; the total number being 38,517. Twenty years ago they numbered 100,000, and in 1868, 56,000.—*See* NEW ZEALAND.

**MAP.**—The new map of France, which was for some time an engrossing topic of conversation, was issued at Paris, Wednesday, October 28, 1868, with the following preface:—"Under the Second Empire France has regained her natural frontiers, the Alps. Italy has become a free country. Holland has burst the chains which bound her to the German Confederation in virtue of her possession of Limburg and Luxemburg. The German Confederation has been dissolved; the Federal fortresses have ceased to

exist; Mayence is now occupied by Prussia alone. Landau and Gernersheim belong to Bavaria, and are garrisoned by her; Rastad is occupied by Baden troops, and Ulm by Bavaria and Wurtemberg together. Prussia is materially increased, but in reality the European balance of power is not destroyed to the detriment of France. Before the recent events Prussia and Austria united were the rulers of Germany, and they could oppose us with 80,000,000 of men bound together by treaties and a formidable military organisation. To-day the States surrounding France are independent; Belgium and Switzerland are neuter; Prussia, with the North German Confederation, counts 30,000,000; the South German States, having a military alliance with Prussia, count 8,000,000; Austria, 35,000,000, and Italy, 22,000,000. France, with her unity and her 40,000,000 of inhabitants, including Algeria, has nothing to fear from any one."

**MAROH, MR. E. B.**—See **ALBERT MEDAL**.

**MARINE ASSURANCE.**—*McAndrew v. Saunders*.—This was an action on a policy of insurance for £8,000, being one of several policies, to the aggregate amount of £86,000, the whole of which was claimed by the plaintiff, as for a "total loss" of the vessel injured; the insurers denying the loss to be total. The action tried at Kingston Assizes, before Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, extended over April 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, and 8, and the jury found a verdict substantially in favour of the defendant, virtually amounting to one for a partial, and not a total loss. The counsel engaged were Sir G. Honyman, Watkin Williams, and Cohen for the plaintiff; the Solicitor-General (special), J. Brown, Q.C., and J. C. Mathew for the defendant.

**MARITIME EXHIBITION.**—See **AQUARIUM, HAVRE EXHIBITION, &c.**

**MARLBOROUGH, DUKE OF.**—The Right Hon. John Winston Spencer Churchill, born June 2, 1822, was educated at Eton and Oriel College, Oxford, and when Marquis of Blandford was returned member, in the Conservative interest, for Woodstock in April, 1844, retired in April, 1845, was re-elected for that borough at the general election in August, 1847, in July, 1852, and in March, 1857, and succeeded, July in that year, as sixth duke (created December 14, 1702). His Grace, appointed Lord Steward of the Household in July, 1866, and President of the Council in 1867, retired with the Disraeli administration in December, 1868. The Duke, who is Lord-Lieutenant of Oxfordshire and a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, married, July 12, 1843, Lady Frances Alice Emily, eldest daughter of the third Marquis of Londonderry.

**MARLBOROUGH (English Constituency)** returned two members to the House of Commons from 1295 till 1868. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 256. Lord E. A. C. B. Bruce (L.), H. B. Baring (L.), returned unopposed.—The Reform Act of 1867 deprived it of one of its members.—General election, November 16, 1868; registered electors, 598. Lord E. A. C. B. Bruce (L.), returned unopposed.

**MARLOW (GREAT) (English Constituency)** returned two members to the House of Commons from 1295 till 1868. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 347. Col. T. P. Williams (C.), Col. W. B. Knox (C.), returned unopposed.—The Reform Act of 1867 deprived it of one of its members.—General election, November 18, 1868; registered electors, 693. T. O. Wethered (C.), 345; Captain Verney (L.), 314.

**MARRIAGE LAWS.**—The Royal Commission, consisting of Lords Chelmsford, Lyveden, and Mayo, Mr. Walpole, Mr. Monsell, Sir John

*Inglis*, Mr. Justice O'Hagan, Sir J. P. Wilde, Lord Justice Wood, Sir Roundell Palmer, Lord Cairns, Mr. G. Young, Sir Travers Twiss, Mr. A. C. Stirling Murray Dunlop, issued their report, suggesting various alterations in the marriage laws of the United Kingdom, Monday, August 24, 1868. It is a document of considerable length.

**MARRIAGE SETTLEMENTS.**—*Corrance v. Corrance and Lowe.*—This appeal was heard June 2, 1868, before the full Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes. The question was whether the Court has power to deal with marriage settlements in cases where there is no child of the marriage living at the time when the marriage is dissolved. In this case the marriage had taken place in 1860. There was one child, who died in 1864, and the decree for dissolution of the marriage was made in 1866. The Judge Ordinary had decided that the Court had no jurisdiction to interfere with an ante-nuptial settlement for the benefit of the appellant, and the Court now confirmed his decision. The case was heard before Sir James Wilde, Mr. Baron Pigot, and Mr. Justice Smith. The counsel engaged were Dr. Swabey, Mr. Browning, Dr. Deane, Mr. Inderwiak, Dr. Tristram, Dr. Spinks, and Mr. Searle.

**MARSH (1821-68).**—Sir Henry Marsh, Bart., born in 1821, joined the army, rose to the rank of Major in the Dragoon Guards in 1857, succeeded his father as second baronet (created in 1839) December 1, 1860, and retired from the army in 1861. Sir Henry, who was unmarried, died in London, May 27, 1868, and the baronetcy becomes extinct.

**MARSHALL, J.**—See CURRIEHILL, LORD.

**MARTIN v. MACKONCHIE.**—See RITUALISTIC PRACTICES.

**MARYLEBONE** (English Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1832. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 24,210. H. Lewis (L.), 7,159; T. Chambers (L.), 6,488; Lord Fermoy (L.), 4,121.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 33,445. H. Lewis (L.), 9,782; T. Chambers (L.), 9,444; Dr. Sandwith (L.), 5,591; D. Grant (L.), 4,058; Sir T. Parkyns (C.), 3,989.

**MASSOWAH** (Red Sea).—This coral island, about a mile long and a quarter of a mile broad, containing, with the neighbouring villages, a population of about 10,000 souls, has attracted attention from the fact of its having been the seat of the consulate established in Abyssinia. Captain C. D. Cameron, the successor of Mr. Plowden, arrived here in February, 1862; and Mr. Hormuzd Rassam and Dr. Blanc, sent on a mission to procure the release of the captives, remained from July 23, 1864, to August 8, 1865, waiting for a letter from Theodore. They started on their journey to the Emperor Theodore October 15, 1865. (See ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.)

**MATRIMONIAL CAUSES.**—See DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES COURT.

**MATTEUCCI (1803-68).**—Professor Carlo, born at Forli, in Romagna, in 1803, studied at Bologna, where he greatly distinguished himself, and after two years' residence in Paris, became Professor at Bologna, and afterwards acted in the same capacity at Pisa. The principal subject to which he applied his mind was that of electricity, in which he made most important discoveries. In 1844 he gained the Copley medal of the Royal Society of England and the prize of the French Academy of Sciences for his investigations in electro-physiology; and he wrote many valuable works on the particular science to which he devoted his attention, some of which have

been translated into French and English. His "Lectures on the Physical Phenomena of Living Bodies," translated by Dr. Pereira, was published in 1847. Professor Matteucci died at Leghorn, Friday, June 24, 1868, and was buried in the Campo Santa at Pisa.

**MAURITIUS** (Bishop of).—See HATCHARD, RIGHT REV. DR., and RYAN, RIGHT REV. DR.

**MAURITIUS** (Indian Ocean).—This island, comprising an area of 676 square miles, belongs to Great Britain.

*Governor*.—Sir H. Barkly, K.C.B., August 22, 1863.

*Executive Council*.—E. C. W. M. Milman, Major-General Commanding the troops; E. Newton, Colonial Secretary.

*Legislative Council*.—The above; with W. W. R. Kerr, Treasurer; S. Ward, Auditor-General; E. B. Andrews, Collector of Internal Revenue; H. Cooper, Collector of Customs; H. N. D. Beyts, Protector of Immigrants; H. Koenig, C. W. Wiehe, B. Montocchio, C. Antelme, L. Arnaud, R. Stein, L. Raoul, N. Nag, W. M. Anderson.

*Chief Judge*.—C. F. Shand.

*First and Second Puisne Judges*.—N. G. Bestel, G. B. Colin.

*Bishop of Mauritius*.—Right Rev. T. G. Hatchard.

*Roman Catholic Bishop*.—Dr. M. A. Hankinson.

*Estimated Population, January 1, 1868*.—General, 121,957; Indian, 204,998; total, 326,955.

*Public Debt*.—£1,000,000, bearing interest at 6 per cent.

		Revenue.		Expenditure.
1866	...	639,576	...	700,048
1867	...	534,992	...	642,602
		Imports.		Exports.
1866	...	2,048,000	...	2,501,600
1867	...	1,720,000	...	2,003,800

Mauritius, or the Isle of France, discovered by the Portuguese in 1507, was settled by the Dutch in 1593, and named Mauritius after their prince, Maurice. Being abandoned by them in 1710, it was possessed by the French, who were enabled to harass our commerce greatly from its shelter till 1810, when the British seized it. It was made a bishopric in 1854. The population is still principally composed of French, and the laws of France (the *code civile*) remain in force, with certain modifications. Coffee and indigo are the principal objects of cultivation, but the soil is not very fertile. There are numerous mountains, among which rises the celebrated Peter Botte. Port Louis, the capital, possesses a fine harbour. Rodrigues, the Seychelles, and other neighbouring groups of islands are dependencies of the Mauritius.—A fever, which broke out towards the end of 1867, carried off great numbers at the commencement of 1868, and a hurricane devastated the island in the night, March 11 and 12, 1868, when the sugar crops were seriously damaged, and fourteen vessels were driven on shore. Two Protestant churches and one Roman Catholic church were reduced to ruins and numerous lives were lost. Two sections of the railway bridge over the Grande river, three miles from Port Louis, were destroyed.

**MAUSOLEUM, ROYAL**.—See FROGMORE.

**MAY MEETINGS**.—The anniversaries of the various religious and benevolent institutions of the United Kingdom, held in London in the months

of April, May, and June, and known as the May Meetings, commenced with the twenty-third annual meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association, Monday, April 20, 1868. The following list contains the principal celebrations:—The Baptist Missionary Society, Exeter Hall, April 30; the Wesleyan Missionary Society, Exeter Hall, May 4; the Church Missionary Society, Exeter Hall, May 5; the Conference of the Liberation Society, at the Cannon Street Hotel, May 5 and 6, and the public *soirée*, May 6, at the Hanover Square Rooms; British and Foreign Bible Society, Exeter Hall, May 6; the Irish Society, Hanover Square Rooms, and the Church Pastoral-Aid Society, St. James's Hall, May 7; Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews, Exeter Hall, May 8; British and Foreign School Society, Large Room, Borough Road, May 11; Irish Church Missions, St. James's Hall, May 12; London Missionary Society, Exeter Hall, May 14; Foreign-Aid Society, Hanover Square Rooms, May 19. The meeting of the charity schools of London was held at St. Paul's Cathedral, June 5, and that of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel at the Mansion House (the Lord Mayor in the chair), June 25.

**MAYNE** (1796—1868).—Sir Richard Mayne, born in Dublin in 1796, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and at Cambridge, where he graduated in 1821, was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1822. He was appointed Joint Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police in 1829, and on the death of his colleague, Sir C. Rowan, became Chief Commissioner. Sir Richard, who was made a C.B. in 1847, and a K.C.B. in 1851, died in London, Saturday, December 26, 1868.

**MAYO** (Governor-General of India).—See also **IRELAND**, **CHIEF SEC.**—The Right Hon. Richard Southwell Bourke, born in 1822, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, when Lord Naas was returned one of the members in the Conservative interest for Kildare, at the general election in August, 1847, was elected for Coleraine in March, 1852, and re-elected at the general election in July of that year, and was returned one of the members for Cockermonth at the general elections March, 1857, April, 1859, and July, 1865, retiring at the dissolution in November, 1868. He succeeded, in 1867, his father as sixth Earl of Mayo, Viscount Mayo of Moneycrower, Baron Naas of Naas, co. Kildare (created in 1785) in the peerage of Ireland; was appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, and was sworn a Privy Councillor in Lord Derby's first administration in February, 1852; held the same post in Lord Derby's second administration from February, 1858, till June, 1859, and was reappointed, with a seat in the Cabinet, in Lord Derby's third administration, in July, 1866. In the autumn of 1868, he was appointed to succeed Sir J. L. M. Lawrence, as Viceroy Governor-General of India (the appointment was gazetted October 27), and his Lordship landed at Bombay in December, 1868.

**MAYO CO.** (Irish constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons since the Union in 1800. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 3,779. Lord J. T. Brown (L.), Lord Brigham (C.), returned unopposed. General election, November 23, 1868; registered electors, 3,598. Lord Bingham (C.), G. H. Moore (L.), returned unopposed.

**MEAT AND POULTRY MARKET.**—See **METROPOLITAN MEAT AND POULTRY MARKET.**

**MEATH CO.** (Irish Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons since the Union in 1800. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 4,883. M. E. Corbally (L.), E. MacEvoy (L.), returned

unopposed. General election, November 27, 1868; registered electors; 3,818. M. E. Corbally (L.), 1,696; E. MacEvoy (L.), 1,688; J. Hinds (L.), 88.

**MECKLENBURG SCHWERIN (Germany).—Sovereign:** Frederic Francis II., Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, Prince of Schwerin, &c., &c., born February 28, 1823, succeeded March 7, 1842; married November 3, 1849, the Grand Duchess Augusta, daughter of Henry LXIII., Prince of Reuss-Schleiz-Koestritz. She died March 3, 1862. The Grand Duke married a second time, May 12, 1864, the Grand Duchess Anne, daughter of Charles, Prince of Hesse. She died April 16, 1865; and he married a third time, July 4, 1868, the Grand Duchess Marie, born January 19, 1850, daughter of Francis, Prince of Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt.

*Children by the first Marriage:* Heir,—Frederic Francis, hereditary Grand Duke, born March 19, 1851. 2. Paul, born September 19, 1852. 3. Marie, born May 14, 1854. 4. John, born December 8, 1857.

*Child by the Second Marriage.*—5. Anne, born April 7, 1865.

#### MINISTRY OF STATE (June 20, 1868).

*President of the Ministry of State, and of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.*—G. J. Von Oertzen Von Leppin.

*President of the Ministry of the Interior.*—Dr. G. G. Wetzell.

*Ministry of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs.*—Dr. H. Buchka.

*Ministry of Finance.*—A. Von Müller.

*Population:* December 3, 1867, 560,618. The inhabitants were divided, in 1864, into 548,457 Lutherans, 850 Roman Catholics, 184 Reformed Church, 3,100 Jews.

*Principal Towns.*—Rostrell, 28,849 inhabitants; Schwerin (residence of the Sovereign), 25,058.

#### FINANCES.

*Revenue* in 1866, 363,170 thalers. *Expenditure*, the same.

*National Debt.*—7,443,000 thalers.

*Army:*—See PRUSSIA.

Mecklenburg Schwerin belongs to the North German Confederation.

**MECKLENBURG STRELITZ.**—*Sovereign:* Frederic William, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, Prince of Wenden, &c., &c., born October 17, 1812, succeeded September 6, 1860; married June 28, 1843, the Grand Duchess Augusta Caroline, Princess of Great Britain, born July 19, 1822.

*Son.*—Prince Adolphe Frederic, hereditary Grand Duke, born July 22, 1848.

*Ministry of State.*—F. Von Kardorff, A. Piper.

#### STATISTICS.

*Duchy of Strelitz.*—Population in 1867, 81,983. *Principality of Ratzeburg*, 16,787.

*Capital*, Neu-Strelitz. *Inhabitants* in 1868, 8,301.

*Army:*—See PRUSSIA.



**MEDALS AND COINS.**—During the year 1867, the following medals and coins were added to the national collection in the British Museum:—

	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Total.
Greek .. .. .	26	100	168	294
Roman .. .. .	3	21	40	64
Medieval and Modern .. .. .	37	260	89	386
English .. .. .	4	708	30	742
Oriental .. .. .	16	53	66	135
Total .. .. .	86	1,142	393	1,621

The most important acquisitions were:—

A silver Pied-fort of Ragusa, A.D. 1797; a collection of Russian coins, containing many pieces of great rarity; Proof-pieces in *Æ*. of the coinage of the Sierra Leone Company, A.D. 1791; a very rare coin of Alfred the Great, having the Christian monogram on his breast; a rare Saxon Coin of Heribert, with a monogram of the town of Lincoln; a large collection of the coins of Edward the Confessor, found at Chancton Farm, in Sussex, and containing very many rare, and some altogether new varieties; a gold coin (22 *pesos*) of Maximilian, late Emperor of Mexico; a complete set of 38 notes of the paper currency of the United States, struck during the civil war; a rare Testoon of Mary and Francis of Scotland, struck, in A.D. 1561, after the death of the latter; gold coin of Metapontum, and gold staters of Panticapæum, Chalcedice (two), Rhodes, Seleucus I., and Euthydemus, King of Bactria, and gold coin of Berenice II., Queen of Egypt, all of very high rarity, from the Dupré Collection; Silver tetradrachm of Prusias I., King of Bithynia, very rare, from the same collection; a unique silver coin of Lycia, purchased of H. W. Waddington, Esq.; and a pattern in gold of the *æ*3 piece of George IV., A.D. 1824, believed to be unique.

The following were presented to the Trustees:—

18 Roman Denarii, found in Somersetshire, presented by his Grace the Duke of Somerset; 16 miscellaneous mediæval coins, and 7 coins of Germany, presented by the Right Hon. the Earl of Enniskillen; a set of proof pieces of money struck at Hong Kong in 1866, presented by the Governor of Hong Kong, through the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies; two pieces of Christian IX. of Denmark, presented by the Hon. Sir Charles Murray; a silver coin struck at Lucknow, by the rebels, in 1857, presented by Major-General Hamington; a medal of the Wakefield Industrial and Fine Art Exhibition for 1866, presented by J. Deffet Francis, Esq.; a Roman Imperial silver coin of Magnus Maximus, presented by John Evans, Esq.; 13 coins of Hyderabad and Nagpur, presented by the Rev. Robert Hunter; 39 English and Colonial Coins, presented by O. F. Ansell, Esq.; 3 Greenbacks, paper currency of the United States, presented by J. R. Page, Esq.; a half-lion of Mary Queen of Scots, A.D. 1553, presented by George Fairholme, Esq.; a very rare Scættæ, attributed to Æthelred, King of Mercia, A.D. 675–704, presented by Richard Hinde, Esq.; a silver coin of Pope Innocent VI., struck at Avignon, presented by T. Seal, Esq., of Oundle; 3 pieces (five, three, and one cent) of the United States of America, 1865, presented by Hiram C. Clark, Esq.; a two and a half silver groschen of Prussia, 1867; a coin of Raimond VI., Count of Toulouse, A.D. 1194–1210; a medal, struck in commemoration of the hurricane at Barbadoes in 1831, presented by A. W. Franks, Esq.; a silver coin of the Canton of Berne, A.D. 1676, presented by J. W. F. De Salis, Esq.

2,084 persons visited the medal room, and 10,587 the Blacas collection of gems in 1867.

**MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.**—See BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

**MEDICAL COUNCIL.**—The Queen in Council, at a Court held at Windsor, November 7, 1868, nominated, for five years, Edmund Alexander Parkes, M.D.; Richard Quain, M.D.; Henry Wyldbore Bumsey, M.D.; Robert Christison, M.D.; and William Stokes, M.D., to be members of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration.

**MEDICAL SCHOOLS,** in connection with the London Hospitals, opened for the winter season, Thursday, October 1, 1868. At University College Hospital the inaugural address was delivered by Professor Erichson; at King's College, by Professor Guy, M.B.; at St. Thomas's, by Dr. Barnes; at Guy's, by Dr. Moxon; at the London, by Mr. Critchett; at St. Bartholomew's, by Mr. Thomas Smith; at St. Mary's, Paddington, by Mr. S. R.

Lane; at Westminster, by Mr. Francis Mason, F.R.C.S.; at Middlesex, by Dr. J. Bardon Saunderson, F.R.S.; at Charing Cross, by Dr. A. J. Pollock; and at St. George's, by Dr. Ackland.

**MEER AKBAR ALI**, a Mahomedan subject of the Nizam of Hyderabad, having offered his services to Sir R. Napier, was placed on the staff of the Abyssinian expedition. He had previously travelled in Arabia and Syria, and visited the holy places of the Mahomedans. Meer Akbar Ali was sent from Dalanta to Masteerat, Queen of the Wollo Gallas, and he induced her to invest Magdala with an army of 8,000 Gallas, acting under Meer Akbar Ali's orders.

**MELBOURNE.**—*See VICTORIA.*

**MELCOMBE REGIS.**—*See WEYMOUTH.*

**MELLON MEMORIAL**, erected in Brompton Cemetery, London, consisting of a bust in Sicilian marble, was unveiled, Saturday, May 30, 1868. It bears the following inscription:—"This monument was erected, by public subscription, to the memory of Alfred Mellon, in admiration of his great musical talent, and esteem for his many virtues."

**MELUN (France).**—A statue to Joan of Arc, in commemoration of the relief brought by her to the town when besieged by the English in 1430, was inaugurated, Saturday, August 15, 1868.

**MEMOIRS OF LORD BROUGHAM.**—*See LIEN.*

**MEMORIAL TABLETS.**—In the report read at the annual meeting of the Society of Arts, Wednesday, June 24, 1868, it was stated that the following tablets have been fixed on houses formerly occupied by—

Lord Byron, 16, Holles Street, Cavendish Square, now occupied by Messrs. Boosey & Co.

His Imperial Majesty Napoleon III., 3A, King Street, St. James's, now occupied by Madame Bert.

It was also stated that permission has been obtained to affix similar tablets on the residences of Benjamin Franklin, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Lord Nelson, and James Barry, but the progress in erecting these and others has been delayed by experiments in the manufacturing, which Messrs. Minton, Hollins, & Co. have been making.

**MERIONETHSHIRE** (Welsh Constituency) has returned one member to the House of Commons since 1536. General Election, July, 1865; registered electors, 1,475. W. M. Wynne (C.), 610; D. Williams (L.), 579. —General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 3,030. D. Williams (L.), returned unopposed.

**MERTHYR TYDVIL** (Welsh Constituency) returned one member to the House of Commons from 1832 till 1868. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 1,317. Right Hon. H. A. Bruce (L.), returned unopposed. By the Reform Act of 1867 it gained an additional member. General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 13,630. H. Richard (L.), 11,565; R. Fothergill (L.), 7,513; Right Hon. H. A. Bruce (L.), 5,691.

**METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.**—The annual report, published at the end of December, 1868, treats of—1. Main Drainage of the Metropolis, of which it reports the length of sewers 82 miles and the area drained 117 square miles. 2. Purification of the Thames. 3. Utilization of the Sewage. 4. The Thames embankment (*q.v.*). 5. New Street from Blackfriars to the Mansion House (*see STREETS*). 6. Coal and Wine Duties

*Continuance (q.v.).* 7. Open Spaces for Health and Recreation. 8. Finsbury and Southwark Parks, the area of the former 116 acres, and of the latter 63 acres, both to be completed in the spring of 1869. 9. Fire Brigade (*q.v.*). 10. Gas, which after January 1, 1870, is to be supplied at a price not exceeding 3s. 9d. per 1,000 cubic feet, with an illuminating power of sixteen candles. 11. Improvements by Local Boards, effected to the amount of £299,797. 5s., of which the Metropolitan Board of Works contributed £33,123. 2s. 6d. 12. Financial Transactions of the Board, of which the report says:—"At the date of the last report an amount of £15,843. 18s. 5d. remained due to the Board from the Bank of London; this sum has since been paid, together with £1,658. 19s. 11d. for interest. During the past year loans have been paid to the amount of £261,900, but new loans have been entered into, amounting to £1,180,000. The total indebtedness of the Board at the present time is £6,903,366. 13s. 4d." 13. Storage of Petroleum (*q.v.*). 14. Formation of Streets (*q.v.*). 15. Names of Streets and number of Houses; and 16. General Summary, which is as follows:—"During the twelve years which have elapsed since the constitution of the Board they have expended large sums in carrying out the objects contemplated by the Local Management Act of 1855 and various other statutes passed in subsequent years, under which largely-extended duties have devolved upon them, and these sums have been uniformly raised by local taxation on the occupiers of property within the metropolitan area, the only exceptions being the coal and wine duties, the Government contribution of £10,000 per annum, and the annual amount received from fire insurance companies in aid of the Fire Brigade. There is no doubt that in return for this taxation the inhabitants of London and its suburbs have received great benefits from the works of the Board, among which, as the most prominent, may be mentioned the system of main drainage, the embankment of the river, the formation of new thoroughfares, the establishment of parks, and the preservation of open spaces; beyond these, there are many minor improvements which the Board have from time to time aided the local authorities in carrying out by granting pecuniary contributions. But, notwithstanding that much has been done during the past few years for improving the condition of the metropolis, it is clear that its growing requirements will be very far from met unless additional facilities for traffic are provided, commons and open spaces secured, and other works executed which will necessarily involve a large expenditure. The Board entertain a hope that the attention of the Legislature will shortly be directed to the important question of re-adjusting the taxation between the owners of property in the metropolis, and that ultimately the requisite revenue will be placed at the disposal of the Board, without the necessity of imposing additional burdens on those who are already so heavily taxed."

**METROPOLITAN MEAT AND POULTRY MARKET** (London), also called New Smithfield Market, erected on the site of Smithfield, was opened by the Lord Mayor, Tuesday, November 24, 1868. The building is 631 ft. long and 246 ft. wide, the area inclosed being about 155,226 superficial feet, or three acres and a half, which is half an acre larger than the original Smithfield. It is a large parallelogram nearly 700 ft. long by 250 ft. wide; and at the corners are towers 25 ft. square at the bases, but which at about 50 ft. above the ground are surmounted with open octagon campaniles, covered with pointed domes, sheathed with copper. The front is built of coloured bricks and Portland stone, and divided, as it were, into panels by massive stone Doric columns, having rich pediments, and supporting an ornamental cornice with a richly-carved face. Within the main columns

are shorter pilasters, supporting the semicircular windows, which give light and ventilation from the sides. There are ninety-two of these openings, each nearly 7 ft. high by  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ft. wide. The Lord Mayor having declared the market open, presided at a luncheon, at which about 1,200 guests were present.

**METZ (France).**—The new fortifications at this town were completed in the spring of 1868. An explosion took place in the cartridge manufactory in the court of the arsenal, Thursday, September 17, when about forty persons were killed, the majority being women employed in the factory, and about sixty were wounded. The Emperor gave 20,000 francs to the families of the victims, and the Minister of the Interior placed 10,000 francs at the disposal of the Prefect. Twenty-two of the women were interred Saturday, September 19, and nine soldiers, also killed in the explosion, Sunday, September 20.

**MEXICO (America), Federal Republic.**—*President*: Benito Juarez (proclaimed himself Constitutional President, February 11, 1858; elected in June, 1861; re-elected in December, 1867, for four years).

*Ministry.*—Interior and Foreign Affairs, M. Aspiroz; Justice, J. Mariscal; Finance, M. Romeros; War and Marine, Gen. Mejca.

Area, 850,000 square miles; population, 8,287,413.

Finances in 1866—

Receipts.....	20,800,000 dollars.
Expenditure .....	25,434,000 „

The army numbered, July, 1867, from 30,000 to 35,000 men. Mexico possesses 9 armed vessels, carrying 35 guns.

Mexico was governed by its native kings till the sixteenth century, when Ferdinand Cortes conquered it, and it was constituted a Vice-Royalty of Spain. Its independence was proclaimed August 23, 1821, and the first Mexican Congress assembled February 24, 1822, when Iturbide, the President, was proclaimed Emperor. He abdicated March 26, 1823, and was shot the following year, after having essayed to recover his power. A Federal Republic was established October 4, 1823, recognized by Spain December 28, 1836. Many changes were made in the Constitution. France declared war against Mexico April 16, 1862, to obtain reparation for damages done to a Frenchman. An expeditionary force was sent by France, England, and Spain, but the latter withdrew their troops, and the Emperor Napoleon continued the expedition, which entered Mexico June 10, 1863, and commenced the campaign against the Mexicans under President Juarez. An "Assembly of Notables" was solemnly inaugurated July 10, 1863, to decide upon the future form of Government for Mexico. By 231 votes against 19 they pronounced in favour of a limited hereditary monarchy, under a Roman Catholic Emperor, and the crown was offered to the Archduke Maximilian, and, after much hesitation, accepted by him. The Emperor and Empress arrived at Vera Cruz May 28, 1864, and after a war of alternating fortunes the Emperor was shot, by order of the President, at the end of 1867, the Empress having returned to Europe in September, 1866. The country has remained throughout the year in a state of continual agitation and warfare. The opposition to the rule of Juarez, who is not regarded with favour by any portion of the population, has led to numerous conflicts. A tornado swept over part of the country in October, 1868, and Manzanillo and Colima were visited by an earthquake December 20, when many public buildings were damaged and several houses destroyed.

**MEYRICK COLLECTION** of ancient armour, lent to the South Kensington Museum for public exhibition was opened to the public, having been removed from Goodrich Court, Herefordshire, to the galleries used for the National Portrait Exhibition, Saturday, December 26, 1868.

**MIDDLESBOROUGH** (Yorkshire).—The Albert Park, containing twenty-two acres, was inaugurated Tuesday, August 11, 1868, by Prince Arthur, who went in procession to the park. A banquet, at which the Prince attended, was given in the evening at the Exchange Hall.

**MIDDLESBOROUGH** (English Constituency), returns one member to the House of Commons under the Reform Act of 1867. General election, November 16, 1868; registered electors, 5,034. H. F. Bolckow (L.), returned unopposed.

**MIDDLESEX**.—See **CORONER**.

**MIDDLESEX** (English Constituency), has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1295. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 14,503. R. C. Hanbury (L.); Viscount Enfield (L.), returned unopposed. Mr. R. Hanbury, jun. (L.), died in April, 1867, and a new election took place April 16, when Mr. H. Labouchere (L.) was returned without opposition.—General election, November 24, 1868; registered electors, 21,705. Lord G. F. Hamilton (C.), 7,850; Viscount Enfield (L.), 6,507; H. Labouchere (L.), 6,307.

**MIDDLE TEMPLE** (London).—The bust of Edmund Plowden (1518—February 6, 1585), a celebrated lawyer in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was unveiled Wednesday, June 10, 1868. The bust, presented by Mr. Robert Ingram, of Slough, is executed by Mr. Morton Edwards. The Right Hon. Sir R. J. Phillimore presided.

**MIDHURST** (English Constituency), returned two members to the House of Commons from 1311 till the passing of the Reform Act of 1832, when it was deprived of one of its members. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 380. W. T. Mitford (C.), returned unopposed.—General election, November 18, 1868; registered electors, 968. W. T. Mitford (C.), 375; B. A. Lange (L.), 262.

**MIGNE** (Abbé) Printing establishment, in the Champée du Maine, Paris, was destroyed by fire, February 13, 1868. It was styled the "Imprimerie Catholique," and it employed nearly 800 printers, compositors, binders, and others. Few original works issued from this press, which was employed principally in reprinting old works of theology, or of the Latin and French classics. Among other works, which have been consumed by the flames, are the "Patrologiæ Cursus," in 391 thick volumes, printed in double columns. All were completed except the last volume, which was in the press when the fire broke out. The manuscripts are also consumed with, among them, an important work by the Bishop of Orleans; the "Encyclopédie Théologique" was also destroyed, comprising 171 volumes, large quarto; two volumes only remained to be printed. The "Collection Universelle of the Christian Orators" shared the same fate, the hundredth volume of which was in the press. The number of printed books consumed amounts to several hundred thousand volumes in quarto; a portion of the Abbé's private library being with difficulty saved, as well as the furniture, paintings, &c. of the apartment in which he lived. In this establishment pictures also were painted for churches, statues prepared, organs constructed, &c.; and an organ has been destroyed which had just been sold for 30,000 francs (£1,200). The Abbé Migne estimates his loss at 9,000,000 francs. He was insured in more than twenty insurance offices.

**MILITARY EDUCATION.**—A royal commission to inquire into the present state of military education in this country was appointed in June, 1868, consisting of Earl De Grey and Ripon (chairman), Lord de Ros, Lord Northbrook; Lord E. Cecil, M.P.; Sir C. Russell, M.P.; General Sir D. Cameron; the Rev. Dr. Butler; the Rev. W. C. Lake; General Lefroy; Colonel Haythorne; and Colonel Chesney. They were directed to inquire into the training of candidates for commissions in the army, and into the constitution, system of education, and discipline of the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, as well as into the rules and regulations under which candidates are admitted into these colleges.

**MILLER (1829-68).**—Sir Charles Hayes Miller, Bart., born February 6, 1829, succeeded his father as seventh Baronet (created October 29, 1705), June 29, 1864, was for some time in the 2nd Life Guards. He died at his seat in Hampshire Sunday, January 12, 1868, and was succeeded by his son Charles John Hubert, born in 1858.

**MILLWALL DOCKS (Essex).**—The new docks constructed by the Millwall Freehold Land and Docks Company in the Isle of Dogs, between the West India Docks and the Thames, were opened Saturday, March 14, 1868. The company purchased 204 acres of land, of which 152 are to be appropriated to warehouses and wharfs, and the remaining 52 to docks. The first portion occupies about 33 acres of water. The entrance lock, 450 feet long, 80 feet wide, with a depth of water in the centre of 28 feet; has three pairs of lock-gates at the entrance to enable barges and small vessels to go in and out at all times of the tide. The three pairs of gates form two locks, the one 250 feet long, and the other 200 feet. The lock-gates are what is termed "box-gates," being each 33 feet wide by 31 feet high. The depth of water in the dock, which is 450 feet long by 80 feet broad, is 28 feet, and it has nine large warehouses, cranes worked by hydraulic power having been erected capable of lifting from 35 cwt. to 15 tons. There is a buoy at which vessels will be able to adjust their compasses, and a dry dock 413 feet long, 65 feet wide at the entrance, and 80 feet wide in the centre. Messrs. Kelk & Aird were the contractors, Messrs. Armstrong & Co. supplied the engines and machinery, and Messrs. Fowler and Wilson were joint engineers.

**MILMAN (1791-1868).**—The Very Rev. Henry Hart Milman, D.D., Dean of St. Paul's, born February 10, 1791, and educated at Eton and Brasenose College, Oxford, where he took a first-class in classics, was ordained in 1817. His tragedy, "Fazio," was produced at Covent Garden, and he wrote an heroic in twelve books, entitled "Samor," published in 1818; followed by "The Fall of Jerusalem," in 1820; "Anne Boleyn," "Belshazzar," &c. As a prose writer, he is known by "History of the Jews," published in 1835; "History of Christianity," in 1840; "History of Latin Christianity," in 1855; and "Notes and Illustrations to Gibbon's Decline and Fall." In 1821 he was elected Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford, Rector of St. Margaret's, Westminster, and in 1849 Dean of St. Paul's. Dr. Milman died at Sunninghill, near Ascot, Friday, September 25, 1868, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral, Thursday, October 1. The Bishop of London preached his funeral sermon, Sunday, October 4.

**MILTON (Unpublished Poem, by).**—Mr. Henry Morley, in a letter dated July 14, and published in the *Times*, July 16, announced the discovery of such a poem in the handwriting of Milton himself, on a blank page in the volume of "Poems both English and Latin," in the King's Library of the British Museum, bearing the title "An Epitaph," signed

J. M., and dated October, 1647. The poem, consisting of 54 lines, was given in the *Times* containing Mr. Morley's communication. Mr. W. B. Rye, assistant keeper of printed books, British Museum, stated in a letter, dated July 17, and published in the *Times*, July 18, that the initials, instead of being J. M., were P. M., and that the handwriting was not Milton's, in which view he was supported by Mr. Bond, keeper of the department of MSS. Mr. Morley published a second letter July 20; a third July 27; and a fourth August 4. The announcement produced much controversy, and letters on the subject appeared in the *Times*, by Lord Winchilsea, July 18, 21, 22, 28, containing another version of the poem, and August 1; by David Masson, July 21 and 25; by C. A. Goodhardt, July 21; by R. C. Caldwell, July 22 and 30; by J. S. Brewer, July 23; by E. A. Bond, confirming Mr. Rye's statement, July 27, and another, July 30, correcting certain inaccuracies in Mr. Morley's version; by Mr. W. H. Dixon, July 30 and August 1; by W. V. H. (Mr. Vernon Harcourt), August 1; and other writers under various initials.

**MOLDAVIA.**—See ROUMANIA.

**MOMPESSON MEMORIAL.**—See EYAM.

**MONAGHAN CO.** (Irish Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons since the Union in 1800. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 5,121. Col. C. P. Leslie (C.), 2551; Hon. V. Dawson (L.), 2,397; Sir G. Forster, Bart. (C.), 2,211; E. J. Stanley ( ), 3.—General election, November 23, 1868; registered electors, 5,261. Col. C. P. Leslie (C.), 3,130; S. E. Shirley (C.), 2,785; W. Gray (L.), 960.

**MONEY MARKET.**—See DISCOUNT.

**MONMOUTH, &c.** (Welsh Constituency) has, with Newport and Usk, returned one member to the House of Commons since 1536. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 1,812. C. Bailey (C.) returned unopposed.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 3,586. Sir J. W. Ramsden, Bart. (L.), 1,621; S. Homfray (C.), 1,441.

**MONMOUTHSHIRE** (Welsh Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1535. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 4,824. C. O. S. Morgan (C.), Col. P. G. H. Somerset (C.), returned unopposed.—General election, November 24, 1868; registered electors, 7,497. C. O. S. Morgan (C.), 3,761; Col. P. G. H. Somerset (C.), 3,525; Col. Clifford (L.), 2,338.

**MONOPOLI** (Italy).—This new port on the Adriatic, in the province of Bari, was opened in April, 1868. In honour of the royal marriage, it received the name of Princess Magherita.

**MONT CENIS SUMMIT RAILWAY**, over the Alps, affording more direct communication with India, places in the Mediterranean, India, and many Colonial possessions, was opened for public traffic, Monday, June 15, 1868. It is named the Fell Railroad, after the inventor, who patented, in 1862, the contrivance by which an engine is made to ascend the steep gradients required for travelling the Alps. A landslip occurred about twelve miles from Susa, by which the traffic was entirely suspended in August, but it was renewed, Saturday, September 5. The Mont Cenis railway begins at St. Michel and terminates at Susa, in Piedmont, a distance of forty-nine miles.

**MONTENEGRO.**—This principality is under the sovereignty of Turkey. *Sovereign.*—Prince Nicholas I., born in 1840, was proclaimed Prince of

Montenegro, August 14, 1860; married November 8, 1860, the Princess Milene, daughter of Puire Vucotich, senator and chief of the Body Guard. Daughters (1) Princess Ljubica, born December 24, 1864; (2) Princess Stana.

*Superficies*.—1,880 square miles.

*Population*.—About 130,000.

There is no standing army, with the exception of the Prince's Body Guard, consisting of 100 cavaliers and 400 men; but about 25,000 men, from 20 to 50 years of age, are considered capable of bearing arms, and constitute a national army. This army has been reorganised since the last war with Turkey, and is now composed of 20,000 men, with a detachment of pioneers and artillery. Montenegro was conquered by the Turks in 1526. The Montenegrins rebelled in 1700, massacred all the Turks, and declared themselves independent; but May 23, 1862, the Turks, after previous ineffectual efforts, defeated the last forces of the Montenegrins who were capable of sustaining the campaign against them. A treaty of peace was concluded, which affirmed the sovereignty of the Porte, September 9. 1868, March 7, the Assembly convoked February 10, by Prince Nicholas I., changes the form of Government; the whole administration is delivered into the hands of the Senate, who are to be responsible to the Skopitchina, or National Assembly, and only the administration of foreign politics remains with the Prince.

**MONTGOMERY, &c.** (Welsh Constituency) has, with Llanfyllin, Llanidocs, Machynlleth, Newtown, and Welshpool, returned one member to the House of Commons since 1832. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 954. Hon. C. R. D. H. Tracy (L.), 436; Capt. T. L. Hampton (C.), 371. —General election, November 16, 1868; registered electors, 2,484. Hon. C. R. D. H. Tracy (L.) returned unopposed.

**MONTGOMERYSHIRE** (Welsh Constituency) has returned one member to the House of Commons since 1536. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 3,337. C. W. W. Wynn (C.) returned unopposed. —General election, November 19, 1868; registered electors, 4,563. C. W. W. Wynn (C.) returned unopposed.

**MONT PILATE** (Switzerland).—During her sojourn in Switzerland, the Queen made the ascent of Mont Pilate. The following account appeared in a continental newspaper:—"Of the two rival mountains that guard the entrance of the St. Gothard gorge, near this town, the most frequented by travellers is the Righi; but the grandest by far is Mont Pilate. The best road from the plain to the summit leads from Hergiswyl, and the traveller obtains magnificent views as he zigzags upwards. After passing the Klinsenhorn, he will have to climb a ladder through a tunnel cut in the rock, called the Krisloch, and on emerging will be repaid for his toil by a prospect of extraordinary grandeur. The other road to the summit leads from Alpnach, and it was by this that the Queen ascended. Princess Louise was with Her Majesty as well as Prince Arthur, who has already earned for himself a reputation as an Alpine climber. The Queen rode her English pony, and was escorted by her Highland attendants, who, if report speaks truth, have outdone the Swiss hillmen in mountain-walking. Hoffman, the well-known guide, led the way to the top, and accomplished the distance in four hours. The highest peak here is the Esel, reached by a precipitous path, and so narrow on the summit that there is scarcely room for a dozen people to stand together; but the view is inexpressibly grand, the whole



range of the Alps from the Glarnitsch to the Blumlis Alp stands out clearly on the horizon to the south, while the low ground and lakes are stretched out like a map at the foot of the precipices. If the view at mid-day is glorious, it is doubly so when the sun sets or rises, and colours the whole of the snowy peaks with molten gold; but the royal party did not remain till the evening. The following names were inscribed in the travellers' book at the Bellevue Hotel:—The Countess of Kent; Lady Louise Kent; Lieutenant the Hon. Arthur Kent, R.E.; the Marchioness of Ely; Colonel Henry Ponsonby, G.G. The route taken for the descent was the same as that for the ascent, and its gentle declivities enabled the horses to proceed without difficulty."

**MONTREAL** (Bishop of).—See FULFORD, RIGHT REV. DR.

**MONTREAL** (Canada).—The progress of this city has been remarkable. Its population, which in 1822 was 20,000, is now estimated at 140,000. The Scotch Presbyterian church, St. Paul's, was dedicated Sunday, September 27, 1868.

**MONTROSE (DUKE OF)**.—The Right Hon. James Graham, born in 1799, and educated at Eton, represented Cambridge from 1826 till 1830, and succeeded his father, December 30, 1836, as fourth Duke and Marquis of Montrose (created in 1707), Marquis of Graham and Buchanan, Earl of Montrose and Kincardine, &c., in the peerage of Scotland, and fourth Earl and Baron Graham (created May 23, 1722) in the peerage of Great Britain. His Grace was appointed Steward of the Household and sworn a Privy Councillor in February, 1852; became Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in Lord Derby's second administration, in February, 1858; and was appointed Postmaster-General in Lord Derby's third administration, in July, 1866, retiring with the Disraeli administration in December, 1868.

**MONTROSE, &c.** (Scotch Constituency) has, with other contributory boroughs, returned one member to the House of Commons since 1832. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 1,728. W. E. Baxter (L.) returned unopposed.—General election, November 19, 1868; registered electors, 4,700. W. E. Baxter (L.), 3,199; Colonel Macdonald (C.), 1,027.

**MONTSERRAT** (West Indies).—This island, 12 miles in length and 8 broad, is a British colony.

*President* (subordinate to the Governor-General of the Leeward Islands).  
W. R. Pyne.

*Executive Council*.—R. Saunders, E. B. Dyett, B. Johnson, W. Wilkin, J. Meade.

*Legislative Council*.—R. Saunders, J. Meade, F. Kirwan, J. E. Sturge, K. Punccheon.

*Colonial Secretary, &c.*—J. Meade.

*Chief Justice*.—A. Peel.

*Puisne Justice*.—C. B. Dyett.

*Revenue in 1867*: £4,007.

*Expenditure in 1867*: £3,992.

*Value of Imports in 1867*: £17,787.

*Value of Exports in 1867*: 13,951.

*Population*: 7,645.

*Public Debt*: £3,920.

The principal article of export is sugar. The island was colonized by the

English in 1632, and taken by the French in 1664; again restored to England in 1668; and after a short interval, in which it fell under the rule of the French, reverted to England in 1784.

**MORPETH** (English Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons from 1553 till the passing of the Reform Act of 1832, which deprived it of one of its members. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 446. Right Hon. Sir G. Grey, Bart. (L.), returned unopposed.—General election, November 16, 1868; registered electors, 1,650. Right Hon. Sir G. Grey, Bart. (L.), returned unopposed.

**MORRIS v. ASHBEE.**—*See* COPYRIGHT.

**MOSCOW** (Russia).—The railway to Kursk was opened for traffic Saturday, September 19, 1868. The works in continuation of this line, to complete the communication with the Sea of Azov, comprising a length of 700 wersts, are expected to be completed in the autumn of 1869.

**MOSELIKATSE COUNTRY** (Africa).—Dr. Mauch, a German traveller sent out by the Geographical Society of Gotha to traverse Africa westward of the lakes, from Natal to the Mediterranean, discovered, in the autumn of 1867, a quartz reef abounding with gold, on the north bank of the Tatin, in the district known as Moselikatse country, lying northward of the Orange Free States. This discovery confirms in a remarkable manner the statement made by Dr. Livingstone, that the Kaffirs in former times carried on gold washings in wooden bowls. Dr. Mauch gave the following account of the discovery, in a letter dated November 2, 1867:—"Just returned from a second trip in Moselikatso's country. I give you short notice that I have been very successful in finding gold, not in small, scarcely visible specks, but in great veins of quartz—i.e., goldfields, one of them more than 60 miles long, the other about 20 miles broad, besides numerous small parallel veins." It is in the country supposed by some writers to be the ancient Ophir. Dr. Mauch arrived at Natal early in 1868, and so rapidly did the intelligence spread that, in May, between sixty and seventy diggers were at work on the quartz reef on the north bank of the Tatin, and had pursued their labours with remarkable success.

**MOUNT MELLICK.**—*See* BEET-ROOT SUGAR.

**MURDER** (Attempt at).—Two boys, named Arthur Forrester and Hector Smith, aged 14 and 12 respectively, were tried at the Old Bailey July 8, for a murderous attack on an old woman, a housekeeper in the City of London. They pleaded guilty, and were sentenced, the elder to 7 years' penal servitude, and the younger to 18 months' hard labour.

**MURPHY RIOTS.**—A number of Irishmen were tried at Manchester, before Mr. Justice Hannen, July 30, 1868, for having riotously assembled and committed several assaults. These disturbances took place after some lectures delivered at Ashton-under-Lyne, by a public lecturer named Murphy. The riot had taken the character of a religious war being waged between Protestants and Roman Catholics. The prisoners, who were convicted, were sentenced to four months' imprisonment with hard labour.

**MURRAY v. WEBSTER.**—*See* THEATRICAL CASE.

**MUSEUM.**—*See* EAST LONDON.

**MUSEUM** (British).—The income for the year ending March 31, 1868, was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance on the 1st April, 1867, viz.:									
On Account of the Votes for the Establishment .. ..	24,129	6	9						
On Account of the Votes for Buildings, &c. .. ..	1,756	16	7						
				25,885	3	4			
On Account of the Vote for Cuneiform Inscriptions .. ..				2	19	8			
							25,897	3	0
To Amount granted for the year 1867-8, per Appropriation Act, 39 and 31 Vict. cap. 120 .. ..							99,621	0	0
To Amount received from the sale of old metals and soot .. ..							52	1	10
To sums received under the following heads in aid of Parliamentary grant for the Establishment, viz.:									
Dividends on Stock, £30,000, Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities .. ..				900	0	0			
Proceeds of the sale of Guide-books .. ..				126	10	11			
Ditto other Museum publications .. ..				166	1	9			
							1,192	12	8
							£126,784	17	6

The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1868, was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Salaries .. ..	51,194	11	2			
2. House Expenses .. ..	3,449	13	10			
3. Purchases and Acquisitions .. ..	19,089	14	6			
4. Bookbinding, Preparing, &c. .. ..	10,249	16	6			
5. Printing Catalogues, &c. .. ..	1,850	12	11			
6. Buildings, Furniture, Fittings, &c. (including Architect's Commission) ..	11,567	7	2			
7. Miscellaneous .. ..	322	7	2			
				98,274	3	3
Amount paid for Mr. Wood's passage to continue Excavations at Ephesus, and by amount of advances for the Excavations				830	0	0
Expenditure for Outfit for Mr. Holmes, the Officer attached by the Trustees to the Abyssinian Expedition, and amount expended by him .. ..				174	7	0
Amount paid for the Woodhouse Collection of Antiquities ..				1,360	0	0
Total .. ..				100,638	10	3

The estimate for 1868-9 is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
A.—Salaries and Wages .. ..	49,135	0	0			
B.—Rent .. ..	220	0	0			
C.—Rates and Taxes .. ..	520	0	0			
D.—Fuel and Light .. ..	1,300	0	0			
E.—Stationery .. ..	300	0	0			
F.—Purchases and Acquisitions .. ..	24,035	0	0			
G.—Bookbinding, &c. .. ..	10,500	0	0			
H.—Printing Catalogues, &c. .. ..	3,340	0	0			
I.—Buildings, Repairs .. ..	3,545	0	0			
J.—Furniture and Fittings .. ..	6,365	0	0			
K.—Incidental Expenses .. ..	1,020	0	0			
				100,280	0	0
Deduct Credits in aid of the Estimate, viz.:						
Dividends on £30,000 Reduced Three per Cent. Annuities (directed by 26 Geo. 2, cap. 22, sec. 48, to be applied in aid of the salaries and other expenses of the British Museum) ..				900	0	0
				£99,380	0	0

The following is the return of visitors to the Museum during the last few years:—

—	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
January .. .. .	43,070	32,453	18,884	24,443	30,096	22,136
February .. .. .	36,445	30,042	23,315	21,564	21,086	25,645
March .. .. .	38,499	34,774	45,267	28,163	22,794	23,165
April .. .. .	59,204	49,493	30,471	39,045	46,442	46,886
May .. .. .	48,021	42,453	33,493	23,755	39,178	26,466
June .. .. .	103,274	32,751	30,098	42,840	32,130	47,024
July .. .. .	143,258	42,618	40,832	36,808	38,909	50,785
August .. .. .	165,017	39,836	45,602	30,979	41,010	52,986
September .. .. .	87,009	33,028	28,196	21,544	26,765	37,131
October .. .. .	81,530	32,215	34,478	27,792	35,643	38,561
November .. .. .	35,802	23,507	26,748	21,458	26,341	29,336
December .. .. .	53,949	47,631	74,895	42,516	47,785	44,893
Total Number of Persons admitted to view the General Collections (exclusive of Readers) .. .. .	695,077	440,801	432,339	369,067	408,279	445,036
<b>NUMBER OF VISITS—</b>						
To the Reading Room for the purpose of Study or Research .. .. .	122,497	107,821	105,899	100,271	99,857	103,469
To the Galleries of Sculpture, for the purpose of Study .. .. .	1,647	2,042	1,140	2,356	2,677	2,416
To the Mausoleum and Cnidus Galleries .. .. .	..	..	..	635	491	520
To the Print Room .. .. .	3,263	2,827	2,361	2,365	2,968	2,792
To the Coin and Medal Room .. .. .	1,544	1,204	1,822	1,856	2,278	2,084
Total .. .. .	1,024,030	554,695	543,561	477,650	516,550	556,317

The acquisitions in all the departments are important, and amongst them may be mentioned a collection of nearly 200 volumes of Spanish plays and poetry, mostly of the 16th and 17th centuries, presented to the Museum by Mr. Chorley. A Japanese map of Japan, made by the Japanese Government, and presented by the Deputies of the Tycoon to Mr. Kingdon, by whom it was presented to the Museum. A perfect set of the Royal Academy Catalogues from 1769 to 1849, illustrated with upwards of 2,000 prints and etchings, presented by Mr. Anderdon; and a full-length portrait of Queen Elizabeth in State dress, by William Rogers, a contemporary artist, no other impression of which is known to exist. Preparations have been made for commencing a general catalogue of all the collections in classes of subjects.—See MEDALS AND COINS.

**MUSIC.**—The principal events of the year 1868 are:—

*January 1.*—Performance of Haydn's "Creation," by the National Choral Society, at Exeter Hall.

*January 6.*—Monday Popular Concerts renewed, at St. James's Hall.

*January 10.*—The performance of Haydn's "Creation," by the Sacred Harmonic Society, at Exeter Hall.

*January 25.*—The Saturday Concerts at the Crystal Palace are renewed.

*March 16.*—The Philharmonic Society commences its fifty-sixth season at the Hanover Square Rooms.

*March 28.*—The Opera Company from Her Majesty's Theatre open their season at Drury Lane.

*March 31.*—The season of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, commences.

*May 25.*—Signor Arditì's concert.

*June 20.*—Mr. Benedict's concert.

*September 8-11.*—Festival of the Three Choirs, at Gloucester.

*November 16.*—First concert of the eleventh season of the Monday Popular Concerts.

*November 20.*—The Sacred Harmonic Society's thirty-seventh season commences with a performance of Costa's "Naaman."

*November 25.*—Musical Winter Evenings commence.

*December 2.*—The National Choral Society's opening concert of the season.

**MUSIC.**—The Royal Academy of Music, threatened with extinction early in 1868, is it appears to be carried on with spirit, an effort having been made by the professors and others interested in its welfare to sustain it. In reply to a question put in the House of Commons by Mr. Otway, Thursday, June 18, 1868, Mr. Disraeli said, "The grant had been already withdrawn, no provision having been made for it in this year's estimates, and on notice being taken of that omission, an explanation was given. The discontinuance of the £500 had not been fatal to the institution, for the aid which it required was much larger, and the Government, after investigating the matter, were of opinion that they would not be authorised in recommending any enlargement of the grant, the results of the institution not being, in fact, of a satisfactory character. They were of opinion that provisions for a cheap musical education should form part of our national system; but, although the subject had engaged not a little of their attention, he was not prepared to say anything further upon it at present." The public concert, July 29, at which the pupils performed, was very successful. The competition for the Potter Exhibition and Westmoreland Scholarship took place Saturday, December 19, 1868, with the following results:—Potter Exhibition—Miss Mary E. Christian, elected; Miss Pocklington, commended. Westmoreland Scholarship—Miss Rebecca Jewell, elected; Miss Fanny Langham, highly commended; Misses Goode and Gill, commended.

**MUSICAL EDUCATION.**—The Society of Arts, in February, 1868, appointed the following committee on musical education:—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G., chairman; Lord Henry Gordon Lennox, M.P.; Lord Gerald Fitzgerald; Sir John P. Boileau, Bart.; Sir John Harrington, Bart.; Sir Francis Sandford; R. K. Bowley; Edgar A. Bowring, C.B.; Harry Chester; \* Henry Cole, C.B.; Captain Donnelly, R.E.; Herbert Fisher; William Hawes, chairman of the council; R. F. Puttick, Samuel Redgrave, and Colonel Scott, R.E.; with power to arrange for a deputation to confer with her Majesty's Government.

**MUSICAL PITCH.**—A controversy on the subject of lowering the musical pitch was carried on during the autumn. The advocates of the change

\* Died October 5, 1863.

contend that the pitch in common use has grown sharper and sharper during the century. They refer to the Imperial Commission formed in France in July, 1858, of which Auber, Meyerbeer, and Rossini were members, and which in its report, presented in July, 1859, acquitted composers and singers of any complicity in pitch-elevation, but charged the matter upon the makers and players of instruments, to whom the brilliancy resulting from a high diapason has been a most enticing will-o'-the-wisp. In support of this they mentioned an occurrence which took place in Vienna. When the late Emperor Nicholas was appointed colonel of an Austrian regiment, he ordered a set of new instruments for its band, and the maker, with an eye to effect, raised the pitch materially. So much brilliancy resulted, that every other maker followed suit. As a matter of course, the orchestral strings were compelled to put themselves in agreement. Opponents contend that the alteration recommended would cause a very large outlay in the alteration of instruments, and is altogether unnecessary, being merely a revival of the old battle between vocalists and instrumentalists. Mr. Sims Reeves published a letter in the *Athenæum* in November, confirming the remark of a critic in that journal, that "it is high time the pitch of our orchestras should be adapted to the 'normal diapason' used in France and Germany," and announcing his intention not to sing for the Sacred Harmonic Society so long as the pitch of their orchestra was maintained at its present height. Some concerts at which a lower pitch was adopted were given in London towards the close of the year.

**MUSKERRY (1795—1868), BARON.**—The Right Hon. Sir Matthew Fitzmaurice Deane, born March 29, 1795, succeeded his brother as third Baron (created January 5, 1781) of Muskerry in the peerage of Ireland, and a Baronet (created March 10, 1709) of Ireland, December 25, 1824. Lord Muskerry, who was twice married, died May 18, 1868, and is succeeded by his grandson, Hamilton Matthew Fitzmaurice Deane-Morgan (his father having been allowed to assume the additional surname and arms of Morgan in 1855), born May 18, 1854.

**NAAS (Lord).**—See MAYO, Earl of.

**NAIRNSHIRE (Scotch Constituency).**—See ELGIN and NAIRNSHIRE.

**NAPIER OF MAGDĀLA (Baron).**—Sir Robert Napier, K.C.B., K.G.C.S.I., born in Ceylon in 1810, and educated at Addiscombe, joined the Bengal Engineers in 1826, went through the campaign in the Sutlej, and having performed important services, was made chief engineer in the Punjab, in which country he carried out several great engineering works. He rendered invaluable aid to Sir Colin Campbell (the late Lord Clyde) during the Indian mutiny, was second in command under Sir Hope Grant in China, and became a military member of the Council of India, in place of the late Sir J. Outram. In January, 1865, he succeeded Sir W. Mansfield as Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, and was appointed to the command of the Abyssinian expedition (q.v.) in 1867. For his services in this arduous undertaking he received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, July 2, and a pension of £2,000 per annum for two lives, July 9. He was gazetted a peer of the United Kingdom, under "the name, style, and title of Baron Napier, of Magdala, in Abyssinia, and of Carynton, in the county palatine of Cheshire," July 14. The freedom of the City of London was conferred upon him, and a sword valued at 2,000 guineas presented to him July 21; he was entertained at the United Service Club July 11, at the Oriental Club

July 27, received an address at Portsmouth, and was entertained at a grand banquet, the Mayor presiding, October 27. Lord Napier distributed the prizes at the National Rifle Association at Wimbledon July 25, and received the freedom of the City of Edinburgh September 15. His lordship quitted England on his return to India.

**NARVAEZ** (1800-68).—Marshal Don Ramon Marie Narvaez, Duke of Valentia, born at Loja, in Andalusia, August 4, 1800, entered the army, and, during the civil war, gained several victories over the Carlists. His services brought him into notice, and though he was compelled for some time to take refuge in France, he was appointed, by Queen Isabella, President of the Council, and created Duke of Valencia in May, 1844. By recalling the Queen-mother Christina, and making alterations in the constitution of 1837, he became unpopular, and his administration was dissolved February 10, 1846. He went as ambassador to Paris in May, 1847; became President of the Council in October, 1847; and with the exception of a short interval remained in power till January, 1851. He assisted in various combinations until he was restored in September, 1864; retired in June, 1865; and was re-instated June 21, 1866. The duke died at Madrid, Thursday, April 23, 1868.

**NATAL** (Africa), with an area of 13,500,000 acres, forms a British colony. Lieutenant-Governor, R. W. Keate (November, 1866).

*Executive Council.*—The Lieutenant-Governor; Hon. W. Harding, Chief Justice; Col. Brown, 20th Regiment, Commandant; Hon. D. Erskine, Colonial Secretary; J. Ayliff, Treasurer; M. H. Galloway, Attorney-General; T. Shepstone, Secretary for Native Affairs; Clerk, R. H. Erskine.

*Legislative Council.*—W. Macfarlane, Speaker. Sixteen Members: Clerk, T. Foster; Chief Justice, W. Harding; 1st and 2nd Puisne Judges, H. Connor and H. L. Phillips; Attorney-General, M. H. Galloway; Bishop of Natal, Right Rev. J. W. Colenso, D.D.; Dean of Pietermaritzburg, Rev. J. Green.

*Revenue in 1866, £94,884; 1867, £96,781.*

*Expenditure in 1866, £126,067; 1867, £118,329.*

*Imports in 1866, £263,305; 1867, £263,580.*

*Exports in 1866, £203,402; 1867, £225,671.*

*Population in 1861, 16,963 Europeans, 5,041 Coolies, and 170,855 Zulu Kaffirs.*

Natal was discovered on Christmas Day, 1497, by Vasco di Gama, the Portuguese navigator: hence its name. It is about 800 miles from the Cape of Good Hope. It is bounded by the Tugula and Mutfuna rivers and Drakensburg mountains, and has a seaboard of 180 miles. Natal is watered by as many as twenty-three rivers, often breaking into waterfalls, and its scenery is, in places, exceedingly picturesque. The Dutch first settled in 1721, and in 1824 Lieut. Farewell, R.M., resolved to colonize it, and inducing some twenty persons to join in his enterprise, he succeeded in obtaining the sanction of Chaka, an important chief, to the establishment of a small settlement. This Chaka had amalgamated various tribes, now known as Zulus. Dutch Boers from Cape Colony, taking offence at restrictions placed on them by the British Government, then migrated there, and during the next ten years the Zulus and Boers waged war, till, in 1839, the Dutch were victorious. In consequence of these disturbances the Government at the Cape determined to take military possession of the

district, and in 1843 Natal was proclaimed by the Governor of the Cape a British colony. The climate is well adapted to the European constitution, notwithstanding the almost tropical situation of the country. Natal may be considered the only instance in which a colony has been established by Great Britain without a drain upon Imperial funds. In 1856 it was constituted a separate and independent colony, and was made a bishopric in 1853. The peculiar views held by Dr. Colenso, such as the denial of the plenary inspiration of the Holy Scriptures, have created a division in the church of this colony; and though the attempts to expel him from his bishopric have proved unsuccessful, another clergyman, the Rev. W. R. Macrorie, formerly incumbent of St. James's Church, Accrington, has been sent out to act as Bishop of Maritzburg, to uphold the cause of the Established Church in this colony. In a farewell sermon preached at St. Lawrence Jewry, London, Sunday, December 6, 1868, Dr. Macrorie described the objects of his mission as—“1. The support of the old clergy of the colony of Natal who had been faithful to their ordination vows, and many of whom were in the greatest straits. 2. The support of clergy in districts which were now destitute. 3. The erection of churches and schools where the Gospel (as he and his condjutors had received it) would be preached and congregations established. 4. The establishment of missionary work amongst the heathen in the colony and beyond it.”

**NATIONAL CHRISTIAN CONVENTION** assembled at New York September 17, 1868, to discuss a variety of subjects. Its sittings closed November 19, on which day “the possibility of evangelizing the whole world within the present century” formed one of the topics of discussion.

**NATIONAL DEBT.**—The official return of the National Debt since 1860 gives the following result :—

Year ending March 31.	FUNDED DEBT.		Unfunded Debt.
	Capital of Unredeemed Funded Debt.	Estimated Capital of Terminable Accounts.	
1860	785,963,000	16,889,010	16,228,300
1861	785,119,609	16,240,287	16,669,000
1862	784,252,338	16,619,083	16,517,900
1863	783,306,789	17,757,183	16,495,400
1864	777,439,234*	22,664,910	13,126,000
1865	775,768,295	21,778,603	10,742,500
1866	773,313,279	21,343,420	8,187,700
1867	769,541,004	23,351,043	7,956,800
1868	741,190,328†	47,930,222†	7,911,100

**NATIONAL EDUCATION.**—See MANCHESTER.

**NATIONAL GALLERY (London).**—The report, issued early in the year, gives the number of visitors in 1867 at Trafalgar Square 823,426. The number attending for copying was 5,113. The report also gives the expenditure on recent acquisitions.

\* In 1864 the sum of £5,000,000 of the Unredeemed Funded Debt was cancelled, and a Terminable Annuity created in lieu thereof, under the 26th Vict. cap. 23, sect. 2.  
† The alterations in the amounts of the capital of the unredeemed Funded Debt and of the Terminable Annuities in the year 1868 were chiefly caused by the conversion of stock into Terminable Annuities.



**NATIONAL ORPHAN HOME, Ham Common.**—This institution for girls, founded in 1849, has proved so successful that it has recently been extended, and the Princess Mary of Cambridge, accompanied by Prince Teck, opened a new wing, built for a new infirmary ward, Wednesday, June 8, 1868.

**NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY (London).**—The eleventh report was issued by the trustees in May, 1868. It states that the donations then amounted to 74, and the purchases to 178. The number of visitors to the Gallery in 1867 was 24,649.

**NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.**—See **WIMBLEDON.**

**NATIONAL VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION.**—The annual general meeting was held at the office, Charing Cross, Monday, June 8, 1868, Viscount Hardinge presiding. The annual camp was formed in the Waterworks Meadow, Shoeburyness, Monday, August 3; there were nearly 200 tents, giving accommodation to about 800 members of the different corps. The firing commenced August 4, and continued till August 7, and the camp was broken up Saturday, August 8. The Queen's prize, competed for with 40-pounder Armstrong guns, was won by the second detachment of the 5th West York; the Lords' and Commons' prize cup was won by the second detachment of the 1st Sussex or Brighton corps; the National Rifle Association prize cups were won by the first detachment of the 1st Midlothian; and the cups offered by Messrs. Elkington & Co. were won by the second detachment of the 7th West York. The prizes were distributed in the drill shed of the Royal Artillery Barracks, by the Countess Spencer, Friday afternoon, August 7, the Earl of Longford, Under-Secretary of State for War, presiding.

**NATURALIZATION.**—See **ALIENS.**

**NAVAL RESERVE, ROYAL.**—For this force 28,712 applications had been received at the various ports up to July 31, 1868, and 24,838 volunteers enrolled. The force consists of 15,238, allowing for deductions 548 who have joined the royal navy, 1,362 discharged, 1,926 deaths, and 5,764 who have not applied to be enrolled.

**NEAVE (1793—1868).**—Sir Richard Digby Neave, Bart., born December 9, 1793, and educated at St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, where he graduated in 1815; succeeded his father as third baronet (created May 13, 1795), April 11, 1848. Sir Richard, who was a magistrate for Essex, was a member of the Royal Geographical Society, and wrote "Four Days in Connemara," published in 1852. He died in London, Thursday, March 10, 1868, and was succeeded by his eldest son Arundel, born June 4, 1828.

**NECESSARIES, WHAT CONSTITUTE.**—*Ryder v. Wombwell.*—This was an action by a tradesman for necessities supplied to a minor. The defendant had bought on credit a pair of sleeve-links adorned with diamonds, and a silver goblet for presentation to a friend at whose house he had been staying. Lord Chief Baron Kelly, who tried the case, had left it to the jury to say whether these articles were necessities and suitable to the defendant's station and fortune, and the jury found that they were. A rule had been obtained for a new trial, on the ground of misdirection, and the Court of Exchequer gave its judgment, January 30. The Court held that the sleeve-links were necessities, and that it was rightly left to the jury to say whether

the links supplied were suitable to the station and fortune of the infant; but that the goblet was not a necessary, and that it was the duty of the presiding judge to direct the jury to that effect. The Court therefore made the rule absolute, to reduce the verdict by the price of the goblet, or, at the option of the defendant and upon payment of costs, for a new trial.

NEGUS.—*See* THEODORE.

**NETHERLANDS (Europe).**—This kingdom, which at one time included Belgium (*q.v.*) and other territories, consists of eleven provinces and the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg. It is known by the name of Holland.

**Sovereign.**—William III., King of the Netherlands, Prince of Orange, &c., born February 19, 1817, succeeded March 17, 1849; married June 18, 1839, Queen Sophie, born June 17, 1818, daughter of William I., King of Württemberg.

**Sons.**—(1) Heir, William Prince of Orange, born September 4, 1840; (2) Prince Alexander, born August 25, 1851.

**Ministry (June, 1868).**—Finance, P. P. Van Bosse; Interior, C. Fock; Colonies, E. Van Waal; Marine, Capt. L. G. Broeze; War, J. J. Van Mulken; Justice, F. G. R. H. Van Silver; Foreign Affairs, T. M. Roest Van Limburg.

The area is 13,584 square miles.

The last census, taken December 31, 1865, gave a population of 3,529,108, which is estimated to have increased January 1, 1868, to 3,605,034. At that time the members of the Reformed Church were estimated at 2,000,000 in round numbers; the Roman Catholics at 1,300,000; and the Jews of different denominations at 70,000; the remainder being chiefly members of the Lutheran, Evangelical, Presbyterian, and Baptist Churches.

The Constitution of October 25, 1848, guarantees personal liberty and rights of property to citizens and aliens, with the liberty of the press, religious liberty, the right of petition and assembly, and the inviolability of private letters.

The legislative power resides in the King and the States General, divided into two chambers; the members of the first, in number 39, are chosen for nine years by the Provincial Councils, from among the most considerable citizens. The members of the second chamber, in number 75 (in the proportion of one to 45,000 inhabitants), are elected for four years, by all citizens who have reached the age of 23, and who pay a certain amount per annum in direct taxation. The provinces are administered by Commissaries appointed by the King and by Provincial Assemblies.

Mr. Thurlow, Second Secretary of Legation at the Hague, in his report, dated February 1, 1868, gives the following details respecting the finances:—

			Expenditure.			Revenue.		
1866	...	...	£8,823,644	...	...	£9,653,107		
1867	...	...	8,863,013	...	...	not received.		
1868 (estimated)			8,264,665	...	...	£8,340,184		

## EUROPEAN ARMY IN 1867.

	Officers.			Soldiers.
Staff	...	...	198	...
Infantry	...	...	1,076	43,237
Cavalry	...	...	178	4,810
Engineers—				
Staff	...	...	77	39
Sappers and Miners	...	...	25	915
Artillery	...	...	415	10,148
Transport, &c.	...	...	22	678
Total	...	...	1,991	59,327

The effective force of the East Indian Army amounted December 31, 1866, to 27,168 (infantry, 22,906; artillery, 2,986; cavalry, 609; engineers, 847).

The navy comprises 135 vessels of war, of which 65 are steamers. Several are armour-plated.

The kingdom has extensive colonies in the East and West Indies.

1868, *January 16.*—The Minister of State, Vankook, retires from his office as chief of the King's Cabinet.

*February 25.*—The session of the Chambers is opened by the Minister of the Interior.

*March 2.*—Thorbecke's appeal respecting the last dissolution of the Chambers.

*March 7.*—End of the debates upon Thorbecke's appeal.—The Chamber of Deputies resolves, by 65 votes against 5, to wait for the production of the diplomatic missives furnished by the ministry, before voting on Blussé's motion, which affirms that the last dissolution of the Chambers was contrary to the interest of the country.

*March 14.*—The Minister for Foreign Affairs presents to the Chamber of Deputies the diplomatic acts concerning Luxemburg.

*March 23.*—The report of the commission on the diplomatic acts relating to Luxemburg having been adopted on March 21 by 55 votes to 18, Blussé's motion, affirming blame in the dissolution of the Chambers, is adopted by 39 votes to 34.

*April 3.*—The Chamber of Deputies adjourns till April 21.

*April 28.*—The Chamber of Deputies rejects the projected Budget on Foreign Affairs by 37 votes against 33. All the ministers tender their resignation.

*May 23.*—Van Beenen and Mackay having failed in forming a new Cabinet, the King confides the task to Thorbecke.

*June 8.*—Termination of the ministerial crisis.

*June 12.*—The Chamber of Deputies adopts the budgets of war, marine, finance, and the colonies.

*June 22.*—The Chamber of Deputies adopts the budgets of Surinam and Curaçao.

*November 25.*—The Queen of the Netherlands returns to Holland from Claridge's Hotel, London, where she had been staying for some weeks.

**NEUTRALITY LAWS.**—The Royal Commission appointed to inquire into this important question issued its report Monday, June 1, 1868. The report recommended certain changes in the Foreign Enlistment Act.

**NEVIS (West Indies).**—This island, a British colony, is under the same government as St. Christopher's.

*Lieutenant-Governor.*—W. W. Cairns.

*Executive Council.*—W. Maynard, T. Huggins, Rev. J. H. Pemberton, H. T. Maynard, J. A. Iles; Clerk, J. B. Browne.

*Legislative Assembly.*—The Governor, Colonial Secretary, Solicitor-General, 3 members nominated by the Governor, and 5 elected members.

*Colonial Secretary.*—J. A. Iles.

*Chief Justice.*—T. R. Semper.

*Judge of the Court of Complaints.*—G. Webbe.

*Solicitor-General.*—W. Chambers.

*Bishop.*—The Bishop of Antigua.

This island, with an area of about 20 square miles, is separated from St. Christopher's by a narrow strait, about two miles in breadth. It was discovered in 1498, by Columbus, and colonized by the English in 1628.

*Population in 1867.*—11,000.

		Revenue.		Expenditure.		Imports.		Exports.
1866	...	£6,999	...	£7,377	...	£34,936	...	£46,549
1867	...	6,248	...	6,361	...	40,656	...	31,021

*Public Debt.*—£3,600.

**NEWARK (English Constituency)** has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1678. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 788. G. Hodgkinson (L.), Lord A. P. Clinton (L.), returned unopposed.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 1,749. G. Hodgkinson (L.), 1,089; E. Denison (L.), 1,017; J. Handley (L.), 826.

**NEW BARNET (Herts).**—A new church at New Barnet, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was consecrated by the Bishop of Rochester, Thursday, August 13, 1868. The Rev. G. Yates is the incumbent.

**NEWBIGGIN.**—See COPENHAGEN.

**NEW BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE (London).**—The works for this structure, commenced February 6, 1864, and of which the foundation stone was laid by the Lord Mayor, July 20, 1865, have been carried on successfully during the year. The bridge, constructed by Messrs. Cubitt and Cary, has five arches. The centre arch has a span of 185 ft., the two arches on either side a span of 175 ft. each, the two smallest shore arches joining the abutments a span of 155 ft. each. The height of the centre arch from the water is 25 ft.; that of the two next side arches, 21 ft. 6 in., and that of the two shore arches 13 ft. 3 in. The length of the new bridge will be 960 feet, a little longer than Westminster, and the breadth 80 ft., nearly double that of the old bridge. The roadway will be 45 ft. wide, or 2 ft. wider than the whole of the old bridge from outside to outside, and there are to be two pathways, each about 17 ft. wide. The iron arches rest on granite piers, and the whole cost is to be £320,000. The Bridge House Estates Committee of the Corporation of the City of London inspected the works, and the chairman laid the foundation-stone of one of the remaining piers Friday, April 3, 1868. [The bridge is expected to be opened for traffic May 24, 1869.]

**NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE** (Northumberland).—The first public meeting in connection with the *Wellesley* Training Ship, a home for poor boys, is held January 17. Much damage is done by a storm and high tide, February 1. The Mechanics' Institute is opened February 4. Meeting in favour of Mr. Gladstone's resolutions held March 31; meeting against Mr. Gladstone's resolutions, held June 4. The new building for the Central Exchange News Room is opened September 18.

**NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE** (English Constituency), has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1295. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 7,152. Alderman T. Cowen (L.), 2,941; Right Hon. T. E. Headlam (L.), 2,477; S. A. Beaumont (L.), 2,060.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 16,802. Alderman T. Cowen (L.), 7,057; Right Hon. T. E. Headlam (L.), 6,674; C. F. Hammond (C.), 2,727.

**NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYNE** (English Constituency), has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1354. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 976. W. S. Allen (L.), 520; E. Buckley (C.), 494; — Wise (L.), 166.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 2,888. E. Buckley (C.), 1,423; W. S. Allen (L.), 1,081; H. Salmon (L.), 744.

#### **NEWFOUNDLAND** (Atlantic Ocean).

*Governor, Commander-in-Chief, and Vice-Admiral.*—A. Musgrave (1864).

*Executive Council.*—L. O'Brien, President; F. B. T. Carter, Attorney-General; J. Bannister, Colonial Secretary; N. Stabb, Director of Savings' Bank; A. Shea, ditto; J. Kent, Receiver-General; J. Hayward, Solicitor-General.

*Legislative Council.*—L. O'Brien (President of the Executive Council), E. Morris, N. Stabb, R. Kent, J. S. Clift, R. O'Dwyer, E. White, P. G. Tessier, J. Cormack, J. O. Fraser, J. Winter, E. D. Shea.

*House of Assembly.*—W. N. Whitenay (Speaker), 29 members.

*Chief Justice.*—H. W. Hoyles.

*Assistant Judges.*—B. Robinson, J. Hayward.

*Bishop.*—Right Rev. E. Field, D.D.

Population in 1857, 122,638.

Revenue in 1866, £150,289; Expenditure, £132,821.

Value of imports in 1866, £1,205,260; Exports, £1,186,313.

This island, which was discovered by Cabot in 1497, is situated on the north-east side of the gulf of St. Lawrence. Sir Walter Raleigh and others attempted to colonize it in the reign of Elizabeth; and, in 1623, Sir G. Calvert (afterwards Lord Baltimore) established himself there, and the colonization commenced. Its responsible Government was established in 1855. The members are elected by householders who have owned or tenanted a house for two years preceding the day of election. There are 17,451 registered electors.

**NEWGATE.**—See CAPITAL PUNISHMENTS.

**NEWGATE MARKET** (London).—This meat-market was abolished on the opening of the Metropolitan Meat and Poultry Market (*q.v.*), Smithfield, November 24, 1868.

**NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.**—Great complaints having been made of the insufficiency of accommodation in the House of Commons, a Select Committee was appointed, during the session, to consider the subject, and they presented their report July 8, 1868.

**NEW PALACE YARD.**—The ornamental railing, with stone piers, and gates on the north and west sides of New Palace Yard, Westminster, was completed in December, 1868. The railing is of wrought iron manufactured by Messrs. Hardman, in bays 17 ft. long, between piers of Portland stone, upon each of which is a globular lamp on a wrought-iron standard. At the gates and angles the piers are surmounted by clusters of lamps. Each bay is subdivided into three compartments by groups of standard bars, arranged on a plan in the form of a cross. The ornamentation of the upper part is composed of the Tudor rose, and the lower portion displays the portcullis of Westminster. The tops of the railing and lamps are gilt. The surface of New Palace Yard has been levelled. A cloister has also been built from the base of the clock-tower, Westminster Bridge, to the private entrance into the House of Commons and the entrance into Westminster Hall. The architect is Mr. E. M. Barry, A.R.A.

**NEWPORT (Monmouthshire).**—The ceremony of cutting the first sod of the Alexandra Docks, at this town, was performed by Lady Tredegar, Thursday, May 28. The day was made a general holiday.

**NEWPORT, ISLE OF WIGHT (English Constituency),** returned two members to the House of Commons from 1585 till 1868. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 662. C. W. Martin (L.), 309; R. W. Kennard (C.), 307; A. W. Herbert (C.), 230. The Reform Act of 1867, deprived it of one of its members. General election, November 16, 1868; registered electors, 940. C. W. Martin (L.) returned unopposed.

**NEW QUEEN'S THEATRE (London).**—The St. Martin's Hall was converted into a theatre and opened under the management of Mr. Alfred Wigan, October 24, 1867. Mr. A. Wigan retired from the directorship early in 1868. The performances, at the commencement of the year, of "Katherine and Petrucchio," played by Mr. Brough, Miss E. Terry, &c. "Doing for the Best," and the "Birthplace of Podgers," in which Messrs. Toole, Stephens, Miss M. Hodson, &c., appeared. Mr. Toole took his benefit April 23, on which occasion the Prince and Princess of Wales were present. "The Poor Nobleman" was revived May 18, the characters being sustained by Mr. & Mrs. A. Wigan, Messrs. Stephens, Clayton, and Toole, and Miss N. Moore. Mr. Paul Bedford took his farewell of the stage at this theatre May 16. The pieces presented on boxing-night were Mr. H. T. Byron's drama of the "Lancashire Lass," in which Messrs. Emery, Irving, Wyndham, &c., performed; and Mr. W. Brough's burlesque of the "Gnome King," in which Mr. Toole took the principal part. The farce of "A Race for a Dinner" was also revived, with Mr. J. Clayton in the chief character.

**NEW ROSS (Irish Constituency)** has returned one member to the House of Commons since the Union in 1800. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 195. Lieut.-Col. C. G. Tottenham (C.), returned unopposed. —General election, November 18, 1868; registered electors, 253. P. McMahon (L.) returned unopposed.

**NEW ROYALTY THEATRE (London).**—The performances at this establishment, under the management of Miss M. Oliver, were, in January, 1868,

Mr. Burnand's comedy, "Humbug," and burlesque of "Black-Eyed Susan," with Mr. W. S. Gilbert's farce of "Highly Improbable," in which Messrs. Dewar, Ray, Danvers, &c., Misses Oliver, C. Addison, and A. Collinson performed the principal characters. "Black-Eyed Susan" was withdrawn March 20, after a run of 400 nights, and the season of 666 nights terminated July 17, on which occasion "The Clockmaker's Hat," "Married Daughters," and the burlesque of the "Merry Zingara," by Mr. W. S. Gilbert, were performed. The theatre reopened for the winter season September 5. "The Rise and Fall of Richard III.," a burlesque, by Mr. Burnand, was produced September 24, the principal parts being played by Mr. Dewar and Miss Oliver. "The Loving Cup," a serio-comic drama, in two acts, by Mr. Andrew Halliday, was produced November 26. No change was made in the programme at Christmas.

**NEWRY** (Irish Constituency) has returned one member to the House of Commons since the Union in 1800. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 513. A. C. Innes (C.), 267; W. Kirk (L.), 235.—General election, November 20, 1868; registered electors, 775. W. Kirk (L.), 386; Viscount Newry (C.), 379.

**NEW SMITHFIELD.**—See METROPOLITAN MEAT AND POULTRY MARKET.

**NEW SOUTH WALES** (Australia).—This British colony, discovered by Captain Cook in 1770, received a new Constitution in 1855.

*Governor.*—The Earl of Belmore.

*The Executive Council.*—Premier and Colonial Secretary, Hon. J. Robertson; Secretary for Lands, Hon. W. Forster; Minister for Public Works, J. Sutherland; Postmaster-General, Hon. D. Egan; Colonial Treasurer, Hon. S. Samuel; Attorney-General, Hon. Sir W. Manning; Solicitor-General, Hon. J. Josephson; Clerk of the Council, A. Bridge; Chief Justice, Sir A. Stephen, C.B.; Puisne Judges, P. Faucett, J. F. Hargrave, A. Cheeke; Master in Equity, A. T. Holroyd.

*Bishop of Sydney, Metropolitan.*—Right Rev. F. Barker, D.D.

*Bishop of Newcastle.*—Right Rev. W. Tyrrell, D.D.

*Bishop of Goulburn.*—Right Rev. M. Thomas, D.D.

*Roman Catholic Archbishop.*—J. B. Polding, D.D.

*The Legislative Assembly* consists of 80 members. The number of registered electors is 107,081. The seat of Government is Sydney.

Area, 100,000,000 acres; population, January 1, 1868, 450,000.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Imports.	Exports.
1866.....	£2,807,423.....	£2,100,820.....	£8,867,071.....	£8,512,214
1867.....	£3,038,894			

Public debt, £6,418,030.

*January 22.*—The Duke of Edinburgh makes his public entry into Sydney, which is illuminated in the evening.

*March 12.*—Henry James O'Farrell fires a pistol at the Duke of Edinburgh at Clontarf Middle Harbour, near Sydney. The Duke is severely wounded in the back.

*March 30.*—O'Farrell is tried and sentenced to death.

*April 2.*—The Duke plants two trees at the Botanical Gardens, Sydney, in commemoration of his visit.

*April 6.*—The Duke sails from New South Wales.

*April 21.*—O'Farrell is executed.

*October 20.*—The New South Wales Government 5 per cent. loan of one million is allotted at £98. 1s. to £102. The application is for about £3,559,000.

*November 7.*—The Hon. J. Robertson becomes Prime Minister.

**NEW UNIVERSITY CLUB** (London).—The new club-house in St. James's Street was completed early in 1868. The club opened in St. James's Street in May, 1864, and the new building was commenced in 1865. The architect is Mr. Waterhouse.

**NEW WESTMINSTER.**—*See* BRITISH COLUMBIA.

**NEW ZEALAND** (Pacific Ocean), consisting principally of two islands, named New Leinster and New Munster, was erected into a separate colony in 1840.

*Governor and Commander-in-Chief.*—Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G. (November, 1867).

*Cabinet.*—Premier and President of the Executive Council, E. W. Stafford; Colonial Treasurer, W. Fitzherbert; Postmaster-General, J. Hall; Minister for Colonial Defence, T. M. Haultain; Commissioner of Customs, J. C. Richmond; Minister at Auckland, D. Pollen.

*Legislative Council.*—Speaker, T. H. Bartley; Thirty-six members; Clerk of Council, L. Stowe.

*House of Representatives.*—Speaker, Sir D. Monro. Seventy members. Clerk of Parliament, F. E. Campbell; Chief Justice, Sir G. A. Arney; Puisne Judges, A. J. Johnston, C. W. Richmond, H. B. Gresson, H. S. Chapman.

*Bishop of New Zealand.*—Right Rev. H. J. C. Harper, D.D.

*Bishop of Waiapu.*—Right Rev. W. Williams, D.C.L.

*Bishop of Wellington.*—Right Rev. C. J. Abraham, D.D.

*Bishop of Nelson.*—Right Rev. A. B. Suter, D.D.

*Bishop of Christchurch.*—Vacant. *Bishop of Otago.*—Vacant.

The European population, exclusive of the military, in December, 1867, was 218,637. The Maories are estimated at about 56,000.

1865: Revenue, £1,520,541; expenditure, £1,611,422; imports, 1867, £5,344,667; exports, £4,644,978; public debt, £5,435,729.

Sir G. F. Bowen, the new Governor, arrived at Wellington February 4, landed February 5, and was received in state, and sworn in in front of Government House. The troubles with the Maories have been renewed during the year 1868. Col. McDonnell set out with about 250 men September 7, to attack a native pah, and sustained a severe repulse, losing several officers and men. Mr. G. S. Evans, D.C.L., one of the principal promoters of the New Zealand Company in 1838-9, died in Wellington September 23. New Zealand was visited by an earthquake October 19. The Poverty Bay Settlements were attacked by natives, and thirty-five persons, men, women, and children, were massacred, November 10.

**NITRO-GLYCERINE.**—During the alarm caused by the Fenian outrages, fears were entertained lest nitro-glycerine, or Greek fire, should be employed by incendiaries. Lieut. C. C. B. Ewart, by order of the Home Secretary, drew up a memorandum, published in January, 1868. It contains the follow-



ing directions:—"Nitro-glycerine is not applied as an incendiary agent, and if used as an explosive it will not be scattered loosely about, but will be employed in cans or other closed vessels. If such should be discovered, they should be carefully removed, some heavy body should be attached to them, and they should be thrown into deep water, without any attempt being made to open them. True Greek fire is simply a solid highly combustible composition, very similar to 'carcass composition.' What is now commonly called Greek fire consists of a solution of phosphorus, or of sulphur and phosphorus in a very volatile liquid, the bi-sulphide of carbon, to which occasionally some mineral oil is added with the view of increasing its incendiary powers. When this liquid is thrown on to any surface exposed to the air, the solvent evaporates, leaving a film of the phosphorus or sulphide of phosphorus, which will then inflame spontaneously, but will not very readily set fire to wood or combustible materials. The proper mode of extinguishing the flame produced by such an incendiary agent is to throw upon the burning surface a quantity of wet or damp sand, ashes, sawdust, lime, or any other powder, or wet sacking or carpeting—any material, in short, by which the flame can be stifled by exclusion of air. No attempt should be made to remove the covering for some time after the flame has been extinguished. The place should afterwards be thoroughly scoured by playing upon it for some time with a powerful jet of water. Should any scattered liquid be discovered which has not become inflamed, it should be washed away as above directed as quickly as possible, and if a jet of water is not immediately at hand, it should in the meantime be covered in from the air by application of any of the materials named above."

NOEL, THE HON. AND REV. B. W.—*See* BEDFORD ROW CHAPEL.

NOEL-FEARN (1811-68) Rev. Henry, whose original name was Christmas, was born in London in 1811; he was educated at the university of Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1837, and M.A. in 1840, and assumed the name of Noel-Fearn in 1866. He was ordained in 1837; was successively librarian and secretary of Sion College, and professor of history and English archaeology in the Royal Society of Literature. He also was for some years lecturer at St. Peter's, Cornhill, and evening preacher at St. Mildred's. Amongst his various contributions to literature may be mentioned, "Universal Mythology," published in 1837; "Discipline of the Anglican Church;" "Doctrine of the Anglican Church;" and "Practice of the Anglican Church," in 1846; "History of the Hampden Controversy," and "World of Matter, its Testimony," in 1848; "Cradle of Twin Giants; Science and History," and "Emigrant Churchman in Canada," in 1849; "Rebores of the Universe," in 1850; "Visit to Shores of the Mediterranean," in 1851; "Lent Lectures: Scenes in the Life of Christ," in 1853; "Christian Politics: Essay on the Text of Paley," in 1854; "Hand of God in India," in 1857; "Essay on Preachers and Preaching," and "Christmas Week: a Christmas Story," in 1859; "Sin: its Causes and Consequences: a Series of Lectures," in 1861; and various articles in the current periodicals. He died of apoplexy in a cab, Wednesday, March 11, 1868.

NORDENKSJOELD, PROFESSOR.—*See* SWEDISH ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

NORFOLK (English Constituency).—This county returned two members to the House of Commons from 1295 till the passing of the Reform Act 1832, which divided it into two divisions—Norfolk East and Norfolk West, each returning two members.—NORFOLK, EAST.—General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 8,054. E. Howes (C.), 3,100; C. S. Read (C.), 2,985; Sir T. Beauchamp (L.), 2,150; Lieut.-Col. Hon. W. C. W. Coke (L.),

1,994.—**NORFOLK, WEST.**—General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 6,543. W. Bagge (C.), 2,710; Hon. T. De Grey (C.), 2,611; Sir W. Jones, Bart. (L.), 2,123; J. B. Gurdon (L.), 2,088. The Reform Act of 1867 again divided it into Norfolk North, South, East, and West, each of the three divisions returning two members.—**NORFOLK, NORTH.**—General election, November 26, 1868; registered electors, 6,048. Hon. F. Walpole (C.), 2,630; Sir E. H. Lacon, Bart. (C.), 2,563; E. R. Wodehouse (L.), 2,235; J. B. Gurdon (L.), 2,088.—**NORFOLK, SOUTH EAST.**—General election, November 24, 1868; registered electors, 7,247. C. S. Read (C.), 3,097; E. Howes (C.), 3,055; H. L. Hudson (L.), 1,679.—**NORFOLK, WEST.**—General election, November 16, 1868; registered electors, 6,642. Hon. T. De Grey (C.), Sir W. Bagge, Bart. (C.), returned unopposed.

**NORMANTON (1778—1868) EARL OF.**—The Right Hon. Welbore Ellis-Agar, born November 12, 1778, succeeded his father, July 14, 1809, as second Earl of Normanton (created February 7, 1806), in the county of Kilkenny, Viscount Somerton, and Baron Somerton, of Somerton, in the county of Kildare, in the peerage of Ireland, and died in London, Wednesday, August 26, 1868. The Earl, who was a connoisseur in works of art and taste, was a regular attendant at sales. A writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine* (October, p. 718), states that "he had his coffin made for him some quarter of a century ago, with the coffin-plate and inscription, a blank being left for the date of his death." He is succeeded in his title by his eldest son, James Charles Herbert Welbore Ellis-Agar, Viscount Somerton, born September 17, 1818.

**NORTHALLERTON (English Constituency)** returned two members to the House of Commons from 1640 till the passing of the Reform Act of 1832, which deprived it of one of its members. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 438. C. H. Mills (C.), 239; J. W. Johns (L.), 190. Mr. C. H. Mills, returned for this borough at the general election in July, 1865, having been unseated on petition, a new election took place May 11, 1866, with the following result:—Hon. E. W. Lascelles (C.), 224; W. B. Wrightson (L.), 201.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 784. J. Hutton (C.), 386; J. W. Johns (L.), 372.

**NORTHAMPTON (English Constituency)** has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1295. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 2,717. Lord Henley (L.), 1,269; C. Gilpin (L.), 1,250; G. F. Holroyd (C.), 1,029; S. G. Stopford (C.), 950. General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 5,354. C. Gilpin (L.), 2,619; Lord Henley (L.), 2,154; H. Merewether (C.), 1,634; — Lendrick (C.), 1,396; C. Bradlaugh (L.), 1,086; J. R. Lees (L.), 492.

**NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, NORTH (English Constituency).**—The county returned two members to the House of Commons from 1295 till the passing of the Reform Act of 1832, which divided it into two divisions, each returning two members.—**NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, NORTH.**—General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 3,976. Lord Burghley (C.), G. W. Hunt (C.), returned unopposed. Lord Burghley (C.), one of the members for this division of the county, returned at the general election in July, 1865, succeeded his father as Marquis of Exeter, in January, 1867, and Mr. S. G. Stopford was returned without opposition, February 14, 1867. A vacancy having occurred in February, 1868, on account of the appointment of Mr. Ward Hunt to the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, he was re-elected without opposition, Saturday, March 7. General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 4,992. Right Hon. G. W. Hunt (C.), S. G. Stop-

ford (C.), returned unopposed.—**NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, SOUTH.**—General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 5,172. Sir R. Knightly, Bart. (C.), 2,206; Col. H. Cartwright (C.), 2,091; Lord F. Fitzroy (C.), 2,054. General election, November 23, 1868; registered electors, 5,960. Sir R. Knightly, Bart. (C.), 2,522; Major F. W. Cartwright (C.), 2,505; Lord F. Fitzroy (L.), 2,305.

**NORTHCOTE.**—The Right Hon. Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, M.P., born in London, October 27, 1818, and educated at Winchester and Balliol College, Oxford; was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1851, and was returned member, in the Conservative interest, for Dudley, in March, 1855; was an unsuccessful candidate for North Devon in March, 1857, was elected one of the members for Stamford in July, 1858, and exchanged his seat in this borough for North Devon in May, 1866, and was re-elected at the general election in November, 1868. Sir Stafford Northcote, who was made C.B. (civil division) for his services as one of the secretaries of the Industrial Exhibition, acted at one time as private secretary to Mr. Gladstone, and was appointed financial secretary to the Treasury in January, 1869, retiring with Lord Derby's second Administration in June of that year, became President of the Board of Trade, in Lord Derby's third Administration in June, 1866, and succeeded Lord Cranborne (now Marquis of Salisbury) as Secretary of State for India in March, 1867. Sir Stafford Northcote, who retired with his colleagues in December, 1868, is the author of "Twenty Years of Financial Policy, 1842-61," published in 1862.

**NORTH SHIELDS.**—*See* TYNEMOUTH.

**NORTHUMBERLAND** (English Constituency).—The county returned two members to the House of Commons from 1298 till the passing of the Reform Act of 1832, which divided it into two divisions, each returning two members. **NORTHUMBERLAND NORTH.**—General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 3,118. Lord H. Percy (C.), Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart. (C.), returned unopposed. General election, November 18, 1868; registered electors, 7,520. Earl Percy (C.), Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart. (C.), returned unopposed. **NORTHUMBERLAND SOUTH.**—General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 5,445. W. B. Beaumont (L.), Hon. H. G. Liddell (C.), returned unopposed. General election, November 20, 1868; registered electors, 8,460. W. B. Beaumont (L.), Hon. H. G. Liddell (C.), returned unopposed.

**NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE** (London).—A fire broke out in the ball-room of this mansion, the London residence of the Duke of Northumberland, Wednesday, August 19, 1868. The fire, which was confined to the ball-room, did considerable damage. A superb Sèvres china vase, three feet high, valued at £10,000, the gift of Charles X. of France to the Duke of Northumberland, who was Ambassador Extraordinary from the Court of St. James's at the coronation of that monarch, and some frescoes from the antique, were much injured.

**NORTH WEST PROVINCES.**—*See* BENGAL, INDIA, &c.

**NORWAY** (Europe).—Under a joint sovereignty with Sweden. The area is 121,779 square miles, with a population of 1,701,478.

*Governor-General.*—Vacant.

*Minister of Foreign Affairs.*—Count C. Wachmeister.

*Minister of Justice.*—Baron L. G. De Geer.

The legislative power resides in the King and the Storting, or Parliament. The Storting selects one-fourth of its members to form the Lathing, or Upper Chamber, the remainder constituting the Lower Chamber, or Odelsting. Electors must be 25 years of age, and either burgesses of the towns or proprietors to a certain extent in the country.

The Governor-General is appointed by the Crown; but the Ministers and Council of the State are responsible for acts of the sovereign formally proposed, and the King cannot make aggressive war without the consent of the Chambers. Excepting this limited monarchy, the two kingdoms of Norway and Sweden have little in common but their foreign relations. According to the decision of the Storting, April 20, 1866, ratified by the King, the military force of the country is to consist of troops of the line, reserve land-værn, civic guard, and landstorm. The troops of the line will number 12,000 in time of peace, and not more than 18,000 in war, without the consent of the Storting. The landværn is for defence solely, the civic guard for the protection of particular localities, while the landstorm is only organized in time of war. Norway was united to Denmark after the death of King Olaf V., August 3, 1887, till, by the treaty of Kiel, January 14, 1814, it was united with Sweden, under Charles XIII. This was confirmed by the Storting, November 4, 1814.

Consul-General J. R. Crowe, in his report dated February 24, 1868, states that the trade and navigation of the country suffered in common with the rest of Europe in 1866.—*See SWEDEN.*

**NORWICH (Norfolk).**—The British Association for the Advancement of Science held its thirty-eighth congress here, Wednesday, 19-26, 1868. The annual International Congress of Præhistoric Archaeology assembled at Norwich, Thursday, August 20, 1868. This congress, which originated at La Spezzia in 1865, was held at Paris in 1867.

**NORWICH (English Constituency)** has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1295. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 5,506. Sir W. Russell, Bart., C.B. (L.), 1,844; E. Warner (L.), 1,837; A. Goldsmid (C.), 1,442; R. E. C. Waters (C.), 1,372.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 12,220. Sir H. J. Stracey, Bart.\* (C.), 4,521; Sir W. Russell, Bart., C.B. (L.), 4,509; J. H. Tillett (L.), 4,364.

**NOTTEBOLM (BARON).**—*See ANTWERP.*

**NOTTINGHAM (English Constituency)** has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1295. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 6,560. S. Morley (L.), 2,393; Sir R. Clifton, Bart. (C.), 2,352; C. Paget (L.), 2,327; A. G. Martin (C.), 2,242. Sir R. Clifton (C.), and Mr. S. Morley (L.), returned for this borough at the general election in July, 1865, were unseated on petition in May, 1866, and Lord Amberley (L.) and Mr. R. Bernal Osborne (L.) were elected after a contest, May 12, 1866, when the poll stood as follows:—R. B. Osborne (L.), 2,518; Viscount Amberley (L.), 2,494; Sir G. S. Jenkinson (C.), 2,411; H. Coatham (L.), 2,307; D. Faulkner (L.), 8. General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 13,328. Sir R. Clifton, Bart. (C.), 5,285; Colonel I. C. Wright (C.), 4,591; O. Seeley, Jun. (L.), 4,004; P. W. Bladen (L.), 2,716; R. B. Osborne (L.), 2,081.

**NOTTINGHAMSHIRE (English Constituency).**—The county returned

\* Sir H. Stracey was unseated January, 1869.

two members to the House of Commons from 1295 till the passing of the Reform Act of 1832, which divided it into two divisions, each returning two members. **NOTTINGHAMSHIRE NORTH.**—General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 3,983. Right Hon. J. E. Denison (L.), Lord E. W. Clinton (C.), returned unopposed. General election, November 23, 1868; registered electors, 4,893. Right Hon. J. E. Denison (L.), F. C. Smith (C.), returned unopposed. **NOTTINGHAMSHIRE SOUTH.**—General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 3,457. W. H. Barrow (C.), Lord Stanhope (C.), returned unopposed. On Lord Stanhope's (C.) accession to the peerage in June, 1866, Mr. T. B. T. Hildyard (C.) was returned without opposition, June 18, 1866. General election, November 16, 1868; registered electors, 4,606. W. H. Barrow (C.), T. B. T. Hildyard (C.), returned unopposed.

**OBTAINING MONEY UNDER FALSE PRETENCES.**—Sarah Rachel Levison, better known as Madame Rachel, was committed for trial by Mr. Knox, the Marlborough Street magistrate, June 23, 1868. The jury found a true bill against her July 7, and her trial, postponed till the August sessions of the Central Criminal Court, commenced August 20. The indictment charged her, in the first count, with obtaining from Mrs. Mary Tucker Borrodale in August, 1866, clothing, jewellery, and plate of the value of £600, by false pretences, and with intent to cheat and defraud; in a second count she was charged with having on June 6th, 1866, obtained the sum of £550, portion of a sum of £1,000, by false pretences; and in another count she was charged with conspiring with others to defraud the prosecutrix of money to the amount of £3,000. Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, Mr. Montagu Williams, and Mr. Straight appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Digby Seymour, Mr. Serjeant Parry, Mr. Serjeant Sleigh, and Mr. B. Rigby for the defence. The trial was concluded August 21, but the jury could not agree and were discharged, the trial being again postponed until the next session of the court in September. Madame Rachel was again put on her trial September 21, before Mr. Commissioner Kerr. The trial lasted over September 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25, and concluded by the jury finding a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was sentenced to five years' penal servitude. The same counsel were engaged as on the previous trial in August. The Attorney-General subsequently granted his fiat for a writ of error in the case, upon the grounds that the Court before which Madame Rachel was tried was not properly constituted, and that Mr. Commissioner Kerr had no power to preside at the trial, not being named in the commission. Madame Rachel was liberated December 22, on her own recognizances and those of two sureties, pending the judgment on the point raised.

**OCEAN RACE.**—The annual contest between the clipper ships bringing tea from China, was won by the *Spendthrift*, 899 tons, belonging to Messrs. Findlay & Co., of Glasgow. She sailed from China May 29, 1868, and passed through the Downs, Wednesday, September 2, and was in the East India dock by midnight.

**ŒCUMENICAL COUNCIL (Rome).**—Though the councils summoned by the Bishops of Rome for the express purpose of giving sanction to the Papal decrees, are not acknowledged as general or œcumenical by the Greek Church, the Church of England, and other branches of the Church of Christ,\* Pius IX. has resolved to repeat the experiment of summoning

\* Of the twenty general councils enumerated by Roman Catholic writers, only six, in which the different branches of the Church were properly represented, are acknowledged by the Church of England. The Greek Church recognizes eight.

what the Ultramontanes term a general council. The bull summoning this council to meet in the Vatican on the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, Dec. 8, 1869, was issued in July. It was followed by an invitation to the patriarchs, archbishops, and bishops of the Eastern Church, and also to those in the West who are not in communion with the Church of Rome. Preparations are being made for this assembly, which is to be called the "First Council of the Vatican," and will be held in the right transept of St. Peter's, which will, it is said, accommodate upwards of 2,000 persons, and will be so arranged that the voice of each speaker may be distinctly heard throughout the whole council chamber. The stalls erected for the accommodation of the prelates will cost £9,000 or £10,000; and to meet the expenses, subscriptions are being raised in many Continental nations, and also among the Roman Catholics of England. The labours before the council are so extensive that it is considered six months will not suffice to complete them. The Patriarch of the Greek Church, who received the Pope's envoys bearing the letter of invitation on October 5, 1868, at Constantinople, in declining to attend the council, said, "To omit details, we cannot (so long as the Church of the Saviour is on the earth) admit—1, that there is in the Universal Church of Christ any bishop, supreme ruler, and head other than the Lord; 2, that there is any patriarch infallible and unerring, speaking *ex cathedra*, and above Œcumenical Councils, in which latter is infallibility when they are in accordance with Scripture and Apostolic tradition; 3, that the Apostles were unequal (in contempt of the Holy Ghost, who enlightened them all equally); or 4, that this or that Patriarch or Pope had pre-eminence of seat, not by human and synodical arrangement, but (as ye assert) by Divine right; and other similar points." And in reply to some comments by the envoy remarked, "It surely does not escape your memory that the Œcumenical Councils were convened in other fashion than as his Holiness has convened this. If his Holiness the Pope of Rome had respect to Apostolic equality and brotherhood, it were fitting that (as an equal among equals in point of dignity, but first by canonical right in rank of his see), he should have directed a separate letter to each of the Patriarchs and Synods of the East, not in encyclical and dictatorial form to impose it as though he were lord and master of all, but as a brother to brethren equal in honour and station, to ask them if, how, where, and under what conditions they would agree to the assembling of the Holy Council. This being so, either do ye, too, recur to history and the General Councils in order that on historical grounds may be restored the much-longed-for true and Christian unity, or we will again content ourselves with continued prayers and supplications for the peace of the whole world, the security of the Churches of God, and the union of all Christendom; but under such circumstances, we assure you with sorrow that we consider the convening of the Council vain and fruitless, and also this document which ye have brought."

OFEN.—See BUDA.

OGILVIE (1789—1868).—Alexander Ogilvie, M.D., Deputy Inspector-General of Royal Artillery, was born in 1789; became an army surgeon June 11, 1811; and served for many years in foreign countries. He was made Deputy Inspector-General of Royal Artillery September 23, 1855; and died at Shooter's Hill, Kent, Saturday, May 16, 1868.

OLDENBURG (Germany).—Sovereign: Nicholas Frederic Peter (reigns as Peter I.), Grand Duke of Oldenburg, &c., born July 8, 1827, succeeded

February 27, 1853; married February 10, 1852, to the Grand Duchess Elizabeth, daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Altenburg.

*Sons.*—Frederick Augustus, hereditary Grand Duke, born November 16, 1852; George Louis, Duke of Oldenburg, born June 27, 1855.

*Ministry of State.*—Household and Foreign Affairs, Justice, Education, and Religion, Baron von Boessing; Interior and War, Baron von Berg; Finance, C. Zedelius.

The area of Oldenburg, including the principalities of Lübeck and Birkenfeld, is 2,399 square miles.

POPULATION (1867).

Oldenburg Proper.....	245,608
Lübeck .....	34,346
Birkenfeld .....	35,668
Total.....	315,622

OLDHAM (English Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1832. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 1,665. J. T. Hibbert (L.), 1,104; J. Platt (L.), 1,075; J. M. Cobbett (C.), 899; Serjeant Spinks (C.), 846.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 12,650. J. T. Hibbert (L.), 6,140; J. Platt (L.), 6,122; J. M. Cobbett (C.), 6,116; Serjeant Spinks (C.), 6,084.

OLYMPIC THEATRE (London).—The performances at this house, of which Mr. B. Webster is the lessee, in January, 1868, were "From Grave to Gay," and "Woman's Parliament." The principal characters were represented by Messrs. Ashley, Addison, H. Wigan, and C. Mathews; and Mesdames Louisa Moore and Stirling. The season terminated June 19; and the theatre was opened for a summer season June 20, by Mr. J. Russell, on which occasion Mrs. Howard Paul appeared in Offenbach's "Grande Duchesse de Gerolstein." The winter season commenced October 7, when the "Ticket-of-Leave Man" was revived. The performances on Boxing night consisted of a farce and the drama of the "Yellow Passport," played by Messrs. Neville, Atkins, Vincent, H. Wigan, Miss Furtado, &c.

OMNIUM (JACOB).—*See* HIGGINS, M. J.

OPERA.—*See* COVENT GARDEN, DRURY LANE, HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, ST. GEORGE'S OPERA-HOUSE, &c.

ORANGE PROCESSION.—Mr. William Johnston, of Ballykilbeg, co. Down, Grand Master of the Orange Society for the county Down, was convicted, on February 28, at Downpatrick Assizes, of having joined in a procession, July 12, 1867, in violation of the Party Processions Act. He was sentenced by Mr. Justice Morris to be kept in confinement for one month, and at the expiration thereof to enter into recognisances, himself in £500, and two sureties in £250 each, to be of good behaviour for two years.

ORCHARDSON (Artist).—William Quiller Orchardson, A.R.A., born in Edinburgh in 1835, entered the Trustees' Academy in his native city at an early age; and having exhibited in the Royal Scottish Academy, repaired to London in 1863, in which year he exhibited "An Old English Song" and "Portraits" at the Royal Academy. Amongst the pictures since exhibited may be mentioned "Flowers o' the Forest," in 1864; "Hamlet and Ophelia," in 1865; "The Story of a Life," in 1866; "Talbot and the Countess of Auvergne," in 1867; and "The Parting of Prince Henry and Poins from Falstaff before the Adventure at Gadshill," in 1868. He won a

prize offered by Mr. Wallis with "The Challenge," exhibited at the Winter Exhibition of the French Gallery, Pall Mall, in 1865. This picture, with "Christopher Sly," in Mr. Wallis's Winter Exhibition, Suffolk Street Gallery, in 1866, were in the International Exhibition at Paris in 1867. Mr. Orchardson was elected Associate of the Royal Academy, January 31, 1868.

ORKNEY AND SHETLAND ISLES (Scotch Constituency) have returned one member to the House of Commons since the Union in 1707. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 684. F. Dundas (L.) returned unopposed. General election, December, 1868; registered electors, 1,322. F. Dundas (L.), 715; — Riddell (C.), 446.

ORLEANS (France).—The Emperor and Empress visited this city Sunday, May 10, 1868, for the purpose of attending the Septennial Agricultural Show. On their arrival they proceeded to the cathedral, and afterwards to the Agricultural Show, where prizes and decorations of the Legion of Honour were distributed, their Majesties returning to Paris the same evening.

OSACA (Japan).—This city, situated in Nippon, and the residence of the Tycoon, was, with the port of Hiogo, about ten miles distant, thrown open to foreign commerce Wednesday, January 1, 1868. At eight in the morning the ships, decorated with flags, hoisted the Japanese ensign at the main mastheads; and at noon a royal salute of 21 guns to the Japanese flag boomed forth from the assembled ships, in commemoration and ratification of the event. The English squadron, under Sir Harry Keppel, K.C.B., moored in two lines, comprised the following ships:—*Rodney* (flagship), *Ocean*, *Basilisk*, *Rinaldo*, *Rattler*, *Cormorant*, *Sylvia*, *Serpent*, *Adventure*, *Salamis*, *Manilla*, and gun-boat *Snap*; four vessels belonging to the United States navy lay inside. In consequence of the disturbed state of the country, little progress was made at the commencement of the year in establishing more extended commerce and intercourse.

OTAVALA (Ecuador).—This town, about 9,000 feet above the level of the sea, and to the east of Ibarra, was destroyed by an earthquake at midnight, August 16, 1868. Out of a population of 10,000, nearly 7,000 perished.

OUCHY (Switzerland).—See CHILLON.

OVER DARWEN (Lancashire).—The Marquis of Hartington presided at the opening of an art-treasures exhibition here, Thursday, May 7, 1868.

OXFORD (English Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1295. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 2,985. Right Hon. E. Cardwell (L.), C. Neate (L.), returned unopposed.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 5,010. Right Hon. E. Cardwell (L.), 2,765; W. G. G. V. Harcourt (L.), 2,636; Dr. Deane (C.), 1,225.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACE. The twenty-fifth annual boat-race between the two Universities took place Saturday, April 4, 1868, from Putney to Barnes, when Oxford proved the winner. The race was rowed in twenty-one minutes.

OXFORD MUSIC HALL (Oxford Street, London) was destroyed by fire early on Tuesday morning, February 11, 1868.



OXFORD (UNIVERSITY OF).—The following are the results of the principal Examinations during the year:—

1.—LIST OF HONOURS IN THE FINAL EXAMINATION.

TERM. TRIN. 1868.

*In Literis Humanioribus.*

CLASSIS I.

Grose, Thomas H. Balliol  
Hollings, Henry De B. Corpus  
Mitchell, Andrew, Trinity  
Reid, Robert T. Balliol  
Spoonner, Henry M. Balliol

CLASSIS II.

Brown, Archibald, Christ Church  
Mayo, Charles H. Lincoln  
Nelson, George H. Queen's  
Newman, William M. Balliol  
Rose, Daniel, Balliol  
Warden, William, Exeter  
Wilnot, Darwin, Magdalen

CLASSIS III.

Armiahaw, William, Magdalen Hall  
Banks, Edward G. Worcester  
Boyle, Courtenay E. Christ Church  
Coles, Vincent S. S. Balliol  
Frere, William J. Magdalen  
Hartshorne, Bertram F. Pembroke  
Jones, David, Jesus  
Masterman, William, Wadham  
Mozley, Francis W. New College  
Spearman, Rudolph H. Oriel

CLASSIS IV.

Bell, James, Queen's  
Daniell, Reginald P. Exeter  
Twyford, Thomas, Magdalen

One hundred and forty-eight others passed.

*Examiners.*

W. Ince  
C. S. Parker  
S. H. Reynolds  
W. W. Capes

*In Scientiis Naturali.*

CLASSIS I.

Lankester, Edwin R. Christ Church  
Mosely, Henry N. Exeter  
Smart, Edward R. Jesus

CLASSIS II.

Beeves, Thomas J. Exeter

CLASSIS III.

Meredith, Thomas, Exeter

*In Scientiis Math. et Phys.*

CLASSIS I.

Bromfield, Samuel W. Christ Church  
Lewis, William J. Jesus  
Threlfall, Thomas, Brasenose

CLASSIS II.

Leeds, Charles E. Exeter  
Scrymgeour, Edward P. Oriel  
Tomlinson, Herbert, Christ Church

CLASSIS III.

Cox, Hilgrove, Corpus  
Rashleigh, Jonathan, Christ Church

CLASSIS IV.

Sixty-one others passed.

*Examiners.*

F. Harrison  
W. Eason  
H. Deane

*In Jurisprudentiis et Hist. Mod.*

CLASSIS I.

Charlton, Edward B. Christ Church  
Johnson, Arthur H. Exeter  
Phipson, Weatherley, Balliol

CLASSIS II.

Jelf, George D. Christ Church  
Montgomery, Hugo de F. Christ Ch.  
Stourton, Henry J. Christ Church  
Turner, Charles D. Trinity  
Valpy, Robert A. Exeter

CLASSIS III.

Baldwin, Edward T. Trinity  
Cripps, Henry L. New College  
Edwards, William G. Christ Church  
Grey, Edward C. W. Christ Church  
James, Walter H. Christ Church  
Jorie, William F. Trinity  
Neeld, Algernon W. Christ Church  
Palmer, Greville H. Magdalen  
Radcliffe, Edward, New Inn Hall  
Samson, Edward, Christ Church  
Silvester, John, Queen's  
Toovey, Henry, Worcester  
Verney, Frederick W. Christ Church

*In Scientia Naturali.*

CLASSIS IV.

Two others passed.

*Examiners.*

G. W. Child  
A. G. V. Harcourt  
R. B. Clifton

*In Jurisprudentia et Hist. Med.*

CLASSIS IV.

Egerton, Charles A. Christ Church  
Harper, Edward J. Pembroke  
Kennedy, Arthur H. New College

Forty-one others passed.

*Examiners.*

J. H. Ramsay  
M. Burrows  
T. E. Holland

TERM. MICH. 1868.

*In Literis Humanioribus.*

CLASSIS I.

Davidson, Madgwick G. Christ Church  
Gallop, Richard W. Lincoln  
Hume, Francis G. Queen's  
Knox, Edmund A. Corpus  
Lang, Andrew, Balliol  
Legard, Albert G. Balliol  
Nutt, George, New College  
Redington, Christopher T. Christ Ch.  
Sayce, Archibald H. Queen's  
Shadwell, Lionel L. New College  
Ward, Thomas H. Brasenose  
Williams, John H. Magdalen

CLASSIS II.

Bagnold, Alexander B. Balliol  
Bell, Alexander J. M. Balliol  
Bond, John, St. John's  
Copleston, Reginald S. Merton  
Elliott, Albert A. Queen's  
Farwell, George, Balliol  
Hanbury, Robert W. Corpus  
Horner, Henry B. Magdalen  
Lloyd, John M. E. Trinity  
Love, Reginald T. Oriel  
Muir-Mackenzie, K. A. Balliol  
Nicholson, Edward H. Balliol  
Round, Francis R. Balliol  
Sharkey, Lewis le H. Corpus  
Taylor, Aubrey C. A. Balliol  
Trevor, Henry E. Christ Church

CLASSIS III.

Bartholomew, Francis M. Trinity  
Brewerton, George, University  
Chitty, Edward, Queen's  
Crofts, William C. Brasenose  
Davis, Montagu P. Queen's  
Dunlop, Charles J. T. Merton  
Edwards, Robert J. Lincoln  
Godby, Charles V. New College  
Hookham, Frederick, Lincoln  
Hughes, Thomas E. Wadham  
Hutchinson, Robert, Exeter  
Jackson, Clement N. Magdalen Hall  
Leach, George P. St. John's  
Mackey, Arthur J. Christ Church  
Parsons, Fred. W. Magdalen  
Peck, Philip, Wadham  
Prichard, Charles C. Brasenose  
Rawnsley, Willingham F. Corpus  
Robertson, Thomas S. Balliol  
Smith, Henry U. Brasenose  
Stuart, William C. Merton  
Toye, William J. University  
Walker, George H. D. New College  
Wilkinson, Josiah, Queen's  
Willan, James N. Pembroke

*In Scientiis Math. et Phys.*

CLASSIS I.

Chadwick, William. Merton  
Gamble, James S. Magdalen  
Grose, Thomas H. Balliol  
Sampson, Edward F. St. John's  
Talbot, Frederick H. Christ Church

CLASSIS II.

Archibald, William F. St. John's  
Lambert, Percival B. Queen's  
Richardson, William M. Merton

CLASSIS III.

*In Literis Humanioribus.*

## CLASSIS IV.

Ball, Frederick J. Pembroke  
 Beaven, Alfred Pembroke  
 Bencke, Albert H. Brasenose  
 Burgess, William E. Queen's  
 Eyton, Robert Christ Church  
 Hope, Edward S. Christ Church  
 Modkat, William, Worcester  
 Sweeting, Henry E. Pembroke

Eighty-six others passed.

*Examiners.*

G. Rawlinson  
 F. W. Walker  
 G. E. Thorley  
 W. W. Capes

*In Scientia Naturali.*

## CLASSIS I.

Conroy, John Christ Church

## CLASSIS II.

Beecroft, George A. B. Christ Church  
 Bowyer, Robert W. Queen's  
 Donkin, William F. Magdalen  
 Jernyn, Edmund, Christ Church  
 Stephenson, Henry S. G. Queen's  
 Threlfall, Thomas Brasenose

## CLASSIS III.

Glanville, John U. Exeter

## CLASSIS IV.

*Examiners.*

G. W. Child  
 A. G. V. Harcourt  
 R. B. Clifton

*In Scientia Math. et Phys.*

## CLASSIS IV.

Ninety-nine others passed.

*Examiners.*

F. Harrison  
 D. Thomas  
 H. Deane

*In Jurisprudentia et Hist. Mod.*

## CLASSIS I.

## CLASSIS II.

Alleyne, Foster McG. Merton  
 Beaven, Alfred, Pembroke  
 Clark, Gerard C. University  
 Cope, Herbert F. Balliol  
 Gribbon, Walter G. St. John's  
 Gwyther, Alfred, Christ Church  
 Hoskins, James T. Oriel  
 Jones, Oliver H. Exeter  
 Mitchell, Andrew, Trinity  
 Molineux, Arthur E. Christ Church  
 Richardson, Henry, Corpus  
 Richardson, Murray S. Christ Church

## CLASSIS III.

Adderley, Charles L. Christ Church  
 Ashmore, Fitzroy P. University  
 Bell, James, Queen's  
 Brierley, Hugh A. Pembroke  
 Bonham, Sir G. F. Bart. Exeter  
 Braithwaite, Robert, Wadham  
 Briggs, Thomas H. St. John's  
 Cotes, Charles C. Christ Church  
 Deane, Henry B. Balliol  
 Lewis-Mansel, Charles W. Balliol  
 Raikes, William A. Oriel  
 Robinson, Francis W. Worcester  
 Stanhope, Hon. Henry A. Christ Ch.  
 Venables, Gilbert, Wadham  
 Woodgate, Gordon, Pembroke

## CLASSIS IV.

Edwards, John W. Worcester  
 Somervell, James, Magdalen Hall

Thirty-seven others passed.

*Examiners.*

J. H. Ramsay  
 M. Burrows  
 T. E. Holland

## 2.—LIST OF HONOURS IN MODERATIONS.

TERM. TRIN. 1868.

*In Litt. Gr. et Lat.**In Diss. Math.*

## I.

Barnwell, Charles E. B. Christ Church  
 Clark, Robert L. Balliol  
 Cruttwell, Charles T. St. John's  
 Forster, Arthur S. New College  
 Godley, John A. Balliol  
 Greg, Favour J. Balliol  
 Hardy, Reginald E. Balliol  
 Heard, William A. Trinity  
 Jervis, George W. Christ Church  
 Jendwine, George W. Corpus  
 Kenyon, Hon. Wm. T. Christ Church  
 Richards, Franklin T. Queen's  
 Richards, Herbert P. Balliol  
 Shattock, George, St. John's  
 Theobald, Henry S. Balliol

## II.

Almack, Alfred C. Worcester  
 Bidder, Henry J. University  
 Brackenbury, M. J. F. New College  
 Brock, William, Magdalen  
 Buckland, Charles E. Balliol  
 Cremer, Frederick D. Wadham  
 Croker, Arthur, Trinity  
 Digby, Reginald, New College  
 Druitt, Robert, Christ Church  
 Ewing, Robert, Balliol  
 Fowler, William W. Lincoln  
 Freeman, John T. Brasenose  
 Gilliat, Howard, University  
 Hartley, John F. Brasenose  
 Hodgson, James T. University  
 Humble, William J. Exeter  
 Lesley, James, Pembroke  
 Lindsell, William H. B. Corpus  
 Lovell, William, Exeter  
 Matthew, Walter E. St. John's  
 Merry, George R. Lincoln  
 Moncrieff, Fred. C. New College  
 Morgan, Edward S. Lincoln  
 Morice, Francis D. New College  
 Rankine, Adam, Balliol  
 Ritchie, Francis, Lincoln  
 Rooper, Thomas G. Balliol  
 Russell, Spencer C. Corpus  
 Sharpe, Reginald R. St. John's  
 Thompson, James E. Wadham  
 Thorold, George A. W. Exeter  
 Tupper, Charles L. Corpus  
 Turner, George K. New College  
 Wilson, Francis H. University

## III.

Ady, William H. Exeter  
 Bagot, Lewis R. C. Wadham  
 Bazalgette, Charles N. Magdalen  
 Coleridge, Ernest H. Balliol  
 Copleston, Edward G. Christ Church  
 Croome, William M. Trinity  
 Edwards, Arthur W. University  
 Graham, Francis R. M. Lincoln  
 Greenwell, William J. New College  
 Gregory, Robert S. Trinity  
 Grosvenor, Richard C. Balliol  
 Harries, Hadrian, Worcester

## I.

Chisol, Thomas A. A. Exeter  
 Clarke, Robert L. Balliol  
 Harrison, John B. Queen's  
 Morris, Samuel S. O. Jesus  
 Muir, Robert J. Magdalen  
 Muir-Mackenzie, M. J. Brasenose  
 Shattock, George, St. John's

## II.

Buckland, Charles E. Balliol  
 Huli, Herbert E. Brasenose  
 Sparks, Frederick, Worcester  
 Theobald, Henry S. Balliol

## III.

*In Litt. Gr. et Lat.*

## III.

Hughes, Joshua P. Balliol  
 Jackson, Wm. A. St. Mary Hall  
 Kenyon, Robert L. Christ Church  
 Mackenzie, Andrew M. Corpus  
 Mozley, Alfred D. Jesus  
 Steward, Arthur B. Magdalen  
 Symonds, Edward, Exeter  
 Taylor, Ernest G. Wadham  
 Taylor, Robert F. Christ Church  
 Waite, Francis U. Balliol  
 White, Alfred C. Christ Church

*In Disc. Math.*

## III.

*Moderators.*

## LITT. GR. ST. LAT.

## DISC. MATH.

C. W. Sandford	Barth. Price
H. F. Tozer	T. H. R. Shand
J. Y. Sargent	C. L. Dodgson
R. S. Wright	

## TERM. MICH. 1868.

*In Litt. Gr. et Lat.*

## I.

Becher, Thomas H. Queen's  
 Boanquet, Bernard, Balliol  
 Bromley, Thomas M. Merton  
 Cotton, James S. Trinity  
 Dandas, Charles L. Brasenose  
 Irwin, Henry C. Queen's  
 Moore, Alexander, Oriel  
 Robertson, Edmund, Lincoln  
 Smith, Stuart C. F. Magdalen Hall  
 Stewart, John A. Lincoln  
 Tuston, Robert G. Balliol

## II.

Acland, Arthur H. D. Christ Church  
 Bathe, Anthony, Brasenose  
 Bell, Frederic, University  
 Bone, William M. Pembroke  
 Brown, Willoughby B. Brasenose  
 Campbell, Charles C. Jesus  
 Chadwick, Thomas L. Queen's  
 Chamberlen, Lawrence J. Brasenose  
 Chapman, George W. Christ Church  
 Clarke, William A. Magdalen  
 Cohen, James I. Worcester  
 Crossdill, William, Pembroke  
 Eade, Edwin A. New College  
 Eveleigh-Wyndham, E. J. Corpus  
 Garbett, Charles A. Magdalen Hall  
 Grenville-Murray, Douglas N. W. E. C.  
 Christ Church

Gresswell, Wm. H. P. Brasenose  
 Harrison, Denwood, Queen's  
 Hastings, Alfred G. Corpus  
 Hodge, Edward V. Balliol  
 Humphreys, Walter, New College  
 Moore, Thomas, Brasenose  
 Paulson, William H. Magdalen  
 Prichard, Francis A. Pembroke  
 Schuster, Edmund V. Trinity  
 Sharkey, Seymour J. Jesus  
 Stoker, Henry E. Pembroke  
 Thompson, William E. Christ Church  
 Weidemann, George L. Oriel  
 Wilkinson, Ernest, Merton  
 Wimple, Henry, Queen's

## III.

Balston, William E. University  
 Borrer, Francis H. Oriel  
 Burnaby, Evelyn H. V. Lincoln  
 Cross, James, Exeter  
 Dawson, Stewart, University

*In Disc. Math.*

## I.

Bromby, Edward H. Queen's  
 Ewing, Robert, Balliol  
 Mozley, Alfred D. Jesus

## II.

Diggle, John, Merton  
 Edwards, Arthur E. University  
 Jeffreys, Arthur F. Christ Church  
 Walker, John R. Exeter

## III.

Cox, Alfred V. Wadham  
 Mort, Henry W. Queen's  
 Phillimore, Arthur, Oriel  
 Taylor, Francis W. University  
 Wilson, Roderic J. Magdalen

In Litt. Gr. of Lett.

III.

Dayman, Walter W. Exeter  
 Denison, Henry P. Christ Church  
 Devaa, William F. Magdalen  
 Donoughmore, Earl of, Balliol  
 Downer, Arthur C. Brasenose  
 Edwards, Thomas, Jesus  
 Gibson, John F. New College  
 Guillemard, Walter G. New College  
 Horman, Duhamel, Lincoln  
 Jackson, Charles W. Exeter  
 Linton, Edward F. University  
 Lloyd-Jones, John, Jesus  
 Midwinter, Henry N. Worcester  
 Mills, George K. Queen's  
 Morgan, John, Jesus  
 Povah, John R. University  
 Sandbach, Gilbert R. Brasenose  
 Thomson, Thomas K. Exeter  
 Ward, Richard, Trinity  
 Williams, Pownall, Balliol  
 Wordsworth, Chas. S. University

In Disc. Math.

III.

Moderators.

LITT. GR. ET LAT.	DISC. MATH.
C. W. Sandford	Barth. Price
J. Y. Sargent	T. H. R. Shand
J. R. King	F. S. Evans
R. S. Wright	

OXFORD UNIVERSITY (English Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1603. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 3,755. Sir W. Heathcote, Bart. (C.), 3,236; G. Hardy (C.), 1,904; Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone (L.), 1,724.—General election, November 18, 1868; registered electors, 4,004. Right Hon. G. Hardy (C.), Right Hon. J. R. Mowbray (C.), returned unopposed.

OXFORDSHIRE (English Constituency) returned two members to the House of Commons from 1295 till the passing of the Reform Act of 1832, by which it gained an additional member. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 6,060. Right Hon. J. W. Henley (C.), Lieut.-Col. J. S. North (C.), Lieut.-Col. J. W. Fane (C.), returned unopposed.—General election, November 18, 1868; registered electors, 7,207. Right Hon. J. W. Henley (C.), Lieut.-Col. J. S. North (C.), W. C. Cartwright (L.), returned unopposed. (Under the minority clause, each elector has but two votes.)

PAISLEY (Scotch Constituency) has returned one member to the House of Commons since 1832. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 1,374. H. E. C. Ewing (L.) returned unopposed.—General election, November 19, 1868; registered electors, 3,104. H. E. Crum-Ewing (L.), 1,576; Col. Campbell (C.), 921; A. Kintrea (L.), 421.

PAISLEY (Scotland).—A public park, on which Mr. Thomas Coats, of Ferguslie, laid out £20,000, was presented to the people of Paisley, Tuesday, May 26, 1868.

PAKINGTON.—The Right Hon. Sir John Somerset Pakington, Bart., M.P., son of William Russell, Esq., born in February, 1799, and educated at Eton and Oriel College, Oxford, assumed the name of Pakington in lieu of Russell on becoming heir to his maternal uncle, Sir J. Pakington, Bart., in 1890. He was an unsuccessful candidate in the Conservative interest for East Worcestershire in December, 1832, and for West Worcestershire in May, 1833, and January, 1835, but was returned for Droitwich in August, 1837, and has continued to represent that borough in the House of Commons. Sir John Pakington was appointed Colonial Secretary in Lord Derby's first administration, and sworn a Privy Counsellor in February, 1852; First Lord of the Admiralty in Lord Derby's second administration,

in February, 1868, and was reappointed to that office in Lord Derby's third administration in July, 1866; and on the resignation of General Peel in March, 1867, became Secretary of State for the War Department, and retired with Mr. Disraeli and his colleagues in December, 1868. Sir John, who is a Deputy Lieutenant and Magistrate for Worcestershire, has been three times married.

**PALACE FOR THE PEOPLE.**—See ALEXANDRA PALACE AND PARK.

**PALACE ROYAL.**—*Sully v. Poole and Another.*—Two workmen were summoned before the police magistrate at Westminster, January 16, 1868, for doing certain work in Westminster Abbey without giving notice to the district surveyor, and the defence was that the Abbey was a Royal Palace, and therefore exempt from the jurisdiction of the Board of Works. This being the real question raised, the magistrate (Mr. Arnold) took time to consider his decision, and June 18 he gave a long judgment, going carefully into the whole history of the Abbey, and concluded by deciding that the Abbey was not exempt from the operations of the Metropolitan Building Act, and consequently that the defendants ought to have given the notice required by that Act (18 & 19 Vict., cap. 122, sec. 38). Mr. Vaughan Richards, who appeared nominally for the defendants, but really for the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, gave notice of appeal under the 106th and 107th sections.

*Attorney-General v. Dakin.*—This was an information against the Sheriffs of Middlesex for unlawfully seizing the goods of a resident in Hampton Court Palace in violation of the Royal prerogative, and the question was whether or not Hampton Court continued still to be such a Royal Palace as to be a privileged sanctuary. The case had been argued in the Court of Exchequer, and the judgment had been for the defendants. It was heard February 7 before the Exchequer Chamber, the Attorney-General and Mr. McMahon being counsel for the Crown, Mr. Quain and Mr. Day for the defendants. Judgment was given June 20, when the court being equally divided, the judgment of the court below for the defendants was affirmed. The royal privilege of exemption from the execution of legal process does not extend to the precincts of Hampton Court, which has not been occupied as a royal residence since the reign of George II., and in which the Sovereign shows no intention of residing again.

**PALMERSTON MEMORIAL.**—See ROMSEY.

**PAPAL STATES (Europe).**—Pope Pius IX. Mastai Ferretti, born at Sinigaglia, May 13, 1792; chosen Pope on the death of Gregory XVI., June 16, 1846; crowned June 21, 1846.

**Cabinet.**—Secretary of State and President of the Council, Cardinal Antonelli; Minister of Finance and Treasurer of the Apostolic Chamber, J. Ferrari; Minister of Interior, A. Negreni; Minister of War, Brigadier General Kanzler; Minister of Police and First Officer of the Apostolic Chamber, L. Randi.

**Council of State.**—President, Cardinal Mertel; Vice-President, A. Mella; Commander-in-Chief of the Pontifical Troops, Brigadier General Kanzler.

The population on January 1, 1863, numbered 723,161 inhabitants. The population of Rome in 1868 amounted to 217,378, as compared with 175,883 in 1847.

Amongst the inhabitants of Rome are 6,429 ecclesiastics, 4,650 Jews, and 457 who are not Roman Catholics.

Revenue in 1867, 36,481,058 liras; expenditure, 73,833,754 liras; deficit, 37,407,696 liras.

*Budget for 1868.*—Revenue, 23,845,359 liras; expenditure, 73,949,803 liras; deficit, 45,104,444 liras; public debt, 748,052,800 liras.

#### ARMY IN JULY, 1868.

Staff, &c. ....	238
Gendarmerie .....	2,021
Artillery .....	896
Engineers.....	200
Infantry .....	7,901
Battalion of Carbiniers (auxiliaries) .....	1,992
Roman Legion .....	1,943
Dragoons .....	486
Auxiliary Gendarmes .....	812

Total.....16,488

Among these are not included the Noble Guard of the Pope, the Swiss Body Guard, or the Palais Guard.

Since the annexation of the Romagna and other states in 1859-60 to the new kingdom of Italy, the States of the Roman Church have been composed of twenty Provinces, having altogether a superficies of 11,790 kilometres. Rome has been governed by its bishops or popes since the fall of the Western Empire.

*January 27, 1868.*—The Minister of the Interior, De Witten, dies.

*February 8.*—General De Failly resigns to General Dumont the command of the French army of occupation.

*May 2.*—Death of the Count Crivelli, Austrian Ambassador at Rome.

*May 8.*—A treaty of commerce and navigation is concluded with the North German Confederation and the Zollverein.

*June 22.*—The Pope addresses two Allocutions to the Secret Consistory. In the first he proposes a general reconciliation; in the second he comments on the religious affairs of Austria. His expressions are protested against by the Common Council at Vienna, July 2.

*July 26.*—A mine is said to be discovered at Rome, designed with the view of blowing up the fortifications of Mount Aventine.

*August 15.*—The Pope gives his benediction to the people at the church of S. Luigi dei Francesi. The French Ambassador is present at a Te Deum in celebration of the Emperor's fête.

*September 15.*—A subscription is commenced by the Roman Legitimists to present the Pope with twelve four-pounder rifled canon.

*October .*—The Pope sends an invitation to the Synod of St. Petersburg to attend the forthcoming Ecumenical Council.

*October 27.*—Brigands enter the country residence, at Grotta Ferrata, in the Roman Campagna, of the pupils of the Scotch College at Rome, and carry off Abbé Campbell to the mountains, demanding a ransom of 100,000 francs. They were, however, immediately pursued by troops, and, finding themselves surrounded, they set him at liberty, October 29.

*November 18.*—The Pope, Cardinals, and Prelates celebrate the anniversary of the dedication of St. Peter's in that Cathedral. It was finished in 1621.

*November 21.*—The Pope is announced to have confirmed the sentence of



death on the two men who were convicted of participating in the attack on the Serritori barracks in October, 1867.

*December 27.*—The Pope performs Mass at the Vatican on the occasion of his fête; receives the congratulations of the Sacred College and other bodies, and expresses confidence in Divine Providence.

**PARAGUAY** (South America).—Republic. President, Marshal Lopez (September, 1862); Vice-President, F. Sanchez (May 25, 1865).

*Ministry.*—President of the Council and Secretary of State for the Interior, F. Sanchez; War and Marine, General Barrios; Foreign Affairs, J. Berges; Finance, M. Gonzales.

Area, 348,000 square miles.

Population stated at 1,500,000.

No public debt had previously existed, but, in March, 1865, the National Congress authorized President Lopez to contract a loan of five millions of pounds sterling for the purpose of carrying on the war against Brazil and the States of La Plata.

The standing army in time of peace was fixed at 15,000; the reserve, 46,000. According to a recent account the army has amounted to 60,000 in 1868: 40,000 opposing the allies in the south, 10,000 in reserve at Assumption, and 10,000 in the north at Matto-Grosso. The navy consisted in 1865 of 21 steamers, 3 brigs, and 15 gun-boats.

The inhabitants threw off the yoke of Spain and formed a republic in 1811. The war, which has been sustained against the Argentine Republic, Brazil, and Uruguay, during the year 1868, was commenced in 1865 by the Paraguay fleet seizing two Argentine war steamers, and occupying Corrientes. War was declared on April 16.

*February 15, 1868.*—The Argentine General, Mitre, resigned to the Brazilian Marshal, Caxias, the command of the allied forces in Paraguay.

*February 19.*—The allied armies of Brazil, Uruguay, and the Argentine Confederation attack the fortress of Humaita.

*May.*—President Lopez arms 4,000 women on account of the successes of the allies.

*July 15.*—10,000 of the allies repulsed in an attack upon Humaita, which is afterwards taken.

*August 22.*—Turito is evacuated by the Paraguayans; the allied army advances, leaving a garrison at Humaita.

*September.*—The Paraguayans abandon Tebiquary. General Lopez is at Villa with 15,000 men. The allies, numbering 36,000, march towards Assumption.

*December 11.*—Villaeta is taken by the Allied forces; 16 guns and 3,000 prisoners captured; 15,000 men *hors de combat* on the side of the allies. The war is said to be virtually at an end.

**PARKE, BARON.**—See WENSLEYDALE.

**PARKYNS, MANSFIELD.**—See ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

**PARLIAMENT.**—The third session of the seventh Parliament of Queen Victoria, being the nineteenth Parliament of the United Kingdom, was opened by commission Tuesday, November 19, 1867, and both Houses adjourned December 7, 1867, to February, 13, 1868. The session terminated Friday, July 31, and the Parliament was dissolved November 11, the writs

for the new Parliament being returnable December 10, when the eighth Parliament of Queen Victoria assembled.—*See COMMONS, HOUSE OF, LORDS, HOUSE OF, &c.*

**PARRY** (Bishop of Barbados).—The Right Rev. H. H. Parry, appointed Archdeacon of Barbados in 1861, was consecrated Coadjutor Bishop of that See at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, Sunday, November 15, 1868.

**PARRY**.—The Right Rev. Thomas Parry, D.D., born in 1795, and educated at Oxford, where he took high honours, graduated M.A. in 1819, was for some time rector of St. Leonard's, Colchester, and was appointed Archdeacon of Antigua in 1824, Archdeacon of Barbados in 1840, and Bishop of Barbados in 1842. Dr. Parry being in ill health, his son, the Venerable H. H. Parry, Archdeacon of Barbados, was consecrated as his coadjutor, Sunday, November 15, 1868.

**PATERFAMILIAS**.—*See HIGGINS, M. J.*

**PATRONAGE** (Legal).—The Conservative Government, which retired in December, 1868, made the following legal appointments:—

#### ENGLAND.

Two Lord-Chancellors,—Lord Chelmsford and Lord Cairns; four Lord Justices of Appeal,—Sir J. Bolt, Lord Cairns, Sir C. Selwyn, Sir W. Page Wood; two Vice-Chancellors,—Sir R. Malins, Sir G. M. Giffard; Chief Baron of Exchequer,—Sir F. Kelly; Chief Justice of Common Pleas,—Sir W. Bovill; Judge of Admiralty,—Sir R. Phillimore; four Puisne Judges,—Sir W. Brett, Sir J. Hannen, Sir G. Hayes, Sir A. Cleasby.

#### IRELAND.

Two Lord Chancellors,—Mr. Blackburn, Mr. Brewster; three Lord Justices of Appeal,—Mr. Brewster, Mr. Christian, Sir J. Napier; Vice-Chancellor,—Mr. Chatterton; Chief Justice of Queen's Bench,—Mr. Whiteside; Master of the Rolls,—Mr. Walsh; Judge of Bankruptcy Court,—Mr. Miller; Judge of Landed Estates Court,—Mr. Lynch; two Puisne Judges,—Mr. Morris, Mr. J. George.

#### SCOTLAND.

Lord Justice General,—Mr. J. Inglis; Lord Justice Clerk,—Mr. G. Patton.

The offices of Attorney and Solicitor-General in England and Ireland, and of Lord Advocate and Solicitor-General in Scotland, have been filled and refilled twice during the period.

**PATTEN**.—The Right Hon. John Wilson Patten, born April 26, 1802, and educated at Eton and Magdalen College, Oxford, was returned one of the members in the Conservative interest for Lancashire in 1830, was an unsuccessful candidate at the general election in 1831, was elected for North Lancashire at the general election in December, 1832, and has continued one of the representatives of that constituency. He was chairman of Committees from November, 1852, till March, 1853; appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in Lord Derby's third Administration, and was sworn a Privy Councillor in June, 1867; succeeded Lord Mayo as Chief Secretary for Ireland, with a seat in the Cabinet, in October, 1868; and retired with the Disraeli Administration in December of that year. Col. Wilson Patten is a Vice-Lieutenant and Magistrate for Lancashire.

**PATTI** (Mdlle. A.).—*See DE CAUX.*

**PAUL (1801-68).**—Sir John Dean Paul, Bart., born in October, 1802, succeeded his father as second Baronet (created 1821) in 1852. He was a partner in the bank known as "Messrs. Strahan, Paul, Bates, & Co.," in the Strand, which stopped payment in 1855. It having been discovered that some of the securities belonging to customers had been appropriated, the three partners, Strahan, Sir J. D. Paul, & Bates, were tried at the Old Bailey, and sentenced to various terms of penal servitude. On obtaining his release, which he did before the expiration of his sentence, Sir J. D. Paul took up his residence at Lancing, near Shoreham, but removed to St. Alban's, where he died in October, and was succeeded by his son, Aubrey John Dean Paul, born in 1827.

**PEABODY (GEORGE).**—His benefactions are thus enumerated by a writer in the *New York Times* :—

	Dollars.
To the poor of London .. .. .	1,750,000
Baltimore Institute .. .. .	1,000,000
For education in the South to blacks and whites.. .. .	2,000,000
For a Museum to preserve American relics, Yale College .. .. .	150,000
For a similar Museum in Harvard College.. .. .	150,000
For institute and education at Danvers .. .. .	250,000
For a Free Museum at Salem .. .. .	50,000
To the State of Maryland .. .. .	250,000
Bishop McIlvaine for Kenyon College.. .. .	25,000
Kahn's Arctic Expedition .. .. .	10,000
For "Memorial Church" to his mother .. .. .	100,000
To members of his family .. .. .	2,000,000
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>7,735,000*</b>

**PEABODY'S GIFT TO THE POOR OF LONDON.**—The Peabody trustees have issued their statement for the year 1868. It shows that the original fund of £150,000 has been increased by rents and interest on unexpended capital to the extent of £23,313. 9s. 3d., making the sum total at the end of December, 1868, £173,313. 9s. 3d. in land, buildings, and cash in hand. During the year which has just ended, a fourth range of buildings, forming Peabody Square, was erected in Victoria Street, Westminster. They were completed at the end of December, and contain 235 rooms, fully occupied by 389 individuals. There is a large list of applications for future vacancies. The total population of all the buildings now completed by the trustees is 1,971. These compose the families of working men whose average wages are rather under 21s. a week. A few earn something more, and many less. The trustees have possessed themselves of two other sites, at Chelsea and Bermondsey, and are devising plans for the erection of buildings thereon and elsewhere. Under the second trust deed of January, 1866, Mr. Peabody placed in the hands of the trustees a further sum of £100,000. This will become available for objects of the trust in July next. To this second trust Mr. Peabody, on December 5 last, made a further donation of the value of £100,000, which is comprised in a valuable tract of land at Brixton, of about fifteen acres, costing £15,311. 16s. 8d., 5,643 shares in the Hudson's Bay stock, and cash £5,405, to complete the £100,000. This makes the amount of Mr. Peabody's gifts £350,000, and enables the trustees to carry out on a still more extensive scale the benevolent intentions of the donor.

**PECULIAR PEOPLE.**—Two members of a body calling themselves the "Peculiar People," were tried, January 29, 1868, at the Central Criminal

\* Or about \$1,600,000 in English money.

Court, before Mr. Justice Willes, for manslaughter. In accordance with their religious tenets, derived, as they said, from a passage in the epistle of St. James, they had neglected to call in medical aid to a sick child, but had sent for one of their "elders" to pray over it, and anoint it with oil. The child died. The jury acquitted the prisoners, but censured them severely for their conduct. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Metcalf.

**PEEBLES AND SELKIRKSHIRES** (Scotch Constituency).—These two counties returned one member each to the House of Commons from the Union in 1707 till 1868. Peebles-shire general election, July, 1865; registered electors, 464. Sir G. G. Montgomery, Bart. (C.), returned unopposed. Selkirkshire general election, July, 1865; registered electors, 501. Lord H. D. Scott (C.), 227; Hon. W. Napier (L.), 196. By the Reform Act of 1867, these two counties were united in one constituency, returning one member. General election, November 24, 1868; registered electors, 866. Sir G. G. Montgomery, Bart. (C.), 361; Sir J. Murray, Bart. (L.), 358.

**PEEL STATUE.**—The bronze statue of the late Sir Robert Peel having been placed on a granite pedestal at the entrance of the House of Commons, Westminster, was uncovered Monday, May 5, 1868.

**PEERAGES.**—A return ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, April 27, 1868, gives the following Peerages and Baronetcies created between the commencement of the session of 1852 and April, 1868.

Date.	Prime Minister.	Peerages.	Baronetcies.
1862	Earl of Derby ..	Baron St. Leonards.	
	Ditto .. ..	.. .. ..	Sir Archibald Alison.
	Ditto .. ..	Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe.	
	Ditto .. ..	.. .. ..	Sir Joseph Bailey.
	Ditto .. ..	Baron Raglan.	
	Ditto .. ..	.. .. ..	Sir Samuel George Benham.
1863	Earl of Aberdeen ..	.. .. ..	Sir Henry Holland.
1864	Ditto .. ..	.. .. ..	Sir Louis Hypolite La Fontaine.
1865	Visct. Palmerston..	.. .. ..	Sir Samuel Morton Peto.
	Ditto .. ..	.. .. ..	Sir Francis Graham Moen.
1866	Ditto .. ..	Baron Wensleydale.	
	Ditto .. ..	Baron Aveland.	
	Ditto .. ..	Baron Kenmare.	
	Ditto .. ..	.. .. ..	Sir John Fox Burgoyne.
	Ditto .. ..	Baron Lyons.	
	Ditto .. ..	.. .. ..	Sir William Fenwick Williams.
	Ditto .. ..	.. .. ..	Sir Baldwin Wake Walker.
	Ditto .. ..	Baron Belper.	
	Ditto .. ..	Baron Talbot de Malahide.	
1867	Ditto .. ..	Viscount Eversley.	
	Ditto .. ..	Earl Cowley.	
	Ditto .. ..	.. .. ..	Sir Charles Locock.
	Ditto .. ..	.. .. ..	Sir Jamesjee Jejeebhoy.
	Ditto .. ..	Baron Ebury.	
	Ditto .. ..	Baron Macaulay.	
	Ditto .. ..	Baron Skene.	
1868	Ditto .. ..	.. .. ..	Sir Archdale Wilson.
	Ditto .. ..	Baron Chesham.	

Date.	Prime Minister.	Peerrages.	Baronetages.
1858	Vicet. Palmerston..	.. .. .	Sir Henry Marham Havelock.
	Ditto .. ..	.. .. .	Sir Allan Napier Macnab.
	Earl of Derby ..	Baron Chelmsford.	
	Ditto .. ..	.. .. .	*Sir Wm. Goodenough Hayter.
	Ditto .. ..	.. .. .	Sir Richard John Griffith.
	Ditto .. ..	.. .. .	Sir Archdale Wilson (special remainder).
	Ditto .. ..	.. .. .	Sir Alex. Hutchingson Lawrence.
	Ditto .. ..	Baron Churston.	
	Ditto .. ..	Baron Strathspey.	
	Ditto .. ..	Baron Clyde.	
	Ditto .. ..	Baron Kingsdown.	
	Ditto .. ..	.. .. .	Sir John Laird Mair Lawrence.
	Ditto .. ..	.. .. .	Sir James Outram.
1859	Ditto .. ..	.. .. .	Sir Samuel Cunard.
	Ditto .. ..	Baron Leconfield.	
	Ditto .. ..	Baron Tredegar.	
	Ditto .. ..	Baron Egerton.	
	Ditto .. ..	.. .. .	Sir William Miles.
	Ditto .. ..	.. .. .	Sir John Neeld.
	Ditto .. ..	.. .. .	Sir Edmund Grogan.
	Ditto .. ..	.. .. .	Sir John Henry Greville Smyth.
	Ditto .. ..	.. .. .	Sir George Stucley Stucley.
	Ditto .. ..	Earl Canning.	
	Ditto .. ..	Baron Elphinstone.	
	Ditto .. ..	.. .. .	Sir Philip Pauncefote Duncombe.
	Ditto .. ..	.. .. .	Sir Charles Nicholson.
	Vicet. Palmerston..	*Earl of Winton.	
	Ditto .. ..	Baron Lyveden.	
	Ditto .. ..	Baron Llanover.	
	Ditto .. ..	Baron Taunton.	
1860	Ditto .. ..	Earl of Dudley.	
	Ditto .. ..	Baron Kinnaird.	} With special remainders.
	Ditto .. ..	Baron Brougham.	
	Ditto .. ..	Baron Herbert.	
	Ditto .. ..	Baron Westbury.	
	Ditto .. ..	Earl Russell.	
	Ditto .. ..	Baron Fitzhardinge.	
1861	Ditto .. ..	Countess of Cromartie (with special remainders).	
1862	Ditto .. ..	.. .. .	Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke.
1863	Ditto .. ..	.. .. .	Sir Thomas Davies Lloyd.
	Ditto .. ..	.. .. .	Sir Henry Rich.
	Ditto .. ..	.. .. .	Sir Francis Crossley.
	Ditto .. ..	.. .. .	Sir William Brown.
	Ditto .. ..	.. .. .	Sir Daniel Cooper.
	Ditto .. ..	.. .. .	Sir David Baxter.
	Ditto .. ..	Barl St. Maur.	
	Ditto .. ..	Baron Annaly.	
	Ditto .. ..	Baron Houghton.	
1864	Ditto .. ..	Baroness Buckhurst (with special remainders).	
	Ditto .. ..	.. .. .	Sir Thomas Burch Western.
	Ditto .. ..	.. .. .	Sir Charles Lyall.
1866	Earl Russell ..	Baron Romilly.	
	Ditto .. ..	Baron Northbrook.	

\* Had their titles granted or conferred by the Prime Minister immediately preceding the one under whom their patents were completed.

Date.	Prime Minister.	Peerages.	Baronetcies.
1866	Earl Russell ..	.. .. .	Sir Edward Manningham Buller.
	Ditto ..	.. .. .	Sir Roderick Impey Murchison.
	Ditto ..	.. .. .	Sir William Fergusson.
	Ditto ..	.. .. .	Sir James Young Simpson.
	Ditto ..	.. .. .	Sir Dominic John Corrigan.
	Ditto ..	Viscount Halifax.	
	Ditto ..	Baron Barrokill.	
	Ditto ..	Baron Clermont.	
	Ditto ..	Baron Meredith.	
	Ditto ..	Duke of Edinburgh.	
	Ditto ..	Earl of Kimberley.	
	Ditto ..	Baron Kenry.	
	Ditto ..	.. .. .	Sir Thomas Watson.
	Earl Derby ..	*Earl of Dartrey.	
	Ditto ..	*Baron Monck.	
	Ditto ..	.. .. .	*Sir Dudley Coutts Mordaunt.
	Ditto ..	.. .. .	*Sir John Ingilby.
	Ditto ..	.. .. .	*Sir John Kniss.
	Ditto ..	.. .. .	*Sir Pryse Pryse.
	Ditto ..	.. .. .	*Sir Charles Henry Tempest.
	Ditto ..	.. .. .	*Sir Edward St. Aubyn.
	Ditto ..	Baron Strathairn.	
	Ditto ..	Baron Hartismere.	
	Ditto ..	Baron Lytton.	
	Ditto ..	Baron Hylton.	
	Ditto ..	Baron Pearsall.	
	Ditto ..	Baron Brancepeth.	
	Ditto ..	.. .. .	Sir Frederick Pollock.
	Ditto ..	.. .. .	Sir Henry Edwards.
	Ditto ..	.. .. .	Sir William Williams.
	Ditto ..	.. .. .	Sir Daniel Gooch.
	Ditto ..	.. .. .	Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson.
	Ditto ..	.. .. .	Sir James Emerson-Tennent.
1867	Ditto ..	Baron Colonsay and Oronsay.	
	Ditto ..	Baron Cairns.	
	Ditto ..	.. .. .	Sir Joseph Napier.
	Ditto ..	.. .. .	Sir William Bagge.
	Ditto ..	.. .. .	Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness.
	Ditto ..	.. .. .	Sir William Lawrence.
	Ditto ..	.. .. .	Sir Thomas Gabriel.
1868	Ditto ..	.. .. .	Sir William Jenner.
	The Rt. Hon. Benjamin Disraeli.	*Baron Kesteven.	
	Ditto ..	*Baron Ormathwaite.	
	Ditto ..	*Baron Fitzwalter.	
	Ditto ..	*Baron O'Neill.	

PEMBROKE, &c. (Welsh Constituency) with Tenby and Wiston returned one member to the House of Commons from 1536 till 1832, when the Reform Act added Milford to the group. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 1,510. Sir H. O. Owen, Bart. (L.), 668; — Hardwick (C.), 304. — General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 2,872. T. Meyrick (C.), 1,419; Sir H. Owen (L.), 1,049.

PEMBROKESHIRE (Welsh Constituency), has returned one member to the House of Commons since 1536. General election, July, 1865; regis-

\* Had their titles granted or conferred by the Prime Minister immediately preceding the one under whom their patents were completed.

tered electors, 4,001. G. L. Phillips (C.) returned unopposed. Mr. G. L. Phillips (C.) died in November, 1866, and Mr. J. B. Bowen (C.) was elected November 27, 1866, without opposition.—General election, November 21, 1868; registered electors, 4,460. J. H. Scourfield (C.) returned unopposed.

**PENRYN AND FALMOUTH** (English Constituency), have returned two members to the House of Commons since 1832. Penryn enjoyed the right from 1553 till 1832, when Falmouth was, by the Reform Act, united with it. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 882. Hon. T. G. Baring (L.), S. Gurney (L.), returned unopposed.—The Hon. T. G. Baring (L.) became a peer in October, 1866, and a new election took place October 18, 1866, with the following result: J. Smith (L.), 376; R. N. Fowler (C.), 313.—General election, November 18, 1868; registered electors, 1,501. R. N. Fowler (C.), 732; E. B. Eastwick (C.), 683; J. Smith (L.), 611; K. D. Hodgson (L.), 597.

**PENSIONS.**—*See* CIVIL LIST PENSIONS.

**PEOPLE** (Palace for the).—*See* ALEXANDRA PALACE AND PARK.

**PERIGAL** (Mr. A.).—*See* ACADEMY, ROYAL SCOTTISH.

**PERSIA** (Asia).—*Sovereign*: Nasser-ed-din Shah, born 1830, succeeded September 4, 1848.

*Ministry* (June 18, 1866).—War, Aziz-Khan; Finance, &c., Mirza Youssof; Controller-General, &c., Doust-Ali-Khan; Household, Eyinol Molk; Commerce, &c., Prince Ali-Kouli-Mirza; Foreign Affairs, &c., Mirza Said Khan; Public Works, &c., Mehemed Khan; Customs, Ferrokhan; Justice, Hadji-Ali-Khan.

*Area*.—648,000 English square miles.

*Population*, 10,000,000.—Nearly all the inhabitants of Persia are Mahometans; it contains about 25,000 Nestorians, 26,000 Armenians, 16,000 Jews, and 7,200 Parsees.

*Finances*.—Receipts for 1868, 4,912,500 tomans, or £1,965,000; expenditure, 4,250,000 tomans, or £1,700,000. There is no public debt.

Total value of imports, about £3,560,000; exports, £1,500,000. Chief article of importation is English cotton-stuffs; of exportation, silks.

The army is composed of 90 regiments of infantry, 800 strong.—Total, 72,000. Three squadrons containing 1,500 regular cavalry, the body-guard of the Shah; 5,000 artillerymen, and 200 light artillerymen mounted on camels, and 30,000 irregular cavalry.

**PERSIAN GULF.**—*See* BAHRÉIN ISLANDS.

**PERTH** (Scotch Constituency) has returned one member to the House of Commons since 1832, and till then, from the Union in 1701, formed part of a contributory district. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 1,131. Hon. A. F. Kinnaird (L.) returned unopposed.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 281. Hon. A. F. Kinnaird (L.) returned unopposed.

**PERTHES.**—*See* BOUCHER, &c.

**PERTHSHIRE** (Scotch Constituency) has returned one member to the House of Commons since the Union in 1707. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 3,541. W. Stirling (C.) returned unopposed.—General

election, November 21, 1868; registered electors, 4,634. C. S. Parker (L.), 2,046; Sir W. Stirling-Maxwell (C.), 1,767.

**PERU** (South America).—Republic. *President*: Colonel Balta (August 1, 1868).

*Ministry* (August, 1868).—*President of the Council and Interior*, Dr. Galvez; *Foreign Affairs*, Dr. Barrancas; *Justice*, Dr. Cisneros; *Finance*, Dr. Calderon; *War and Marine*, Colonel Balta.

*Area*.—500,000 square miles.

*Population*.—2,865,000.

*Budget for 1867*.—*Receipts*, 12,630,000 dollars; *expenditure*, 16,203,138 dollars.

The imports in 1865 valued at 20,000,000 dollars; the exports at 38,000,000.

#### ARMY IN 1866.

Infantry .....	8,400
Cavalry .....	1,200
Artillery .....	1,000

Total ..... 10,600

The fleet consists of 11 ships (3 of which are monitors), carrying 108 cannons.

Peru was proclaimed independent of Spain by San Martin, July 28, 1821, and Callao, the last Spanish stronghold in Peru, surrendered, January 23, 1826. This was formerly the richest and most extensive kingdom in South America, being long celebrated for its mines of gold and silver. Pizarro and the Spaniards took the Inca, or sovereign of the country, Atahualpa, prisoner in 1532, and the first Spanish colony was established at St. Michael's.

The capital, Lima, suffered severely from earthquakes in 1746, 1828, and April 22 and 23, 1860.

*January, 1868*.—The insurrection gathers head; the forces of Colonel Corneja, despatched by Prado against Colonel Legura, are routed by the latter at Tinta.

*January 6*.—An insurrection of the people at Lima is suppressed by the Government troops.

*January 6-7*.—Colonel Corneja is again defeated before Chichayo, by Colonel Balta. The Government troops are defeated; Prado submits, and tenders his resignation of the Presidency, to which he was elected in August, 1867. The people of Lima proclaim the constitution of 1860. General La Puerta, successor to Prado, nominates Marshal La Fuente President of the Council and Chief of the Executive. Fights take place in the streets of Lima during the nights, January 7 and 8.

*January 8*.—All the troops of Lima and the squadron of Callao pronounce in favour of the new order of things, and tranquillity is re-established.

*January 10*.—Colonel Prado embarks at Callao for Chili.

*January 13*.—A proclamation confirms the treaty concluded with Spain by Pezet, declares the alliance with Chili, Bolivia, and Ecuador dissolved, and annuls all the engagements entered into by Prado.

*August 1*.—Colonel Balta is elected President.

**PERU** (South America).—Several towns in Peru were destroyed by an earthquake, August 13, 1868. Great damage was done, and about 2,000



lives were lost. The Peruvian Government appointed a scientific commission, under the presidency of Dr. Raimondi, to study the cause of the earthquake. A committee was formed in London October 18, to collect funds in aid of the sufferers, and about £20,000 was soon subscribed.—*See* ARBQUIPA, ARICA, ISLAY, &c.

PERU (UPPER).—*See* BOLIVIA.

PETERBOROUGH (BISHOP OF).—*See* JEUNE, RIGHT REV. DR., and MAGEE, RIGHT REV. DR.

PETERBOROUGH (English Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1547. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 640. G. H. Whalley (L.), 340; T. Hankey (L.), 320; W. Wells (L.), 303.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 2,389. W. Wells (L.), 1,282; G. H. Whalley (L.), 1,122; T. Hankey (L.), 834; — Wrenfordsley (C.), 167.

PETERMANN (DR. A.).—*See* GERMAN ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

PETERSFIELD (English Constituency) returned two members to the House of Commons from 1553 till the passing of the Reform Act of 1832, which deprived it of one of its members. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 316. Right Hon. Sir W. G. H. Jolliffe, Bart. (C.), returned unopposed.—Sir W. G. H. Jolliffe, Bart. (C.), was made a peer in July, 1866, and Mr. W. Nicholson (L.), was returned unopposed, July 24, 1866.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 761. W. Nicholson (L.), 370; D. P. Thornton (C.), 222.

PETO, BETTS, & CRAMPTON.—*See* BANKRUPTCY COURT.

PHILLIPS v. BYRE.—*See* JAMAICA PROSECUTION.

PIGOTT.—*See* CRIMINAL INFORMATION.

PIRACY.—An injunction was granted, December 17, 1868, in the United States Circuit Court to restrain the managers of Niblo's Garden, New York, from representing a scene from Boucicault's drama of "After Dark," on the ground of its being a piracy from a piece called "Under the Gaslight." The judge said that everything which was substantial and material in the plaintiff's "railroad scene" had been used by Mr. Boucicault, and that a mere mechanic in dramatic composition could make such an adaptation, which was, in fact, piracy. The original subject of invention (that which required genius to construct and set in order) remained the same in the adaptation as in the original work. For these reasons the injunction would issue, and the defendants would be restrained from the performance of the "railroad scene" in "After Dark," or of any scene in substance the same as the "railroad scene" in either of the two plays.

PLOWDEN.—*See* ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION; and MIDDLE TEMPLE.

PLYMOUTH (English Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1419. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 2,913. Sir R. P. Collier (L.), 1,299; W. Morrison (L.), 1,218; B. S. Lane (C.), 1,147.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 4,606. Sir R. P. Collier (L.), 2,086; W. Morrison (L.), 2,065; B. S. Lane (C.), 1,506.

POISONS.—The new act (*See* APPENDIX) regulating the sale of poisons (31 & 32 Vict., c. 121) came into force July 31, 1868.

**POLAND (Europe).**—This country now forms a province of Russia. Ministerial Secretary of State, Nabokoff; Head of the Police, Baron Von Freidrichs.

Area, 48,863 square miles; population in 1865, 5,319,363. Since 1867 Poland has had no special Budget. The army is absorbed in that of Russia.

#### COMMERCE IN 1865.

	<i>Imports.</i>	<i>Exports.</i>
With Prussia.....	42,204,071 roubles.....	46,455,409 roubles
With Austria.....	2,460,788 „ .....	657,469 „

Poland was subjugated in 1655 by Charles X. of Sweden, but the Poles recovered their independence in 1660. After internal disturbances, a treaty was signed at St. Petersburg, August 5, 1772, by Austria, Prussia, and Russia, for the partition of Poland. In 1794 Kosciusco expelled the Russians from Cracow, but he was defeated by Suwarrow at Praga, 12,000 Poles being slain, November 5. After undergoing various transitions, Poland was made a Russian province in May, 1847, and various attempts to shake off the Russian yoke have proved unsuccessful.

1868. *February 29.*—An Imperial ukase, ordains that the Commission governing the interior affairs of the kingdom of Poland shall be suppressed, and that the administration of the kingdom shall be subordinated to the various authorities of the empire.

*July 13.*—The Empress of Russia arrives at Warsaw.

*September 16.*—For the first time, students of every creed attending lectures in the superior schools at Warsaw are compelled to say the usual opening prayers in the Russian language.

*October 4.*—The Emperor of Russia, at Warsaw, dissolves the Government Commission which performed the functions of Ministry of Justice.

**POLLING BOOTHS.**—By 31 & 32 Vict., c. 58 (July 13, 1868), an Act to amend the law of registration, it is provided “that the polling-booths at each polling-place shall be so divided and arranged in compartments by the sheriff or other returning officer, that not more than 500 electors shall be allotted to poll at each compartment.”

**PONDICHERRY.**—*See FRANCE.*

**PONSONBY (1827–68).**—Col. Arthur E. V. Ponsonby was born at Malta in 1827, obtained a commission in the 43rd regiment, was transferred to the Grenadier Guards in 1854, and held an appointment on the staff in the Crimea. Having held the post of aide-de-camp to Sir G. Buller in the Ionian Islands, he exchanged into the 12th, and whilst stationed at the Curragh camp projected a military exhibition of the works of art produced by men in his battalion, and it was opened by the Viceroy, January 12, 1865. He was an unsuccessful candidate, in the Liberal interest, for the borough of Carlisle at the general election in March, 1857. Col. Ponsonby, who accompanied his regiment to India, fell a victim to cholera at Jubbulpore, June 16, 1868.

**PONTEFRAC** (English Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1621. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 711. H. C. E. Childers (L.), 359; S. Waterhouse (C.), 330; W. MacArthur (L.), 288.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 1,860. Right Hon. H. C. E. Childers (L.), 913; S. Waterhouse (C.), 900; C. G. M. Gaskell (L.), 680.

**POOLE** (English Constituency) returned two members to the House of Commons from 1455 till 1868. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 566. H. D. Seymour (L.), 258; C. Waring (L.), 248; S. Lewin (C.), 178.—The Reform Act of 1867 deprived it of one of its members.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 1,876. A. E. Guest (C.), 623; C. Waring (L.), 563.

**POOR-LAW BOARD** (PRESIDENT and SECRETARY OF).—See **BEACH**, SIR M. H.; **DEVON**, EARL OF; **GOSCHEN**, RIGHT HON. G. J.; and **SCLATER-BOOTH**, G.

**PORTARLINGTON** (Irish Constituency) has returned one member to the House of Commons since the Union in 1800. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 99. J. A. Lawson (L.), 46; Captain L. S. D. Damer (C.), 35.—General election, November 19, 1868; registered electors, 181. L. S. D. Damer (C.), 69. Right Hon. J. A. Lawson (L.), 51.

**PORT PHILLIP**.—See **VICTORIA**.

**PORTRAITS, NATIONAL** (EXHIBITION OF).—The third exhibition of national portraits, consisting of portraits of persons living between 1800 and 1868, was opened at South Kensington early in April. It remained open till Saturday, August 22nd.

**PORTSMOUTH** (English Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1295. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 4,588. W. H. Stone (L.), 2,164; Serjeant S. Gaselee (L.), 2,103; Sir J. D. Elphinstone, Bart. (C.), 1,677; Hon. J. Bruce (C.), 1,559.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 10,900. Sir J. D. Elphinstone, Bart. (C.), 5,306; W. H. Stone (L.), 3,868; Serjeant S. Gaselee (L.), 3,785.

**PORTUGAL**.—*Sovereign*: Luis I., King of Portugal, &c., &c.; born October 31, 1838; succeeded November 11, 1861; married, October 6, 1862, the Queen Marie, born October 16, 1847, daughter of Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy.

*Sons*.—1. Heir, Charles, Prince Royal, born September 28, 1863; 2. Prince Alphonse, born July 31, 1865.

*Ministry*, July 22, 1868.—President of the Council and Minister of War, Marquis de Sada Bandeira; Interior, Bishop Alvez Martins; Justice and Religion, A. Pequito Seixas di Andrade; Finance, C. Bento da Silva; Marine and Colonies, J. Latino Coelho; Foreign Affairs (*par interim*), C. Bento da Silva; Public Works, Commerce, &c., S. Lopez Calheiros.

	Area.	Population.
	Square Miles.	
Europe .....	37,510	4,351,519
Colonies in Africa and Asia .....	526,041	10,881,022
Total.....	563,551	15,232,541

**Budget, 1868-9**.—Revenue, 16,910,137 milreis (4s. 7d.); expenditure, 22,831,941 milreis; public debt, 220,986,202 milreis.

The effective strength of the army, May 1, 1868, was 1,567 officers, 23,092 men; total, 24,659.

The Constitution was settled by the Charter of April 29, 1826, and by the additional Act of July 5, 1852. The Legislative power resides in the King and Cortes, divided into two chambers. The House of Lords is composed of the princes of the blood royal, the bishops, and of hereditary peers. They numbered 133 in 1868. The Chamber of Deputies is composed of 165 members, chosen for four years; 170 in number at present. Electors must pay a certain amount in direct taxation. The Charter guarantees to all the citizens individual liberty, the inviolability of households and private letters, the right of petition, and the liberty of the Press. But the exercise of these liberties can be suspended by the Government or Constituent Cortes. All the citizens are equal before the law, without favour to the nobility. The Roman Catholic is the State religion, but religious liberty is tolerated.

1868. *January 4.*—A new Cabinet is formed, under the presidency of De Avila, who also becomes Minister of the Interior; Ferreira, Finances; Amoral, Marine; Mascarenhas, Public Works; Seabra, Justice; Cestho, War.

*April 15.*—Opening of the Cortes, with a speech from the Throne.

*April 21.*—Exchange of the ratification of a treaty of commerce and navigation with the republic of Liberia.

*May 14.*—Resignation of Horta, Governor of Macao.

*May 16.*—The Chamber of Deputies adopts, by 98 votes against 8, a decree of indemnity.

*June 25.*—A general amnesty is proclaimed for political delinquencies.

*July 15.*—The Duke de Souté is summoned to form a new Ministry.

*July 21.*—A new Ministry is formed, under the Marquis da Sada Bandeira.

*December 1.*—A public demonstration takes place in Lisbon, on the anniversary of the expulsion of the Spaniards from Portugal, against the formation of an Iberian union.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL.—*See* HARTINGTON, MARQUIS OF; and MONTROSE, DUKE OF.

POTTER *v.* POLLARD.—*See* LIBEL.

POTTERY TRADE.—*See* ARBITRATION.

POULTRY MARKET.—*See* METROPOLITAN MEAT AND POULTRY MARKET.

PRÆHISTORIC ARCHÆOLOGY.—*See* NORWICH.

PRESTER, JOHN.—*See* ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

PRESTON (English Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1553. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 2,659. Sir T. G. Hesketh, Bart. (C.), Captain F. A. Stanley (C.), returned unopposed.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 10,636. E. Hermon (C.), 5,803; Sir T. G. F. Hesketh, Bart. (C.), 5,700; J. F. Lees (L.), 4,741; Lord E. Howard (L.), 4,663.

PRETENCES, FALSE.—*See* RACHEL CASE.

PRIDEAUX (LIEUT.).—*See* ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

PRINCE ALFRED HOSPITAL (Sydney).—*See* EDINBURGH, DUKE OF.

**PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND** (North America).—British Colony. *Lieutenant Governor*, George Dundas, 1869.

*Colonial Secretary*.—G. Coles.

*Attorney General*.—J. Hensley. *Solicitor-General*, D. O. M. Reddin.

*Executive Council*.—J. G. Coles, President; J. Hensley; W. W. Lord; A. A. McDonald; R. P. Haythorne; B. Davis; G. W. Howlan; H. J. Calbeck; A. Laird, Jun. Clerk, G. Coles.

*Legislative Council*.—D. Montgomery, President; 13 members.

*House of Assembly*.—J. Wightman, Speaker; 30 members.

*Chief Justice and Judge of Court of Vice-Admiralty*.—R. Hodgson.

*Assistant Judge and Master of the Rolls*.—J. H. Peters.

D. Hodgson, Clerk of the Crown and Prothonotary.

*Revenue in 1866*, £63,628; expenditure, £102,888.

*Value of Imports in 1866*, £432,487; exports, £378,567.

*Population in 1861*, 80,857.

This island, discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1497, and first settled by the French, was taken from them in 1758. It was annexed to the government of Nova Scotia in 1763, and constituted a separate colony in 1771. The island is about 140 miles in length, and 34 at its greatest breadth, and its area 2,180 square miles. It is well wooded, and is considered very healthy. The climate is milder than in the neighbouring British colonies, and the inhabitants are almost exclusively engaged in agriculture.

**PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE** (London), under the management of Miss M. Wilson. The performances in January, 1868, consisted of "A Dead Shot," "How She Loves Him," and "Box and Cox," sustained by Messrs. Hare, Honey, Montague, Bancroft, &c.; and Meadames L. Murray, L. Foote, M. Wilton, &c. The season terminated July 25, and the theatre was re-opened September 21, with Mr. Robertson's comedy of "Society," played by Messrs. Hare, Montague, &c.; Miss C. Addison, Mrs. Buckingham, White, &c. A comedy, in three acts, by Mr. Edmund Yates, entitled "Tame Cats," was produced December 12, but did not have a long run. The comedy of "Society" was again performed after Christmas, Mr. Robertson's comedy of "School" being in preparation.

**PRINCESS'S THEATRE** (London).—The performances at this theatre, under the management of Mr. G. Vining, consisted in February, 1868, of the "Colleen Bawn" and the "Streets of London," the principal characters in the former being sustained by Mr. and Mrs. Dion Boucicault, and those in the latter by Messrs. Vining, D. Murray, Miss Elsworth, &c. The "Octoroon" and "Arrah na Pogue" were revived February 10, with Mr. J. S. Clarke as Salem Scudder in the former. On March 23, "Jeannie Deans" was revived, and the theatre was opened May 23, for a summer season, on which occasion Mrs. Centlivre's comedy of "The Wonder" was revived. Miss Neilson re-appeared at this theatre June 23, and played Juliet for six nights. Mr. Dion Boucicault's drama of "After Dark" was produced August 12, with Messrs. W. Lacy, D. Murray, and G. Vining; and Misses E. Barnett and B. Leclercq in the principal parts. This drama, with "The Secret," remained in the bills till the close of the year.

**PRIVATE BILLS**.—See BILLS, PRIVATE.

**PRIVY SEAL**.—See LORD PRIVY SEAL.

**PROBATE COURT.**—The last judicial returns give a total amount of fees received in 1867, as £2,512. 16s. against £2,596. 13s. in 1866; the average for seven years, 1859–65, being £2,582.

**PRUSSIA (Europe).**—*Sovereign*: Frederick William I., King of Prussia, &c., &c., born March 22, 1797; Prince Regent, October 9, 1858; succeeded January 2, 1861; was crowned October 18, 1861; married, June 11, 1829, Marie Louise, born September 30, 1811, daughter of Charles Frederick, Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar.

*Children.*—Heir, Frederick William, Prince Royal of Prussia, born October 18, 1831; Married, January 25, 1858, the Princess Victoria, Princess Royal of Great Britain.

*Children.*—(1) Prince Frederick William, born January 27, 1859.

(2) Princess Victoria Adelaide, born July 24, 1860. (3) Prince Henry, born August 14, 1862. (4) Prince Sigismund, born September 15, 1864; died June 18, 1866. (5) Princess Victoria, born April 12, 1866. (6) Prince Waldemar, born February 10, 1868.

(2) Princess Louise, born December 8, 1838; married September 20, 1856, to the Grand Duke Frederick of Baden.

*Ministry of State.*—President, Baron Von Bismarck-Schönhausen, October 9, 1862; Finance, Baron Von der Heydt, June 12, 1866; War and Marine, General Von Roon, December 5, 1859; Commerce and Public Works, Count Von Itzenplitz, December 9, 1862; Education, &c., Dr. Von Mühler, March 18, 1862; Interior, Count Von Eulenburg, December 9, 1862; Agriculture, Von Selchow; Justice, Dr. Leonhardt, December 5, 1867.

*Presidents of Provinces.*—Brandenburg (Potsdam), Von Jagow; Pomerania (Stettin), Baron Von Münchhausen; Silesia (Breslau), Baron Von Schleinitz; Posnamia (Posen), Von Horn; Saxon Province (Magdeburg), Von Witzleben; Westphalia (Munster), Dr. Von Duesberg; Rhenish Province (Coblentz), Von Pommer; Hanover (Hanover), Von Stolberg-Wernigerode; Schleswig-Holstein (Kiel), Baron von Scheel-Plessen; Districts of Capel and Wiesbaden, Von Moeller.

*Commander-in-Chief of the Army.*—Count Von Wrangel.

*Budget for 1868.*—Total revenue, 159,757,064 thalers; expenditure, 159,757,064 thalers.

*Total National Debt.*—440,893,988 thalers.

The area and population are as follows:—

	Area.	Population.
	Square Miles.	
Prussia .....	108,093	19,304,843
Hanover .....	14,848	1,923,492
Schleswig-Holstein .....	6,809	960,996
Hesse Cassel .....	3,673	737,283
Nassau .....	1,810	466,014
Territory ceded by Hesse Darmstadt ...	423	75,103
Territory ceded by Bavaria .....	214	32,976
Frankfort .....	34	89,837
Total.....	135,901	23,590,543

The Prussian army on a peace footing consists of 325 battalions of infantry, 268 squadrons of cavalry, 11 regiments of artillery, with 1,146 guns, and 12 batteries of engineers; making a total of 410,000 men. To this may be added the Federal contingents—Saxony, 29 battalions, 24 squadrons, 96 batteries, and 6 guns; Brunswick, 8 battalions, 4 squadrons, and 6 guns; Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 1 battalion; and Hesse Darmstadt, 10 battalions, 8 squadrons, 24 guns, and 1 battalion of engineers; making a total—

Prussia.....	410,000
Federal Contingents .....	53,000

Total..... 463,000

The reserve consists of 120 battalions of infantry, 76 squadrons of cavalry, 240 guns, and 12 battalions of engineers; making a force of 143,000 men. In addition to the above she has a force of 200,000 men for the occupation of towns and garrisons, and it is calculated that in case of emergency she can raise an army of one million men. The duration of service in the Line and the Landwehr amounts altogether to 12 years. Each year there is a levy of 100,000 men, all the men of Prussia being bound to serve.

The navy in 1868 consisted of 45 steamers, carrying 345 guns, besides sailing ships, &c.

Prussia is at the head of the North German Confederation.—*See* GERMANY, N. CONFEDERATION.

*January 3, 1868.*—The Duchy of Lauenberg enters the Customs Union.—A postal treaty is concluded with Belgium.

*January 22.*—A treaty is concluded between the North German Confederation and the United States respecting the nationality of the emigrants proceeding from the one to the other.

*February 29.*—The Landtag closes with a speech from the Throne.

*March 2.*—The property of King George of Hanover is confiscated.

*March 4.*—The Parliament of the North German Confederation is convoked.

*March 5.*—Prince Napoleon visits Berlin.

*March 23.*—The Parliament of the North German Confederation is opened with a speech from the King of Prussia.

*April 7.*—A postal treaty is concluded between the Confederation and Denmark.

*April 14.*—The Customs' Parliament is convoked.

*April 20—May 8.*—The Prince Royal of Prussia travels into Italy.

*May 23.*—The Customs' Parliament closes with a speech from the King of Prussia.

*June 20.*—The Parliament of the North German Confederation is closed with a speech from the King of Prussia.

*June 22—24.*—The King of Prussia proceeds to Hanover.

*June 25.*—The King of Prussia assists in unveiling the Luther monument in front of the cathedral church at Worms.

*July 12.*—The King of Prussia arrives at Ems.

*September 15.*—The King of Prussia says, in reply to an address from the rector of the University of Kiel, "I do not see any cause in the whole of Europe for peace to be disturbed."—He reviews the fleet of the North German Confederation.

*September 16.*—The King of Prussia attends a review at Flensburg, visits the grounds of the Civic Rifle Association, and fires some shots at the target.

*September 19.*—The King of Prussia assures the clergy of Schleswig-Holstein that, by annexation to Prussia, complete freedom of worship has been guaranteed to all creeds.

*October 9.*—The Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia arrive at Dresden.

*November 6.*—The Minister of Finance brings forward the Budget for 1869 in the Lower House of the Diet at Berlin. The deficit amounts to 5,200,000 thalers, to be covered by the sale of railway shares, &c., in possession of the Government. The balanced expenditure to be 167,597,463 thalers, or 7,340,605 more than last year.

*November 17.*—The Empress of Russia arrives at Berlin.

*November 20.*—In the Lower House of the Diet at Berlin, Herr Guerard's resolution on freedom of speech, to the effect that no member of the House shall be prosecuted outside the House for votes or speeches within it, is read a first time by an almost unanimous vote.

*December 2.*—Count Bismarck arrives at Berlin.

*December 15.*—The Government orders the permanent completion of the fortresses of Sonderberg and Düppel.

*December 18.*—The Upper House at Berlin passes the Rhine navigation treaty.

*December .*—The Crown Prince and Princess arrive at Brussels.

**PUBLICATIONS.**—*See* BOOKS.

**PUNJAUB.**—*See* BENGAL and INDIA.

**PURSER, R.**—*See* CHELTENHAM.

**PYCKE (M.).**—*See* ANTWERP.

**QUARD.**—*See* THEODORE.

**QUEEN'S CO.** (Irish Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1800. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 3,489. Lieut.-Colonel F. P. Dunne (C.), 1,803; Right Hon. J. W. Fitzpatrick (L.), 1,321; — McDonald (L.), 947.—General election, November 23, 1868; registered electors, 4,846. Right Hon. J. W. Fitzpatrick (L.), K. T. Digby (L.), returned unopposed.

**QUEENSLAND** (Australia).—A British colony; formerly known as MORETON BAY.

*Governor-in-Chief, Captain-General and Vice-Admiral.*—Major S. W. Blackall, 1866.

*Executive Council.*—Governor; Colonial Secretary, A. H. Palmer; Treasurer, R. R. Mackenzie; Attorney-General, R. Pring; Postmaster-General, T. S. M. Prior; Secretary for Public Works, E. W. Lamb; Clerk of the Executive Council, A. V. Drury.

*Legislative Council.*—President, C. O'Connell; Chairman of Committees, D. F. Roberts; 20 members; Clerk of the Council, H. Johnson.

*Legislative Assembly.*—Speaker, G. Elliott; Chairman of Committees, C. Cosen; 32 members.

*Chief Justice.*—J. Cockle. *Judge,* A. J. P. Lutwyche.

*Bishop of Brisbane.*—Right Rev. E. W. Tufnell, D.D.



*Archdeacon of Brisbane.*—Ven. B. Glennie.

*Roman Catholic Bishop of Brisbane.*—Right Rev. J. Quinn, D.D.

	Revenue.		Expenditure.		Imports.		Exports.
1866 ...	£217,613	...	£296,828	...	£2,467,907	...	£1,366,491
1867 ...	669,041	...	719,976	...	1,747,787	...	2,198,609

**WOOL EXPORTED.**

1866 ...	14,346,239 lb.	1867 ...	21,554,557 lb.
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*Public Debt, 1867.*—£3,344,000.

*European Population, December 31, 1867.*—99,849. The aborigines are estimated at 15,000.

This colony occupies the whole north-eastern part of the Australian continent, and it also comprises, according to the Queen's Letters Patent, "All and every the adjacent islands, their members and appurtenances, in the Pacific Ocean and in the Gulf of Carpentaria."

The total area is about 676,600 square miles, of which about 195,000 were occupied by pastoral stations in 1861; but at the end of 1865 these had increased to above 500,000 square miles.

Queensland is the largest of the British Colonies, being nearly double the size of Canada.

This territory formed part of New South Wales until December 10, 1860, when it was constituted a separate colony, by an order of her Majesty in Council, which took effect upon the arrival of the first Governor, Sir G. F. Bowen. The climate is said to be generally favourable to European constitutions, and the soil is susceptible of bearing most of the produce of both tropical and temperate climates. The Legislative Council is nominated by the Governor. The House of Assembly is elective. Electors must be freeholders, or in occupation of tenements to the annual value of £10, or in possession of a salary of £100 per annum, or holders of lodgings at the rate of £10 per annum. The voting is by ballot. Brisbane is the seat of Government. The Duke of Edinburgh made his entry into Brisbane February 25, 1868, and held a levee in the afternoon. He laid the foundation-stone of the Brisbane Grammar School, called after him Alfred College, February 29, and left Brisbane that afternoon.

**QUEEN'S PRIZE** (National Rifle Association).—See KARS LAKE, J. B.

**QUILCA.** See AREQUIPA.

**QUIN** (John).—See DRUMMING OUT.

**QUITO** (South America).—This city, the capital of Ecuador, founded by Sebastian Benalcazar in 1534, suffered severely from the terrible earthquake, August 16, 1868.

**RACHEL CASE.**—See OBTAINING MONEY UNDER FALSE PRETENCES.

**RADNOR, &c.** (Welsh Constituency) has returned one member to the House of Commons since 1536. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 460. B. G. Price (L.) returned unopposed.—General election, November 18, 1868; registered electors, 779. B. G. Price (L.) returned unopposed.

**RADNORSHIRE** (Welsh Constituency) has returned one member to the House of Commons since 1536. General election, July, 1865; regis-

tered electors, 1,601. Sir J. B. Walsh, Bart. (C.) returned unopposed. Sir J. B. Walsh, Bart. (C.) returned for this county at the general election in July, 1865, was made a Peer in April, 1868, and his son, the Hon. A. Walsh (C.), resigned his seat at Leominster, and was elected, without opposition for Radnorshire, April 28, 1868.—General election November 19, 1868; registered electors, 2,150. Hon. A. Walsh (C.) returned unopposed.

**RAILWAY BRIDGE ACROSS THE CHANNEL.**—*See DOVER AND CALAIS.*

**RAILWAY TRAVELLERS.**—*Zoots v. South Eastern Railway Company.* This case, which was brought before the Court of Queen's Bench November 5, 1868, raised a question of great interest to railway travellers. The action was by a passenger who had taken a through ticket from London to Paris, to recover the value of his luggage lost between Calais and Paris, and the Company denied their liability on the ground that the special conditions on the tickets relieved them from liability for losses or injuries occurring abroad. The jury had found for the plaintiff, and Mr. Field, Q.C., now moved to set aside their verdict on the ground that the terms of the ticket excluded defendants' liability. The Lord Chief Justice said the question deserved consideration, and the Court therefore granted a rule nisi.

**RAILWAYS.**—In re the Cambrian Railway Company before Lord Justice Lord Cairns, January 11, 13, and 28, 1868. Under the Railway Companies Act, 1867, the Court has an interim power, when a scheme has been filed, to restrain upon terms creditors, including unpaid vendors of land, from proceeding with any action or suit against the Company pending the discussion of the scheme before the Court. Such power will only be exercised when the Court is satisfied that the proposed scheme makes proper provision for payment of debts. A scheme, when matured, does not bind any creditor other than those whose consent is required by the Act. Where a scheme provided that instead of payment of the debts of vendors of land and other creditors, debenture bonds should be given to the full amount of their claim, it was held that this was not such a provision on behalf of creditors as would induce the Court to interfere to prevent creditors from pursuing their remedies. This decision substantially affirmed the order of Vice-Chancellor Wood, from which the appeal was made. Mr. G. M. Giffard, Mr. Mackeson, Mr. Wilcock, Messrs. Cotton, A. Smith, Cooper, Pearson, Morgan, Langley, and Edwards were the counsel engaged.

**RAIMONDI (Dr.).**—*See PERU.*

**RANDOLPH v. MILMAN.**—*See CHURCH DISCIPLINE.*

**RAPA NUI.**—*See EASTER ISLAND.*

**RAS ALI.**—*See THEODORE.*

**RASSAM (Mr.).**—*See ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.*

**RAT-CATCHING.**—A man named Humm was summoned, March 23, 1868, before Alderman Hale, for unlawfully opening and descending into a sewer, and there catching thirty live rats. The inspector of sewers pressed the case against him, saying that the Commissioners did not wish any but, their own men to catch their own rats. Humm was discharged on condition he did not offend again, the alderman promising to use his influence to obtain for him a rat-licence to sport in future in the sewers of the metropolis.

**BEADE (1785—1868).**—Sir John Chandos Beade, Bart., born January 18, 1785, succeeded his father as sixth Baronet (created 1660) November 7, 1789, educated at Harrow and Oxford; he was a deputy-lieutenant for Oxfordshire, and died at his seat in Oxfordshire, Tuesday, January 14, 1868. His successor is a nephew, George, born in 1812.

**READING (English Constituency)** has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1295. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 1,682. Sir F. H. Goldsmid, Bart. (L.), 727; G. J. S. Lefevre (L.), 717; S. Tucker (C.), 414.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 3,068. Sir F. H. Goldsmid, Bart. (L.), 1,629; G. J. S. Lefevre (L.), 1,618; Alderman Sir B. W. Carden (C.), 979.

**REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.**—Mr. Sydney Turner, the Inspector, in his eleventh Report, dated May, 1868, states that in Great Britain there were 64 reformatory schools in operation December 31, 1867, viz.:—

	Boys.	Girls.
England .....	36.....	14
Scotland .....	8.....	6

Mr. Turner says:—"The number of juvenile offenders under detention in these schools increased during the year from 5,335 to 5,880, the boys advancing by 482, the girls by 63. Of the total under detention, December 31, 1867, 586 boys and 56 girls were out on licence, and 101 boys and 14 girls had absconded at various times in the three or four years preceding and had not been recovered, so that the numbers actually in the schools at that date were, boys 4,064, and girls 1,046. These figures show an increase of 260 boys and 52 girls on the corresponding numbers on December 31, 1866." The total expenditure for 1867 on an average number of 5,140 inmates amounted to £110,108. 14s. 4d., or £21. 8s. 5d. per head. The receipts amounted to £117,287. 14s. 3d.

**REGATTA.**—*See* BARGE REGATTA.

**REGINA v. DODD.**—*See* TRADES UNIONS.

**REIGATE (English Constituency).**—This borough returned two members to the House of Commons from 1295 till 1832, when the Reform Act of 1832 deprived it of one of its members; and it was altogether disfranchised, on account of bribery and corruption, by the Reform Act of 1867. The last election took place in July, 1865; registered electors, 926. G. W. G. Leveson-Gower (L.), 473; Hon. E. J. Monson (L.), 276; G. G. Richardson (L.), 11. Mr. G. W. G. Leveson-Gower was unseated on petition in April, 1866, and no new writ was issued.

**RENFREWSHIRE (Scotch Constituency)** has returned one member to the House of Commons since 1707. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 2,313. A. A. Spiers (L.), 938; Sir M. R. S. Stewart, Bart. (C.), 836.—General election, November 19, 1868; registered electors, 3,396. A. A. Spiers (L.) returned unopposed. He died December 31.

**RETFORD, EAST (English Constituency)** has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1571. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 2,514. Viscount Galway (C.), F. J. S. Foljambe (L.), returned unopposed.—General election, November 16, 1868; registered electors, 7,060. Viscount Galway (C.), F. J. S. Foljambe (L.), returned unopposed.

**RÉUNION.**—*See* BOURBON.

**REVENUE.**—The official return for the year 1868 is as follows :—

	Quarters ended				Year ended Dec. 31, 1868.
	March 31, 1868.	June 30, 1868.	Sept. 30, 1868.	Dec. 31, 1868.	
Customs .. ..	£5,547,000	£5,453,000	£5,488,000	£5,096,000	£22,486,000
Excise .. ..	5,742,000	4,857,000	4,184,000	5,431,000	20,214,000
Stamps .. ..	2,498,000	2,372,000	2,084,000	2,220,000	9,174,000
Taxes .. ..	414,000	1,476,000	300,000	1,287,000	3,477,000
Property Tax ..	3,067,000	2,369,000	1,060,000	2,013,000	8,414,000
Post-Office ..	1,100,000	1,128,000	1,190,000	1,150,000	4,568,000
Crown Lands ..	101,000	73,000	73,000	112,000	359,000
Miscellaneous ..	909,574	664,003	740,005	863,095	3,176,677
<b>Totals ..</b>	<b>19,378,574</b>	<b>18,284,003</b>	<b>15,119,005</b>	<b>19,679,095</b>	<b>71,866,677</b>

There has been a net increase of above three millions derived principally from the increased income-tax.

	Increase.	Decrease.
Customs .. ..	—	£144,000
Excise .. ..	£259,000	—
Stamps .. ..	—	423,000
Taxes .. ..	—	7,000
Property Tax ..	3,148,000	—
Post Office ..	—	70,000
Crown Lands ..	22,000	—
Miscellaneous ..	412,161	—
<b>Totals .. ..</b>	<b>3,841,161</b>	<b>644,000</b>
<b>Net Increase .. ..</b>	<b>£3,197,161</b>	

**RHINE CONVENTION.**—The Rhine Navigation Convention, regulating matters with reference to the navigation of that river between France, Prussia, Bavaria, the Netherlands, Baden, and Hesse, was concluded October 17, 1868.

**RICHINGS v. CORDINGLY.**—See **CHURCH, FORCIBLE ENTRANCE OF.**

**RICHMOND (DUKE OF).**—The Right Hon. Charles Henry Gordon-Lennox, born February 27, 1818, and educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford, was returned one of the members for West Sussex in the Conservative interest at the general election in July, 1841, and continued one of the representatives of that constituency till he succeeded his father, October 21, 1860, as sixth Duke of Richmond (created August 9, 1675). He entered the army, and obtained the rank of captain; was aide-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington, and to Viscount Hardinge; was appointed President of the Poor Law Board and sworn a Privy Councillor in Lord Derby's second administration, in March, 1859; was made President of the Board of Trade in Lord Derby's third administration, in March, 1867, retiring with Mr. Disraeli and his colleagues in December, 1868. His Grace was made a Knight of the Garter in February, 1867.

**RICHMOND (English Constituency)** returned two members to the House of Commons from 1585 till 1868. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 306. Sir R. Palmer (L.), Hon. J. C. Dundas (L.), returned unopposed.—The Hon. J. C. Dundas (L.), returned one of the members for

this borough at the general election in July, 1865, died in February, 1866; and a new election took place March 6, 1866, with the following result:—

Wyvil, M. (L.) .....	213
Roberts, W. H. (C.) .....	18

Majority for Wyvil ..... 200

The Reform Act of 1867 deprived Richmond of one of its members.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 632. Sir R. Palmer (L.), 375; W. H. Roberts (L.), 87.

RIPON (English Constituency) returned two members to the House of Commons from 1553 till 1868. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 353. Right Hon. Sir C. Wood, Bart. (L.), 216; Captain R. Keasley (L.), 189; J. Greenwood (C.), 173.—Sir C. Wood, Bart. (L.), returned one of the members for this borough at the general election in July, 1865, was raised to the peerage in February, 1866, as Viscount Halifax; and Lord J. Hay (L.) was elected his successor without opposition, February 27, 1866.—The Reform Act of 1867 deprived Ripon of one of its members.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 1,099. Lord J. Hay (L.), 554; G. A. Cayley (C.), 408.

RIPON.—*See* DE GREY AND RIPON.

RIPON (DEAN OF).—*See* GOODE, VERY REV. DR.; and M'NEILE, VERY REV. DR.

RISK ALLAH.—*See* INSURANCE, LIBEL.

RITUALISTIC PRACTICES (*Martin v. Mackonochie*).—This suit, commenced in December, 1867, against the incumbent of St. Alban's, Holborn. It was instituted before the Bishop of London, and was sent, under the provisions of the Clergy Discipline Act, to the Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury for trial in the first instance. It was heard before Sir R. Phillimore, the Judge of the Arches Court, and lasted four days, in December, 1867, being then adjourned to January, 1868. The hearing was proceeded with January 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, and 18. Mr. Stephens, Q.C., Mr. Coleridge, Q.C., and Dr. Swabey, appeared for Mr. Martin, the promoter; Mr. James, Q.C., Mr. Pridaux, Q.C., and Dr. Tristram, for the Rev. Alexander H. Maconochie. Judgment was given March 28, and against part of that judgment the promoter appealed to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Mr. Mackonochie, the clerk in holy orders against whom these proceedings were directed, was charged with four offences against the laws ecclesiastical, viz.:—1. The elevation, during or after the Prayer of Consecration in the Order of the Administration of the Holy Communion, of the paten and cup; and the kneeling or prostrating himself before the consecrated elements. 2. Using lighted candles on the Communion Table during the celebration of the Holy Communion, when such candles were not wanted for the purpose of giving light. 3. Using incense in the celebration of the Holy Communion. 4. Mixing water with the wine used in the administration of the Holy Communion. The learned Judge of the Arches Court by his decree sustained the third and fourth of these charges, and admonished Mr. Mackonochie to abstain for the future from the use of incense, and from mixing water with the wine, as pleaded in the articles. The second charge, as to lights, was not sustained, the learned Judge holding that it was lawful to place two lighted candles on the Communion Table during the time of the Holy Communion. Against this the promoter appealed. As to the first charge, Mr. Mackonochie, while admit-

ting the elevation of the consecrated elements at the times and in the manner alleged, pleaded that he had discontinued the practice before the institution of the suit. The learned Judge therefore admonished Mr. Mackonochie not to recur to the practice; but as to the other part of the charge, namely, the kneeling and prostrating himself before the consecrated elements, the learned Judge held that if Mr. Mackonochie had committed any error in that respect, it was one which should not form the subject of a criminal prosecution, but should be referred to the Bishop, in order that he might exercise his discretion thereon. The promoter appealed from the latter part of the decision of the learned Judge on this charge, and he also complained in his appeal that the defendant was not ordered to pay the costs of the suit. The appeal was heard before the Lord Chancellor (Cairns), the Archbishop of York, Lords Chelmsford and Westbury, Sir W. Erie, and Sir J. Colville, November 17, 18, 19, and 20; and judgment was given, December 23, in favour of the promoter, Mr. Martin, thus reversing the judgment of the Dean of Arches on the point concerning the lights and the other part of his judgment appealed against. All the charges against the respondent having been thus established, their lordships saw no reason why the usual consequence as to costs should not follow; and they advised her Majesty that the respondent should pay to the appellant the costs in the Court below, and of the appeal. In consequence of this judgment, the Bishop of London, then about leaving the see for the archbishopric of Canterbury, to which he had been recently promoted, addressed a letter to the Rev. A. H. Mackonochie, advising him to comply with the terms of the decision.

*Flamank v. Simpson.*—This was a proceeding in the Arches Court, brought by a churchwarden against a perpetual curate, the charges being:—1. Having lighted candles on the Lord's Table. 2. Mixing water with the Sacramental wine. 3. Elevating the paten and the chalice. 4. Placing the Offertory alms on a stool instead of on the table. 5. Omitting the word "all" from the last prayer in the morning and evening services. The case was heard before Sir R. Phillimore, February 5, 6, and 7, 1868; and judgment was reserved. The counsel engaged were Mr. Stephens, Q.C., Dr. Swabey, and Mr. Droop, for Mr. Flamank; Dr. Deane, Mr. Hannen, Dr. Tristram, and Mr. Charles, for the Rev. Mr. Simpson. Judgment was delivered March 28, concurrently with the case of *Martin v. Mackonochie* (q.v.), the Rev. Mr. Simpson being admonished to abstain from the elevation of the blessed sacrament, from mixing water with the wine, and from placing the alms upon a stool. He was also condemned in a sum of £80 *nomine expensarum*.

ROBERTS (CAPTAIN).—See ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

ROCHDALE (English Constituency) has returned one member to the House of Commons since 1832. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 1,416. T. B. Potter (L.) returned unopposed.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 8,728. T. B. Potter (L.), 3,455; — Schofield (C.), 3,270.

ROCHESTER (English Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1295. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 1,599. P. W. Martin (L.), 855; Serjeant J. A. Kinglake (L.), 792; A. Smees (C.), 414.—General election, November 18, 1868; registered electors, 2,496. P. W. Martin (L.), 1,458; Serjeant J. A. Kinglake (L.), 1,305; A. Smees (C.), 703.

ROCKY MOUNTAINS.—See BUTE INLET ROUTE.

**ROLLE v. WHYTE.**—*See* SALMON FISHERIES.

**ROMAN WALL.**—*See* BRIDGENESS.

**ROME.**—*See* CANON LAW, PAPAL STATES, &c.

**ROMFORD MEDAL.**—*See* ROYAL SOCIETY.

**ROMSEY (Hants).**—The Palmerston Memorial was unveiled, Tuesday, July 21, 1868. It is of bronze, designed by Mr. Noble, and represents Lord Palmerston in the act of addressing the House of Commons. Including the bronze plinth, it is 8 ft. 10 in. high, and the pedestal is 9 ft. 8 in. high, and is about 6 ft. 8 in. square at the base. On the front of the polished shaft is inscribed in letters of gold, "Palmerston," and at the back, "Born 1784. Died 1865." Earl Granville, Viscount Eversley, and many of Lord Palmerston's former colleagues and friends attended, and the day was observed as a general holiday.

**ROSCOMMON CO.** (Irish Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1800. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 3,345. Col. F. French (L.), C. O. O'Connor (O'Connor Don) (L.), returned unopposed.—General election, November 18, 1868; registered electors, 3,626. Col. F. French (L.), C. O. O'Connor (O'Connor Don) (L.), returned unopposed.

**ROSEBERY (1783—1868), EARL OF.**—The Right Hon. Sir Archibald John Primrose, K.T., P.C., D.C.L., Earl of Rosebery, Viscount Rosebery and Inverkeithing, and Lord Primrose and Dalmeny in the peerage of Scotland, Baron Rosebery in the peerage of the United Kingdom, and a baronet of Nova Scotia, born at Dalmeny Castle, October 14, 1783, was educated at Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1804; succeeded as fourth in descent to the Scotch titles, March 25, 1814; sat in the House of Commons as member for Helston in 1805-6, and for Cashel in 1806-7; was for many years one of the representative peers for Scotland, and was created a baron of the United Kingdom, January 26, 1828. His lordship was sworn a member of the Privy Council in 1831, was made a Knight of the Thistle in 1840, was Lord-Lieutenant of Linlithgowshire from 1843 till 1863, was a Deputy-Lieutenant of Midlothian, for some years was a governor of the British Linen Company in Scotland, and was a fellow of the Royal and other learned societies. Lord Rosebery, who was a Liberal in politics, died in London, March 4, 1868, and was succeeded by his grandson, Archibald Philip, Lord Dalmeny, born May 7, 1847.

**ROSENTHAL, MR.**—*See* ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

**ROSS (1779—1868).**—Field-Marshal Sir Hew Dalrymple Ross, G.C.B. born in 1779, joined the army at an early age, served in the Peninsula, and in the campaign of 1815. He had the gold cross and two clasps for Busaco, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Nivelle, and Nive, and the silver war-medal with three clasps for Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, and the Pyrenees. He became a Captain in 1803, a Lieutenant-Colonel in 1813, a Colonel in 1830, a Major-General in 1841, a Lieutenant-General in 1851, a General in 1854, and a Field-Marshal January 1, 1868. He was made a K.C.B. in 1815, and a G.C.B. in 1855, and at different times had the appointments of Deputy Adjutant-General of Royal Artillery, Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance, and Adjutant-General of Royal Artillery at the Horse Guards, and was made Governor of Chelsea Hospital, as successor to Sir E. Blakeney, in August, 1868. Sir Hew died in London, Thursday, December 10, 1868.

**ROSS AND CROMARTYSHIRES** (Scotch Constituency).—From 1707 to 1832 Cromartyshire was joined with Nairnshire, and returned one member only to the House of Commons, but by the Reform Act of that year they were separated, Cromartyshire being joined with Ross-shire, and Nairnshire with Elginshire. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 944. Sir J. Matheson, Bart. (L.), returned unopposed.—General election, November 21, 1868; registered electors, 1,940. Sir J. Matheson, Bart. (L.), returned unopposed.

**ROSSINI** (1792—1868).—Giacchino Antonio Rossini was born at Pesaro,\* at that time part of the Papal States, February 29, 1792. His father belonged to a band of strolling musicians, and the son became one of the company, till an opportunity presented itself for entering the Lyceum at Bologna. His first opera, "*La Cambiale di Matrimonio*," produced at Venice in 1810, is, like many of his earlier works, forgotten. His "*Tancredi*," brought out during the carnival at Venice in 1813, made his name famous, and it was followed by a succession of operas that have rendered his reputation unrivalled amongst modern composers. Rossini visited Vienna in 1823, and proceeded to England, where he had, with his first wife (Madame Colbran Rossini), an engagement at the opera-house in the Haymarket. His new opera, "*Zelmira*," in which his wife appeared, was produced at the opening of the season, January 24, 1824, and Rossini himself took his seat at the pianoforte in the orchestra. He quitted England in October, 1824, and took up his residence at Paris, where he produced a number of operas, his masterpiece, "*William Tell*," having been brought out at the Académie Royale, August 3, 1829. His well-known "*Stabat Mater*" was produced in 1842. He left Paris in 1836, and lived in retirement at Bologna till 1847, when he removed to Florence, which he quitted in 1855, to take up his abode at Paris, where he died November 13, 1868, and was buried November 21. A statue is being erected in his honour at Pesaro.

**ROTHSCHILD** (1792—1868).—Baron James de Rothschild, born at Frankfurt-on-the-Main, May 15, 1792, became head of the Rothschild firm at Paris in 1812, and was soon after made Consul-General of the Austrian Empire in France. He subscribed largely for the wounded in both the revolutions of 1830 and 1848, and was a liberal donor to public charities. He died in Paris, Sunday, November 15, 1868, and was buried November 18. His wealth is said to have amounted to five millions sterling.

**ROUEN** (France).—The Emperor and Empress arrived at Rouen from Paris, Sunday, May 31, 1868, and having been met at the railway station by the Prefect, the Mayor, and the municipal authorities, proceeded to the cathedral. Their Majesties afterwards proceeded to the Agricultural Exhibition in that city, and the Emperor distributed the prizes to the successful competitors, and also several crosses of the Legion of Honour. They returned to Paris the same evening.

**ROUMANIA** (Europe).—The principalities Moldavia and Wallachia, formerly known as the Danubian principalities, received the name of Roumania in 1861.

*Sovereign.*—Charles I., Hospodar of Roumania (born April 20, 1839, Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen), chosen and proclaimed reigning and hereditary Prince by the plébiscite of March 30, 1866; definitively, recognized by the Sublime Porte, October 24, 1866.

\* The Syndic of Lugo has put in a rival claim for this honour.



**Ministry.**—President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs, General Goleasco; Finances, M. J. Brandause; War, Col. Bratiāno; Interior, A. Arion; Public Worship and Instruction, D. Gousty.

	Area.	Population.
	Square Miles.	
Moldavia .....	20,118	1,800,000
Wallachia .....	27,930	2,650,000
Total .....	48,048	4,450,000

Of these 45,000 are Roman Catholics, 140,000 Jews, 28,903 Protestants, and the remainder belong to the Greek Church.

Bucharest, the capital of Wallachia, has 183,990 inhabitants; and Jersey, the capital of Moldavia, 76,000.

*Budget for 1868.*—Revenue, about £3,350,000; expenditure, about £3,350,000. *Public Debt*, £2,926,002.

The army numbers 43,495 men.

The Danubian Principalities, Wallachia and Moldavia, were proclaimed at Jassy and Bucharest to be united into one state, under the appellation of Roumania, December 23, 1861. The constitution was settled in 1866, by an assembly convoked for the purpose. The representation of the nation is now delegated to two assemblies, having 74 members for the Senate, and 157 for the Chamber of Deputies.

These countries are particularly rich in grazing lands, but cultivation is still in a backward condition, though grain, wine, and fruit are produced in considerable quantities.

*February 24, 1868.*—The Senate passes a vote of condemnation on the Government, by a majority of three.

*February 25.*—The Chamber of Deputies accords a vote of confidence in the Ministers, by a majority of 91 to 32.

*May 11.*—Etienne Goleasco, President of the Council, tenders his resignation.

*November 27.*—The Chambers are opened at Bucharest by Prince Charles in person, with a speech from the Throne, in which he affirms that both the internal condition of the country and its foreign relations are extremely satisfactory. A Ministerial crisis exists.

*December 24.*—About 20 ships, carrying Greek fugitives, arrive, from Turkish territory, in Roumanian ports.

**ROUTLEDGE AND ANOTHER v. LOW AND OTHERS.**—*See* COPY-RIGHT.

**BOWING.**—The first and greatest event in the rowing world for the year 1868 was the annual contest between the two Universities, which took place over the usual course, from Putney to Mortlake, Saturday, April 4. The race was won by Oxford in the unprecedentedly short time of 20 min. 56 sec. It was the twenty-fifth University race, and the eighth in succession won by Oxford. The College races at Oxford began May 18 and ended May 26, Corpus being the head boat on the river at the termination of the racing. At Cambridge the College eights were rowed May 20 and following

days of May, ending May 26, when First Trinity Boat Club held the proud position of head of the river. The races for the challenge sculls at Oxford were rowed June 9, Mr. Crofts, of Brasenose, being the victor. The annual regatta at Henley-on-Thames was held June 25 and 26, when the following prizes were contended for:—The Grand Challenge Cup, for eights, won by London Rowing Club; the Thames Challenge Cup, for eights, won by Pembroke College, Oxon; the Ladies' Challenge Cup, for eights, won by Eton College; the Stewards' Cup, for fours, won by London Rowing Club; the Wyfold Cup, for fours, won by Kingston Rowing Club; the Visitors' Cup, for fours, won by University College, Oxon; the Silver Goblets, for pairs, won by Messrs. Crofts and Woodgate, of Brasenose College; and the Diamond Sculls, won by Mr. Stout, of London Rowing Club. Happily for the interests of rowing, the committee did not permit a canoe-race to form a feature in the programme. The Metropolitan took place July 6, with the following results: the Metropolitan Champion Cup, for eights, value £350, was taken by the London Rowing Club, as was also the Thames Challenge Cup, for fours, value £200, no competitors appearing against them. The Champion pairs were won by Messrs. Stout and Neville, of the London Rowing Club, who defeated the winners of the Henley Goblets. Mr. Stout carried off the London Challenge Cup for senior scullers, the junior sculls falling to the lot of Mr. Lowe, of the West London Club. The North London Rowing Club won the Metropolitan (junior) eights. The Wingfield Sculls, the amateur championship of the Thames, were won July 13, by Mr. Stout, of London Rowing Club, who defeated Mr. Michel, of Magdalen College, Oxford, on the 10th in the trial heat, and in the final heat gained a victory over the holder, Mr. Woodgate, of Brasenose College, Oxford. The Oxford University fours were rowed November 11, 12, and 13, University College being the victors. The Cambridge fours took place November 4 and 5, and resulted in a victory to Sidney Sussex College. The Colquhoun sculls at Cambridge produced an unusual number of competitors, and the racing lasted for seven days, November 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 23, ending in a dead heat between Mr. Phelps of Sidney and Mr. Marshall of First Trinity. A race took place for the championship of the Thames between Harry Kelly, of Putney, and James Renforth, of Newcastle, November 17, which resulted in the defeat of the veteran Kelly. The winner did the distance from Putney to Mortlake in 22 min. 30 sec., the fastest time on record. Kelly met his old adversary Sadler, December 1, on the London course, and won an easy victory.

ROXBURGHSHIRE (Scotch Constituency) has returned one member to the House of Commons since 1707. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 1,582. Sir W. Scott, Bart. (L.), returned unopposed. —General election, November 25, 1868; registered electors, 2,038. Sir W. Scott, Bart. (L.), 750; Lord S. W. Ker (C.), 610.

ROYAL ALFRED BELVEDERE INSTITUTION.—*See* BELVEDERE.

ROYAL MAUSOLEUM.—*See* FROGMORE.

ROYAL MEDALS.—*See* ROYAL SOCIETY.

ROYAL SOCIETY (London).—At the annual meeting of the fellows, held St. Andrew's Day, Monday, November 30, 1868, the following awards were made:—

Copley Medal: to Sir Charles Wheatstone, D.C.L., Oxon., Professor of Experimental Philosophy, King's College, London.

**Romford Medal:** to Dr. Balfour Steward, M.A., Superintendent of the Kew Observatory of the British Association.

**Royal Medals:** one to the Rev. Dr. Salmon, Regius Professor of Divinity in the University, Dublin; and the other to Mr. Alfred Russell Wallace, well known by his researches in the zoology of the Eastern Archipelago.

**ROYALTY.**—See **NEW ROYALTY THEATRE.**

**RUSSIA.**—*Sovereign:* Alexander II., Emperor of Russia, born April 29, 1818; succeeded March 2, 1855; married April 28, 1841, the Empress Marie, born August 8, 1824, daughter of Louis II., Grand Duke of Hesse.

*Children.*—1. Heir, Alexander, Hereditary Grand Duke, born March 10, 1845; married November 9, 1866, the Grand Duchess Marie, daughter of Christian IX., King of Denmark.

*Son,* the Grand Duke Nicholas, born May 18, 1868.

2. Grand Duke Vladimir, born April 22, 1847. 3. Grand Duke Alexis, born January 14, 1850. 4. Grand Duchess Marie, born October 17, 1853. 5. Grand Duke Serge, born May 11, 1857. 6. Grand Duke Paul, born October 3, 1860.

#### COUNCIL OF THE EMPIRE.

*President.*—Grand Duke Constantine-Nicolaïwitch.

#### MINISTRY.

*Vice-President.*—Prince Gagarine.

*Household.*—Count Von Adlerberg.

*Foreign Affairs.*—Prince Gortschakoff.

*War.*—Lieutenant-General Millutin.

*Marine.*—Vice-Admiral Krabbe.

*Interior.*—Lieutenant-General Timaschoff.

*Education.*—Count Tolstol.

*Finance.*—Von Bentern.

*Justice.*—Count Pahlen.

*Imperial Domains.*—Lieutenant-General Zelenoi.

*Public Works.*—Lieutenant-General Melnikoff.

*Controller General.*—A. Tatarinoff.

The area and population of this vast empire in Europe and Asia have been variously estimated. The area, exclusive of the colonies in America, is said to be 7,846,747 square miles, with a population, in 1862, of 74,271,501.

#### NATIONALITIES OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

Russians .....	53,470,000	Circassians .....	800,000
Poles .....	48,600,000	Roumanians .....	780,000
Tartars .....	4,780,000	Armenians .....	540,000
Fins .....	4,680,000	Mongols .....	500,000
Lithuanians .....	2,420,000	Swedes .....	150,000
Jews .....	2,290,000	Greeks .....	50,000
Germans .....	830,000	Bulgarians .....	41,000
Georgians .....	800,000	Servians .....	30,000

#### FINANCES.

*Revenue in 1867,* 408,170,596 roubles; *expenditure,* 418,376,883 roubles.

**PROJECT FOR THE BUDGET OF 1868** (comprising Poland).

*Revenue,* 468,131,382 roubles; *expenditure,* 480,598,518 roubles.

*Total National Debt, 1867,* 1,809,942,693 roubles.

In 1866 the army, in addition to 80,507 officers of various grades, consisted of:—

Infantry .....	538,867
Cavalry .....	63,440
Artillery .....	80,172
Engineers .....	14,638

697,137 men in the ranks

Total number of effectives ..... 500,000

In addition to these, in December, 1863, there were 177,000 Cossacks under arms. In time of peace there are from 70,000 to 80,000, mostly employed upon the frontiers (Caucasus or Siberia).

The navy consists of 344 vessels, carrying 2,178 guns.

*January 18, 1868.*—Death of Prince Basile Dolgoroukoff, general of cavalry, aide-de-camp general, and ex-Minister of War.

*February 23.*—An Imperial ukase orders the re-union of the Ministry of the Post and Telegraphy with the Ministry of the Interior.

*May 1.*—Hostilities actually commence with the Emir of Bokhara.

*May 2.*—Samarcand is taken by General Kaufmann.

*May 24.*—The journal *Invalides Russe* announces the conclusion of a commercial treaty with Khokand.

*June 6.*—Publication of an amnesty for political offences.—Prince Gortschakoff proposes to the Powers a convention to consider the possibility of ceasing to use explosive projectiles in warfare.

*August 1.*—The treaty between Russia and the United States of America is officially announced to be ratified.

*August 9.*—It is announced at St. Petersburg that order and security have been restored in the south Russian district of the Amoor, where it had been disturbed by Chinese tribes.

*August 28.*—A great fire happens at Marinpol; 250 houses are destroyed.

*August 30.*—It is announced at St. Petersburg that the subscription for the shares of the Tambow Caslow railway has been successful, application having been made for 100,000, although the number to be allotted was only 15,000.

*September 19.*—The railway is opened from Moscow to Kursk, which will extend to the Sea of Azoff.

*September 22.*—An Imperial ukase concedes to the Association of Landed Nobility in the province of Revel the permission to construct a railway between a port in the Baltic and St. Petersburg.

*October 20.*—The synod at St. Petersburg receives an invitation from the Pope to the Oecumenical Council.

*November 10.*—A paper called the *Moniteur* of the Government is ordered by the Emperor to appear as the sole organ of the Russian Ministry.

*November 12.*—An Imperial ukase is issued at St. Petersburg, ordering a levy of four in every thousand throughout the empire, to complete the army and navy.

*November 15.*—The envoy of the Khan of Khokand is received in formal audience by the Emperor, at St. Petersburg.

*November 17.*—The Empress of Russia visits Berlin.

**December 15.**—The public competition for the concession to construct a railway between Moscow and Smolensk is opened at St. Petersburg; the cheapest tender is made by Messrs. Subybach and Schepeler.

**RUTLANDSHIRE** (English Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1295. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 1,772. Hon. G. J. Noel (C.), Hon. G. H. Heathcote (L.), returned unopposed. The Hon. G. H. Heathcote (L.), returned one of the members for this county at the general election in July, 1865, succeeded to the peerage, November, 1867, and Mr. G. H. Finch (C.), was returned as his successor, without opposition, November 26, 1867.—General election, November 19, 1868; registered electors, 2,184. Hon. G. J. Noel (C.), G. H. Finch (C.), returned unopposed.

**RYAN.**—The Right Rev. Vincent W. Ryan, D.D., born about 1816, and educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, appointed first Bishop of Mauritius in 1854, resigned his see on account of failing health early in 1868.

**RYDER v. WOMBWELL.**—*See NECESSARIES.*

**EYE** (English Constituency) returned two members to the House of Commons from 1369 till the passing of the Reform Act of 1832, which deprived it of one of its members. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 385. Captain L. B. Mackinnon (L.), 180; — Macdonald (C.), 172. General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 1,120. J. S. Hardy (C.), 513; M. J. Loyd (L.), 499.

**SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE.**—This theatre is under the management of Miss F. Hazlewood. On February 17, 1868, Mr. C. Dillon appeared in the character of King Lear. On September 5, it was opened for the winter season, and October 31, the play of "Two Loves and a Life," was revived. On November 18, Miss Marriott took her farewell before proceeding to America, on which occasion "Much ado about Nothing," with the "Wife's Secret," were performed, and an address was delivered by Miss Marriott. On December 24, the Pantomime of "Queen Lucidora; or, the Fair One with the Golden Locks," by Mr. J. B. Planché, was produced.

**SAFFRON.**—*See ARTIFICIAL SAFFRON.*

**ST. AIDAN'S COLLEGE** (Birkenhead) projected for training candidates for holy orders in 1841, was established in the present building in 1858, but closed at the end of 1868. The Rev. Dr. Baylee, the principal, preached a farewell sermon in the chapel of the college, Sunday, December 27, 1868, taking his text from Revelations xxii. 5. [It has, however, since been determined to continue the college under new management.]

**ST. ANDREWS, &c.** (Scotch Constituency).—This group of boroughs, comprising the two Anstruthers, Crail, Cupar, Kilrenny, and Pittenween, has returned one member to the House of Commons since 1707. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 880. E. Ellice (L.) returned unopposed.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 899. E. Ellice (L.) returned unopposed.

**ST. BRENDAN** (Kerry).—Dr. Moriarty, Roman Catholic Bishop of Kerry, celebrated mass on the top of this mountain, near the holy well dedicated to St. Brendan, Sunday, June 28, 1868, in the presence of a very large attendance.

**ST. CHRISTOPHER'S AND ANGUILLA (and Nevis).—West Indies.**

*British Colony.*—Lieut.-Governor, Captain J. G. Mackenzie, R.N. (November, 1866); Government Secretary, Edward Herbert; Colonial Secretary, R. M. Ramsey; Treasurer, N. Hart.

*Executive Council.*—The Lieut.-Governor, R. E. Semper; F. S. Wigley; T. B. Hardtmann; J. S. Berridge; Archdeacon Gibbs; A. Challenger; J. H. Boon, M.D.; T. Swanston, M.D.; E. Herbert; *ex-officio* Clerk, W. Padmore.

*Legislative Assembly.*—T. S. Berridge, President. The Attorney-General, Auditor-General, and Governmental Secretary, are members *ex officio*, with six nominees of the Crown, and ten members elected by the people. Clerk, T. P. Berridge.

Population of white and coloured people in 1861, 24,440.

Revenue in 1866, £24,504. Expenditure, £24,925.

Value of Imports in 1866, £176,143. Exports, £173,391.

This island, commonly called St. Kitt's, is about 23 miles in length, and about 5 in breadth; its area is 68 square miles. A lofty range of mountains occupies the centre, Mount Misery the highest, being 4,100 feet above the sea. Brimstone Hill, about 750 feet in height, is conical in shape, and quite isolated; this was formerly the seat of the garrison. The lower lands are covered with sugar plantations, while the higher slopes of the mountains are pasture lands. The climate is healthy for the tropics. St. Christopher's was discovered by Columbus in 1493, and, after belonging alternately to English and French, it was ceded to the former by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713. The French landed 8,000 men here January 11, 1783, and the garrison, 600 strong, defended themselves on Brimstone Hill, but were compelled to capitulate February 13. The island was restored to Great Britain at the peace in 1783.—*See* ANGUILLA.

**ST. DOMINGO (West Indies).**

*Republic.*—President, Baes.

*Ministry, May, 1838.*—Justice, F. Delmonte; Foreign Affairs and Agriculture, Gautier; War, Hungria; Finance and Commerce, Curiel.

*Superficies.*—46,170 kil. car.

Population, 136,500, of whom the greater proportion are mulattoes.

Value of Imports in 1867, 520,000 dols. Exports, 690,000 dols.

The condition of the finances is not ascertained.—*See* HAYTI. The island was reported to be suffering greatly from drought in July, 1868.

**ST. HELENA (South Atlantic Ocean).—British Colony.**

*Governor.*—Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Elliot, K.C.B., 1863.

*Members of Council.*—The Governor, R. C. Pennell; Colonial Secretary, J. N. Firmin; Queen's Advocate, Colonel S. Freeth, R.E., commanding the troops; Chief Justice, W. R. Phelps; Bishop, Right Rev. T. E. Welby, D.D.

Population in 1861, 6,444.

Revenue in 1866, £23,151. Expenditure, £24,819.

Value of Imports in 1866, £112,506. Exports, £11,653.

The island of St. Helena is about 10½ miles in length, and 6½ in breadth, and its area is 47 square miles. It is situated at about 1,200 miles from

the coast of South Africa. The country is hilly and well wooded and watered by abundant springs, and the climate is mild and very equable, the thermometer varying between 57° and 70°. After its discovery by the Portuguese, in 1501, the Dutch became its possessors till it was taken by the English in 1673, and soon after granted to the East India Company. It remained in possession of the Company, except during the period of Napoleon's imprisonment there, till 1833, when it was handed over to the British Government. Napoleon I. landed on the island, October 16, 1815, and remained there till his death, May 5, 1821.

**ST. IVES** (English Constituency), returned two members to the House of Commons from 1558 till the passing of the Reform Act of 1832, when it was deprived of one of its members. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 518. H. Paull (C.), 233; — Vivian (L.), 177.—General election, November 16, 1868; registered electors, 1,372. C. Magniac (L.) returned unopposed.

**ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.**—This theatre is now under the management of Mdlle. de la Ferté. In January, 1868, it was still under the management of Miss Herbert; and the pieces at that time performed were the "Needful," and the comedy of "The Young Widow," in which the principal characters were sustained by Messrs. Craven and Belford, and Mesdames Herbert, Elsworthy, Bufton, and Cavendish. On April 27, Miss Herbert took her benefit and farewell of the managerial capacity. On May 11, the theatre was opened for the performance of French plays, by M. Raphael Felix, the principal member of the company being M. Ravel. On June 22, Mdlle. Schneider appeared in Offenbach's "Grande Duchesse de Gerolstein," and, July 13, in the same composer's "La belle Helène." On August 15, the theatre re-opened under the management of Mr. Walter St. John, and on August 22, it was suddenly closed, during the performance of "Richard III.," in consequence of the company engaged not receiving their salaries. On boxing-night "Glitter," a comedy, in two acts, by Gilbert à-Beckett, was produced, with Mr. Planché's "Sleeping Beauty in the Wood," revived and adapted for Mdlle. de la Ferté.

**ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.**—*See FRENCH PLAYS.*

**ST. LEGER.**—*See DONCASTER.*

**ST. LUCIA** (West Indies).—British Colony.

*Administrator of the Government and Colonial Secretary.*—J. M. Grant, 1862.

*Treasurer.*—J. M. Dix.

*Municipal Corporation, Castries.*—Mayor, N. A. Corlis; Chief Justice, J. G. P. Athill; Attorney-General, L. La Caze; Solicitor-General, C. Mallet Paret. In the diocese of the Bishop of Barbados.

*Executive Council.*—The Administrator; Treasurer; Attorney-General; Auditor-General, T. Parker; F. Bransoleil; J. T. Moffat.

*Legislative Council.*—The Administrator; the Treasurer; the Attorney-General; the Auditor; the Solicitor-General; the Stipendiary Magistrate, J. M. A. Aubert; F. Bransoleil; A. Fleming; J. P. I.enger; S. Weeks; J. Goodman; C. De Brettes; J. S. Moffat.

Castries, the capital of the island, has a population of 3,500. The town of Soufriere contains 1,800.

Revenue in 1866, £15,294; expenditure, £13,940.

Value of imports in 1866, £91,506; exports, £109,433.

Population in 1866, 29,519, of whom 28,631 are coloured.

St. Lucia was discovered by Columbus in 1502. It is 42 miles in length, and 21 at its greatest breadth, and contains an area of 158,620 acres. Pigeon island, formerly a military station of importance, is situated at its northern end. The island was inhabited by the Caribs when discovered, and they murdered the first English settlers in 1639. The King of France claimed the right of possession, and from that period till 1803, when it finally became the property of England, the two countries contended for and alternately possessed the island. In 1782, when Rodney defeated the French, and in 1796, when General Sir Ralph Abercromby, with an army of 12,000 men, and Admiral Sir H. Christian with his squadron, were despatched thither, the island was the scene of very extensive military and naval operations. The system of judicature in force consists of English law passed on the original French system. On September 26, 1868, the *Flying Cloud* having arrived with Christmas supplies, business was reported to be more active than it had been for months past. Cocoa was freely brought to market, and the sugar crop, commencing in November, was expected to be large. The rum stock was small. On November 7, 280 free emigrant coolies returned to India on the ship *Lincelles*; many of them took large sums of money, and all had deposited savings with the immigration agent to be repaid in India.

ST. MAUR (France).—A large military camp was formed at this place, near the Bois de Vincennes, in March, 1868. The Emperor visited the camp in April, and at that time about 4,000 troops had been assembled. The troops were practised in the use of the Chassepot rifle.

ST. PANCRAS RAILWAY STATION (London).—The terminus of the Midland Railway Company, situated between Euston Square and King's Cross, was opened for public traffic, Thursday, October 1, 1868.

ST. PATRICK (Order of).—A grand installation of the Knights of this Order, instituted by George III. in 1783, was held during the visit of the Prince of Wales to Ireland, when His Royal Highness was installed an extra Knight. The ceremony took place in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, Saturday, April 18, 1868. The Lord-Lieutenant gave a banquet in the evening.

ST. PAUL'S (DEAN OF).—See MANSER, VERY REV. H. L.; and MILMAN VERY REV. H. H.

ST. VINCENT (West Indies).—British Colony.

*Lieutenant-Governor*.—G. Berkeley (September 6, 1864).

The constitution is at present in a transition state.

*Executive Council*.—President, The Governor. No appointments yet made under new constitution.

*Legislative Council*.—The Lord Bishop of Barbados; the Rev. H. W. Laborde, Rural Dean; B. Sutherland; Clerk, the Colonial Secretary.

*Legislative Assembly*.—New Legislative Assembly not yet formed.

*Colonial Secretary*.—E. Laborde.

*Treasurer*.—H. Shaw.

*Chief Justice*.—J. Trafford.



*Assistant Justices.*—W. E. Hughes, J. D'Oyley, and R. H. St. Hill.

*Population in 1861.*—European, 2,347; African, 22,616; Asiatic, 263; Caribs, 193; Mixed, 6,386.

*Revenue in 1866.*—£20,680; expenditure, £20,281.

*Value of Imports in 1866.*—£158,158; exports, £194,173.

This island was discovered by Columbus in 1498. It is 18 miles long by 11 broad, and contains 85,000 acres. Some of the small islands lying between it and Grenada, and called the Grenadines, are comprised in the Government. Its capital is Kingstown. The country is usually undulating, and much cultivated for the sugar-cane, but a volcanic mountain, called Soufriere, rises to the height of 3,000 feet above the sea, at the northern end. The Caribs were the original possessors, and the French first colonized it in the beginning of the 18th century. In 1763 it was ceded to Great Britain, and in 1779 yielded to the French, after a portion of the island had, in 1778, been allotted to the Caribs, who had been for some time in rebellion. On October 10, 1780, a tremendous hurricane ravaged St. Vincent, Grenada, St. Lucia, and Martinique, the loss of life in the four islands being computed at 20,000. Wars between the English and French followed, and depredations committed by the Caribs, the allies of the latter, till the Caribs were transported to the island of Rattan, in the Bay of Honduras, in 1797, and in 1809 the colony began to rise to great prosperity. In 1867 the Legislative Council and House of Assembly were abrogated, and a single Legislative Assembly created, composed of three *ex-officio* members, three nominated by the Crown, and six elected by the people. Electors must have a freehold of £10, a tenancy of £20, or an income of £50 per annum. The registered electors for 1868 amounted to 510.

**SALFORD** (English Constituency) returned one member to the House of Commons from 1832 till 1868. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 5,101. J. Cheetham (L.), returned unopposed. By the Reform Act of 1867, it gained one additional member. General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 13,939. Alderman E. C. Cawley (C.), 6,812; W. T. Charley (C.), 6,181; J. Cheetham (L.), 6,141; H. Rawson (L.), 6,018.

**SALISBURY** (English Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1295. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 688. M. H. Marsh (L.), 367; E. W. T. Hamilton (L.), 312; J. Chapman (C.), 252. General election, November 19, 1868; registered electors, 1,471. J. A. Lush (L.), 748; E. W. T. Hamilton (L.), 679; G. D. Ryder (C.), 623.

**SALISBURY (1791—1868), MARQUIS OF.**—The Most Noble James Brownlow William Gascoyne-Cecil, K.G., P.C., F.R.S., LL.D., born April 17, 1791, and educated at Eton, succeeded his father as second marquis (created 1789), and eighth earl (created 1805) of Salisbury, in the county of Wilts, Viscount Cranborne in the county of Dorset, and Baron Cecil of Essendine, in the county of Rutland, 1823. The late marquis, who by royal licence in March, 1821, assumed the name of Gascoyne before that of Cecil, sat in the House of Commons for the borough of Weymouth, from 1813, till he succeeded to the peerage. He was sworn a Privy Councillor in 1826, received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from Oxford in 1834, was made a K.G. in 1842, and Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Middlesex in 1848. He was Lord Privy Seal, in Lord Derby's first administration, from February till December, 1852; Lord President of the Council, in Lord Derby's

second administration, from February, 1858, till June, 1859; also High Steward of Hertford, and a Deputy-Lieutenant of Argyleshire. The Marquis of Salisbury, who died suddenly at his seat, Hatfield House, Herts, April 12, 1868, was succeeded by his second but eldest surviving son, Robert Arthur Talbot, Viscount Cranborne, M.P., born February 13, 1830.

**SALMON, REV. DR.**—See ROYAL SOCIETY.

**SALMON FISHERIES.**—*Lyne v. Leonard.*—*Lyne v. Fennell.*—This appeal from the decision of the magistrates of Newport, Monmouthshire, was tried before the Court of Queen's Bench January 25. The effect of the decision of the Court was to determine that the use of instruments and devices enumerated in the Salmon Fisheries Act (28 & 29 Vict., c. 121) is sufficient to render an unlicensed person liable to the penalty attached thereto in that Act, without its being shown that the instruments were used for the purpose of taking salmon; thereby reversing the decision of the magistrates. Mr. Manisty appeared for the appellant. —*Rolle v. Whyte.*—This appeal to the Court of Queen's Bench decided several important questions with respect to Salmon Fisheries under the Salmon Fisheries Acts of 1861 and 1865. The principal points in the decision of the Court were, 1st. A definition of a fishing weir within the meaning of the said Acts. 2. What fishing weirs may be maintained in non-navigable rivers in spite of the provisions in Magna Charta. 3rd. How the right to such weirs may be acquired. Other points having reference only to the particular fishery in question were also decided. Sir John Karslake (Attorney-General) and Mr. Hannen were for the respondent, and Mr. Archibald and Mr. Cowie for the appellant. Judgment was given by Lord Chief Justice Cockburn on Jan. 30. —*Wait v. George.*—This was an appeal case tried by the Court of Queen's Bench on the 26th of January, and was important as deciding the legality of the use of certain devices named putts, or putchers, for the capture of salmon.

**SALT (HENRY).**—See ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

**SALUSBURY (1792–1868),** the Rev. Sir Charles John, Bart., born February 7, 1792; was educated at Eton and at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he took the degree of LL.B. in 1815; was appointed to the living of Llanwern in 1816, and succeeded his brother as third baronet (created in 1795) February 14, 1835; he was a magistrate for Monmouthshire, and dying without issue, March 30, 1868, the title became extinct.

**SALVAGE.**—See DEAL BOATMEN.

**SAMARCAND (Asia).**—This city of Bokhara was taken by the Russians. An official translation of a Persian letter from Mur Murad Bey, of Krondorg, a feudatory of the Balkh Turkistan province of Afghanistan, written May 31, 1868, to Asim Khan, ruler of Caubul, gives the following account of the battle of Samarcand. It is on the authority of nine Moolahs, jehendees or crescentaders, who had fled from the battle-field. The Ameer of Bokhara (see BOKHARA) gave the command of his army to Sikandar Khan, son of Sultan Jan of Herat. The force consisted of 400 Affghans and 8,000 contingents. The Russian general was at the head of 8,000 men with 16 guns. The battle took place at the Khakan gate of Samarcand, lasted from sunrise to breakfast time, and ended in the death of from 300 to 400 of the crescentaders and the wounding of 200. The Ameer's eldest son, Tora Kalan, with Sikandar, proposed to hold out the fort; but the gates were shut against them by the citizens, and Sikandar surrendered. Tora Kalan fled to Bokhara, 104 miles distant, and the Ameer remained at Kermina.

Next day the Russians entered the city, fired a salute at Timour's tomb, and seized the fort with its stores and 23 guns. The beaten force returned to Kermina. The writer of the account laments that the capital of Amcer Timour has fallen into the hands of the Kaffir Russ, and adds that Bokhara is about to share the same fate. He states that the Turkomans have plundered the bazaars of Karshi, Sherabad, and Kunghrat, and that anarchy prevails in all parts of Bokhara.

**SANDWICH** (English Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1295. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 1,073. E. H. Knatchbull-Hugessen (L.), 494; Lord C. E. Paget (L.), 477; C. Capper (C.), 413. Lord C. E. Paget (L.), returned one of the members for this borough at the general election in July, 1865, resigned his seat, in order to go on foreign service, in May, 1866, and another election took place May 9, 1866, with the following result: C. Capper (C.), 466; T. Brassey (L.), 458.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 1,849. E. H. Knatchbull-Hugessen (L.), 933; H. A. Brassey (L.), 923; H. Worms (C.), 710.

**SAN FRANCISCO** (California).—This city was visited by an earthquake which did very serious damage, Monday, September 21, 1868. The first shock occurred about seven minutes to eight in the morning, and twelve shocks were felt during the day. The Custom House was so much injured as to be considered unsafe. The City Hall and numerous buildings were almost levelled with the ground. Four lives were lost, and the damage was estimated at about a million dollars.

**SAN MARINO** (Italy).—(Republic).—Secretary of State and Interior, I. Bonelli; Foreign Affairs, D. Fattor; Treasurer, P. Borghesi; Commander-in-Chief of the Militia, General Count Belluzzi.

Superficies, 61 kil. car.; population in 1864, 7,080.

Revenue, 59,100 francs; expenditure, 64,000 francs; public debt, 21,000 francs.

Troops, 1,189 men.

San Marino has been acknowledged to be an independent State since the end of the 14th century. Its independence was respected by Napoleon I., and confirmed by Pius VII. on his restoration to the Papal throne in 1814.

**SAPPHO**.—See INTERNATIONAL YACHT-RACE.

**SARK**.—See CHANNEL ISLANDS.

**SAUNDERS'S NEWS-LETTER**.—See CRIMINAL INFORMATION.

**SAWYER** (1831-68), the Right Rev. William Collinson, D.D., born in 1831, and educated at Merchant Taylors' School and Oriel College, Oxford, was ordained to the curacy of Highworth, Wiltshire. After holding other appointments in the Church, he was consecrated first Bishop of Grafton and Armidale, New South Wales, February 2, 1867, and reached his diocese December 13. Dr. Sawyer, his second son, and a maid-servant lost their lives by the upsetting of a boat on the river Clarence, as they were returning from church, March 15, 1868.

**SAXE ALTENBURG** (Northern Germany).—*Sovereign*: Ernest Frederic, Duke of Saxe-Altenburg, &c., &c., born September 16, 1826; succeeded August 3, 1853; married, April 28, 1853, to the Duchess Frederique, born June 24, 1824, daughter of the Duke of Anhalt. Daughter, the Princess Marie, born August 2, 1854.

**Ministry** (May 1, 1866).—President, Minister for Foreign Affairs, &c., F. Von Gerstenberg; Edler Von Zech; Justice, H. Lorentz; Interior, H. Müller; Finance, C. Sonnenkalb.

Superficies, 1,321 kil. car.; population on December 3, 1867, 141,426. The population on December 3, 1867, was divided into 141,149 Protestants, 240 Roman Catholics, 1 Jew, and 36 of various religions.

**Finance**.—Budget from 1865 to 1868:—Revenue, 878,904 thalers; expenditure, 878,888 thalers. Saxe-Altenburg belongs to the North German Confederation.—For troops, see PRUSSIA.

**SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA** (Northern Germany).—*Sovereign*: Ernest II., Duke of Saxe-Coburg, &c., &c., born June 21, 1818; succeeded Jan. 29, 1844; married, May 3, 1842, to the Duchess Alexandrine, born December 6, 1820, daughter of the Grand Duke of Baden.

*Heir*.—Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke's nephew, son of Prince Albert, the Duke's brother, and of Queen Victoria of England.

**Ministry**.—President of the Ministry for the section of Gotha, Baron Von Seebach; ditto, Coburg, C. Von Schwendler; Household, Baron Von Pawel-Rammingen.

	Superficies.	Population on Dec. 3, 1867.
	Kil. Car.	
Coburg .....	561	47,966
Gotha .....	1,405	116,561

Towns: Gotha, 19,071; Coburg, 11,439 inhabitants.

#### FINANCES.

	Coburg, 1867-73.	Gotha, 1865-69.
	Florins.	Thalers.
Revenue .....	190,500	589,180
Expenditure .....	120,500	468,870

Sept. 1, 1862.

June 30, 1862.

Public Debts.....2,745,233 thalers.....1,892,287 thalers.

Saxe-Coburg belongs to the North German Confederation. (For troops, see PRUSSIA.)

**SAXE-MEININGEN** (Northern Germany).—*Sovereign*: George, Duke of Saxe-Meiningen and Hildburghausen, &c., &c., born April 2, 1826; succeeded September 20, 1866; married, 1st, May 18, 1850, the Princess Frederique (born June 21, 1831), daughter of Albert, Prince of Prussia; widower March 30, 1855; married, 2nd, on October 23, 1858, to the Duchess Feodora (born July 7, 1839), daughter of Prince Ernest of Hohenlohe-Langenburg.

*Children by the first Marriage*.—(1) Bernard, hereditary Prince, born April 1, 1851. (2) Princess Marie, born September 23, 1853. *Second Marriage*.—(3) Prince Ernest, born September 27, 1859. (4) Prince Frederic, born October 12, 1861.

*Ministry of State.*—Household and Foreign Affairs, Baron von Krosigk (September 20, 1866); Interior, A. O. Gieseke; Justice and Education, F. von Uttenhoven; Finance, E. Wagner.

*Superficies.*—2,476 kil. car.

*Population* on December 3, 1867.—180,193, divided into 177,279 Protestants, 1,102 Roman Catholics, 1,629 Jews, and 183 of other faiths. Meiningen in 1867 had 8,219 inhabitants.

*Revenue* in 1867: 2,137,895 fl. *Expenditure*, 2,032,152; *Total Public Debt*, 4,116,143 fl.

Saxe-Meiningen is a member of the North German Confederation. (For troops, see PRUSSIA.)

**SAXE-WEIMAR-EISENACH** (Northern Germany).—*Sovereign*: Charles, Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, &c. &c., born June 24, 1818; succeeded July 8, 1853; married, October 8, 1842, to the Grand Duchess Wilhelmina (born April 8, 1824), daughter of William II., King of the Netherlands.

*Children.*—(1) The hereditary Grand Duke Charles Augustus, born July 31, 1844. (2) Princess Marie, born January 20, 1849. (3) Princess Elizabeth, born February 28, 1854.

*Ministry of State.*—Household, Foreign Affairs, Justice, &c., Dr. C. B. von Watzdorf; Finance, G. Thow; Education, &c., Dr. Stickling.

*Superficies.*—3,686 kil. car.

*Population* on December 3, 1867.—283,044, divided into (December 3, 1864), 269,007 Protestants, 9,927 Roman Catholics, 48 Greek Church, 43 Sectarian Christians, and 1,129 Jews.

*Finance.*—Budget for 1866–68.—Annual receipts, 1,730,181 thalers; expenditure, 1,700,968 thalers.

The Public Debt amounts to about 4,000,000 thalers.

Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach belongs to the North German Confederation. (For troops, see PRUSSIA.)

**SAXONY.**—*Sovereign*: John, King of Saxony, &c., &c., born December 12, 1801; succeeded August 9, 1854; married, November 21, 1822, to Queen Amelia (born November 13, 1801), daughter of Maximilian, King of Bavaria.

*Children.*—(1) Heir, Albert, Prince Royal, born April 23, 1828; commandant of the 12th corps d'armee of the North German Confederation married, June 18, 1853, to the Princess Caroline (born August 5, 1833), daughter of Prince Gustave de Wasa. (2) Princess Elizabeth, born February 4, 1830; married, April 22, 1850, to Ferdinand, Prince of Sardinia; widowed on February 10, 1855. (3) Prince George, born August 8, 1832; married, May 11, 1859, to the Princess Marie Anne, infanta of Portugal, born July 21, 1843,

*Ministry of State.*—President, and Minister of Education, &c., Doctor von Falkenstein; Foreign Affairs and Finance, Baron von Friesen; Justice, Dr. Schneider; War, Lieut.-Gen. von Fabrice; Interior, H. von Nostitz-Wallwitz.

## AREA AND POPULATION IN 1867.

Districts.	Kil. Car.	Population.
Dresden .....	4,337	638,916
Leipzig .....	3,476	553,583
Bautzen .....	4,637	322,562
Zwickau .....	2,515	908,525
Total.....	14,965	2,423,586

*Population* (divided according to religions), December 3, 1867.—Lutherans, 2,361,861; Anglicans, 458; Roman Catholics, 51,478; Greek Church, 418; Protestants, 5,566; Jews, 2,103; German Catholics, 1,649; Various, 58. Towns with more than 10,000 inhabitants in 1867: Dresden, 156,024; Chemnitz, 58,573; Zwickau, 24,509; Planen, 20,508; Leipzig, 90,824; Freiberg, 20,566; Glauchau, 19,868.

*Budget for 1868-69.*—Revenue, 13,371,057 thalers; expenditure, 13,371,057 thalers; National Debt at the end of 1867, 75,261,062 thalers; Army, effective in time of peace, 24,143; in time of war, 36,000, exclusive of troops at the depôts, and the landwehr.

The King exercises the executive power by responsible ministers, and the legislative authority with the concurrence of the Diet, composed of two chambers. The first comprises the princes of the blood royal, five peers, six deputies from the University of Leipzig, and colleges, Roman Catholic and Protestant, twelve landed proprietors, eight burgomasters of the principal towns, and ten nominees of the Crown. The second chamber consists of twenty deputies from the landed proprietors, twenty-five from the towns, twenty-five from the peasantry, and ten from the manufacturing or commercial interests. The Constitution dates from September 4, 1831; having been modified and completed March 31, 1849; May 5, 1861; November 27, 1860, and October 19, 1861. In June, 1866, Saxony was invaded by the Prussians; and the King of Saxony, by a treaty signed October 21, agreed to cede the fortress of Königstein, and pay about £1,500,000.

*May 25, 1868.*—The Upper Chamber adopts the Bill sanctioning the creation of juries.

*May 28.*—The abolition of the punishment of death is rejected by the Upper Chamber, and adopted by the Lower.

*September 8.*—The King of Prussia arrives at Dresden, and is received by the King of Saxony.

*October 9.*—The Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia visit Dresden.

*October 15.*—A tumultuous assemblage of people in Dresden has to be repressed by the military.

SCARBOROUGH (English Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1295. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 1,317. Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, Bart. (L.), 932; J. D. Dent (L.), 674; G. J. Cayley (C.), 441.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 3,206. Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, Bart. (L.), 1,826; J. D. Dent, (L.), 1,678; G. J. Cayley (C.), 742.

SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE (Northern Germany).—*Sovereign*: Adolphe-George, Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe, &c., born August 1, 1817; succeeded

November 21, 1860; married, October 5, 1844, to the Princess Hermine, daughter of George, Prince of Waldeck.

*Children.*—(1) Princess Hermine, born October 5, 1845. (2) Heir, the hereditary Prince George, born October 10, 1846. (3) Prince Hermann, born May 19, 1848. (4) Princess Ida, born July 28, 1852. (5) Prince Otho Henry, born September 18, 1854. (6) Prince Adolph, born July 20, 1859.

*Government.*—President, Baron von Lauer-Munch-hofen; Royal Domains, C. H. Spring; Justice, C. von Camper.

*Superficies.*—448 kil. car.

*Population* on December 3, 1867.—81,186.

*Capital.*—Bückenbourg, 4,241 inhabitants.

*Finances.*—Annual receipts, 228,000 thalers; expenditure, the same.

Schaumburg-Lippe belongs to the North German Confederation. (For troops, *see* PRUSSIA.)

SCHEVENINGEN.—*See* AMSTERDAM.

SCHLEIERMACHER FESTIVALS were held Saturday, November 21, 1868, in Berlin, Leipsic, Stuttgart, and other Protestant cities of Germany, that day being the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Frederick Ernst Daniel Schleiermacher, the German Reformer. He was born at Breslau, November 21, 1768; became celebrated as a pastor, professor, and an author; and died at Berlin, February 12, 1834. Neander and Ullmann were his most distinguished followers.

SCHOOL (ROYAL) for daughters of officers of the army, instituted in 1864, under the patronage of the Queen, held its fourth annual general meeting at the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall Yard, London, April 29, 1868, the Duke of Cambridge in the chair. The balance-sheet showed a surplus of income over expenditure of £587. 16s. 9d. The Lansdown estate, near Bath, having been purchased for the purposes of the school, a suitable building, capable of accommodating 100 pupils, has been erected.

SCLATER-BOOTH.—George Sclater-Booth, M.P., born in 1826; educated at Winchester and Balliol College, Oxford; was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in June, 1851. He assumed the name of Booth, in addition to his patronymic, by royal licence, in 1856; married Lydia Caroline, daughter of Major G. Birch, in 1857; and is a Magistrate for Hampshire. He was first elected one of the members, in the Conservative interest, for North Hampshire at the general election in April, 1857, and has continued to represent that constituency; became Parliamentary Secretary to the Poor Law Board in March, 1867; and was appointed one of the Secretaries to the Treasury in March, 1868; but retired from his office with the Conservative party in December.

SCOTT (REV. DR. R.).—*See* BELFAST.

SCHWARTZBURG-RUDOLSTADT (Northern Germany).—*Sovereign:* Albert, Prince of Swartzburg-Rudolstadt, &c., &c., born April 30, 1798; succeeded June 28, 1867; married July 26, 1827, to the Princess Augusta, born July 26, 1804, daughter of Frederick, Prince of Solms-Braunfels; widower on October 8, 1865.

**Children.**—(1) Princess Elizabeth, born October 1, 1863, married April 17, 1862, to Leopold, Prince Regent of Lippe-Detmold. (2) Heir, the hereditary Prince George, born November 23, 1838.

**Ministry.**—Chief of the Ministry, Dr. J. H. Von Bertrab; Finance, &c., Baron Von Kettelhodt.

**Superficies.**—999 kil. car.

**Population on December 3, 1867.**—75,071; divided into 74,666 Protestants, 98 Roman Catholics, and 113 Jews.

**Capital.**—Rudolstadt, 6,953 inhabitants.

**Budget for the Financial Period, 1864—1866.**—Receipts, 2,352,322 fl.; expenditure, the same.

Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt belongs to the North German Confederation. For troops, see PRUSSIA.

**SCHWARTZBURG-SONDRERSHAUSEN** (Northern Germany).—*Sovereign*: Gonthier Frederic, Prince of Schwartzburg-Sondershausen, &c. &c., born September 24, 1801; succeeded on August 19, 1826; married, first on March 12, 1827, the Princess Marie, daughter of Charles, Prince of Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt, born April 6, 1809, and died March 29, 1833; married, second, on May 29, 1835, the Princess Matilda, born July 3, 1814, daughter of Augustus, Prince of Hohenlohe-Oehringen, and divorced on May 5, 1852.

**Children by the First Wife.**—(1) The Princess Elizabeth, born March 22, 1829. (2) Heir, the hereditary Prince Charles, born August 7, 1830. (3) Prince Leopold, born July 2, 1832. (4) Prince Hugues, born April 18, 1839.

**Ministry.**—Chief of the Ministry, G. A. Von Keyser; Justice, &c., G. Bley; Finance, R. Von Wolfersdorff.

**Superficies.**—860 kil. car.

**Population on December 3, 1867.**—67,500; divided, in 1864, into 65,914 Protestants, 101 Roman Catholics, and 174 Jews.

**Revenue in 1867.**—Receipts, 644,367 thalers; expenditure, 637,723 thalers.

**Public Debt on January 1, 1868.**—1,441,079 thalers.

**SEA FISHERIES.**—By 31 & 32 Vict., c. 45 (July 13, 1868), regulations are made for carrying out the Convention between her Majesty and the Emperor of the French, respecting the fisheries on the coasts of France and England, and the laws relating to British sea fisheries are amended.

**SECRETAN (1820—1868), THE REV. CHARLES FREDERICK, A.M.**, born December 5, 1820, educated at King's College, London, and the University of Oxford; was ordained in 1844; and having laboured zealously as curate to St. Mary's, Vincent Square, Westminster, was appointed to Holy Trinity, Vauxhall Road, in 1852; and was transferred to the vicarage of Longdon, with Castle Morton, in Worcestershire, in 1864. In addition to parochial labours he was the author of "Sermons preached at Westminster," published in 1859; and of "Memoirs of the Life and Times of Robert Nelson," in 1860. His delicate constitution gave way under the severe labours he had undertaken amongst the poor of London, and he died at his vicarage February 25, 1868.



**SECRETARIES OF STATE.**—*See* FOREIGN AFFAIRS, HOME DEPARTMENT, INDIA AND WAR DEPARTMENT.

**SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.**—*See* BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS, DUKE OF; and GRANVILLE, EARL.

**SELASSIE.**—*See* MAGDALA.

**SELKIRK, HAWICK, &c.** (Scotch Constituency), returns one member to the House of Commons under the Reform Act of 1867. General election, November 18, 1868; registered electors, 1,402. G. Trevelyan (L.) returned unopposed.

**SELKIRKSHIRE.**—*See* PEEBLESHIRE.

**SENAFFE.**—*See* ABYSSINIA.

**SENEGAMBIA.**—*See* FRANCE.

**SERVIA (1825—1868), PRINCE OF.**—Michael Obrenovitch III., born September 4, 1825; succeeded his father, September 26, 1860; was assassinated while walking in the park near his palace, June 10th.

**SERVIA (Principality).**—*Sovereign*: Milan Obrenovitch IV., Prince of Servia, born August 10, 1854; succeeded June 10, 1868; elected by the nation on July 1, 1868; and confirmed in his dignity by a firman of the Sublime Porte, dated July 16, 1868.

*Regency.*—Blaznovach, J. Ristich, J. Gavrianovich.

*Ministry.*—President of the Council and Minister of Justice, Zemtsch, July 3, 1868; Interior, Milgokovich; Foreign Affairs, Mattisch; Finance, P. Janovich; War, Marcovich; Education, D. Crnobarac.

*Superficies.*—43,555 kil. car.

*Population in 1868.*—1,222,000.

*Budget for the year 1868.*—Revenue, 28,879,000 piastres; expenditure, 26,831,414 piastres.

There is no public debt at present.

According to the organization sanctioned by the Prince on June 13, 1865, the effective force of the army will consist of 125,000 men.

*Value of Imports in 1864.*—85,785,730 piastres; exports, 72,746,019 piastres.

Servia became a Turkish province in the 15th century, and after several unsuccessful attempts, and a temporary interruption to the sway of Turkey by the arms of Austria, the Servians secured their independence in 1815. By the treaty of Paris, March 30, 1856, Servia was placed under the protection of the Great Powers. By the treaty of Paris, 1856, the Turks agreed to evacuate two of their six fortresses in Servia.

**June 10, 1868.**—Assassination of Prince Michael Obrenovitch III. (born September 4, 1825, and ascended the throne, September 26, 1860), in the park of the Topchider, near Belgrade. He was walking with his cousin and her daughter, a girl of 16 years of age, when they were met by three men, of the Radovanovich family, father and two sons, armed with revolvers, who mortally wounded the Prince and young girl, and shot the mother dead. They completed their work by attacking the Prince with their yataghans.

**June 11.**—A Provisional Government is formed, consisting of Ministers Marinovich and Leschjanine, and Citizen Petrovich.

June 22.—Milan Obrenovich is chosen Prince of Servia.

July 4.—A proclamation is issued by the Council of Regency in Belgrade, to the effect that they will observe the dictum of the late Prince Michael, "The law is the supreme will in Servia," and they promise that everything shall be done to ensure prosperity and order in the country. The Skuptschina resolves that Prince Karageorgevitch (who is supposed to be implicated in the murder) and his descendants shall never occupy the throne, and that the Skuptschina shall be convoked yearly.

July 5.—The solemn unction of Prince Milan as Sovereign of Servia is celebrated in the cathedral church of Belgrade.

July 8.—Prince Karageorgevitch is arrested on a warrant from the City Court of Pesth.

July 13.—Prince Karageorgevitch is charged with complicity in the assassination of Prince Michael.

July 17.—Prince Karageorgevitch refuses to obey the summons to appear before the Court of Justice at Pesth, to answer the charge of complicity in the murder of Prince Michael.

July 28.—Fourteen persons condemned to death for complicity in the assassination of Prince Michael, are shot at Belgrade, and Prince A. Karageorgevitch is condemned to penal servitude for 20 years.

SHAFTESBURY (English Constituency) returned two members to the House of Commons from 1295 till the passing of the Reform Act of 1832, when it was deprived of one of its members. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 488. G. G. Glyn (L.) returned unopposed.—General election, November 16, 1868; registered electors, 1,272. G. G. Glyn (L.) returned unopposed.

SHANNON (EARL OF).—Richard Boyle, 4th Earl of Shannon and Viscount Boyle in the peerage of Ireland, so created in 1796, and Baron Carleton in the peerage of the United Kingdom, so created in 1786. He was born in 1809, and succeeded to the peerage at his father's death in 1842. He was for many years Colonel of the West Cork Artillery. He died August 1, 1868, and was succeeded by his son, Viscount Boyle, who was born in 1833.

SHARES.—*In re Bouton, Bailly, & Co.*—If shares in a Company, limited, be not allotted within a reasonable time after the application in respect of which they are allotted, the applicant, even after notice of the allotment, may refuse to accept them; and four months was held not to be a reasonable time. Tried before Vice-Chancellor Wood, on February 20 and 22. Counsel engaged, Mr. Druce, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Kay, and Mr. Fry.

SHEE (1804-68), HON. SIR WILLIAM, Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, born at Finchley, Middlesex, in 1804; educated at the Roman Catholic College, Ushaw, Durham, and the University of Edinburgh; was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, June 19, 1828, and joined the Home Circuit. He was made Serjeant-at-Law in 1840, received a patent of precedence in 1846, was made Queen's Serjeant in 1867, and a Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench in 1864, being the first Roman Catholic who attained the distinction in England since the Revolution. He was an unsuccessful candidate in the Liberal interest for Marylebone in 1847; was elected for the county of Kilkenny in July, 1862; was defeated for the same constituency at the general election in March, 1867; and at

Stoke-upon-Trent in August, 1862; Knighted in 1864. He died in London, February 19, 1868.

**SHEFFIELD** (English Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons since the Reform Act of 1832. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 8,557. J. A. Roebuck (L.), 3,457; G. Hadfield (L.), 3,411; J. A. Stuart-Wortley (C.), 2,613; — Foster (L.), 1,576. — General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 28,161. G. Hadfield (L.), 14,793; A. J. Mundella (L.), 12,212; J. A. Roebuck (L.), 9,571; R. Price, Q.C. (C.), 5,272.

**SHERIFFS COURT** (London).—See CITY OF LONDON COURT.

**SHETLAND**.—See ORKNEY.

**SHOA**.—See THEODORE.

**SHOEBURYNESS** (Essex).—See NATIONAL VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION.

**SHOREHAM, NEW** (English Constituency), has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1295. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 1,869. Right Hon. S. Cave (C.), 972; Sir P. Burrell, Bart. (C.), 891; J. Hannen (L.), 592. — General election, November 16, 1868; registered electors, 4,329. Right Hon. S. Cave (C.), Sir P. Burrell, Bart. (C.), returned unopposed.

**SHREWSBURY** (English Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1295. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 1,505. G. Tomline (C.), W. J. Clements (L.), returned unopposed. General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 3,216. W. J. Clements (L.), 1,840; J. Figgins (C.), 1,751; B. Crawford (L.), 685.

**SHREWSBURY** (1803-68), **EARL OF**.—The Right Hon. Admiral John Chetwynd Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury and Earl Talbot, Viscount Ingestre and Baron Talbot of Hensol, Glamorganshire, in the peerage of Great Britain, and Earl of Waterford, in the peerage of Ireland, Hereditary Grand Seneschal of Ireland, P.C., C.B., K.S.A., K.C.B., born November 8, 1803; having entered the Royal Navy, was in command of one of the vessels engaged in the battle of Navarino in 1827, and became Vice-Admiral in 1861. As Lord Ingestre, he was returned one of the members in the Conservative interest for the city of Dublin in April, 1831; lost his seat in the following year; was defeated in a contest for South Staffordshire in June, 1833, was returned as one of the members for that constituency at the general election in August, 1837, and was re-elected at the general election in July, 1841, and in August, 1847, retiring from the House of Commons on succeeding his father as third Earl (created in 1784) Talbot, January 10, 1849. His lordship acted as one of the Lords in Waiting to the Queen from February to December, 1852; was appointed Deputy-Lieutenant of Staffordshire in 1853; was Captain of the corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms from March, 1858, till June, 1859, and was recognized as Hereditary Grand Seneschal of Ireland in 1863. On the death of his kinsman, Lord Bertram, the seventeenth Earl of Shrewsbury, Lord Talbot claimed the title and estates, and was opposed (as to the latter) by the Duke of Norfolk, on behalf of his son, under the devise of Earl Bertram and (as to both title and estates) by Major William Talbot, of Castle Talbot, Wexford, Ireland. The dispute having been referred to the House of Lords, the Committee of Privileges decided, June 1, 1858, that Lord Talbot had made

out his claim, and he took his seat as eighteenth Earl (created May 20, 1442) of Shrewsbury, June 10, 1858. His lordship was a Knight of the Order of the Redeemer of Greece, of that of St. Anne of Russia, and received the Cross of St. Louis of France; was also a Privy Councillor, and a Companion of the Order of the Bath. He married, November 8, 1828, Lady Sarah Elizabeth Beresford, only surviving daughter of the second Marquis of Waterford. His lordship died at New Battle Abbey, near Dalkeith, June 4, 1868, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Charles John, born April 13, 1830.

**SHROPSHIRE** (English Constituency).—This county returned two members to the House of Commons from 1295 till the passing of the Reform Act of 1832, when it was divided into North and South, each division to return two members.—**SHROPSHIRE, NORTH.**—General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 5,269. J. R. Ormsby-Gore (C.), Major Hon. C. H. Cust (C.), returned unopposed. The Hon. C. H. Cust (C.), returned one of the members for this division of the county at the general election in July, 1865, retired August 18, 1866, and the Hon. A. W. Cust (C.), was elected, without opposition, in August, 1866. The Hon. A. W. Cust succeeded, in February, 1867, to the title of Earl Brownlow, and Viscount Newport (C.), was returned without opposition, March 15, 1867.—General election, November 21, 1868; registered electors, 7,555. J. R. Ormsby-Gore (C.), 3,608; Viscount Newport (C.) 3,402; R. G. Jebb (L.), 2,410.—**SHROPSHIRE, SOUTH.**—General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 4,070. R. J. More (L.), 1,837; Colonel Hon. P. E. Herbert (C.), 1,678; Sir B. Leighton, Bart. (C.), 1,399.—General election, November 23, 1868; registered electors, 5,499. General P. E. Herbert (C.), 2,703; Colonel E. Corbett (C.), 2,514; R. J. More (L.), 2,161.

**SIAM** (Asia).—*Soveretgn.*—Somdetch Para Paramendr-Maha Mongkut, Supreme King, born in 1805, ascended the throne in 1851.

*Son and Heir.*—Somdetch Chaofachalalon-Korn, born September 27, 1855.

*Superficies.*—20,810 kil. car.

*Population.*—6,000,000, of which 1,900,000 are Siamese proper.

*Revenue.*—About £40,000.

*Value of imports in 1864,* £1,360,960; *exports,* £1,175,400.

*Capital,* Bangkok, with 500,000 inhabitants.

The Marquis of Hastings, while Governor-General of India, endeavoured to establish commercial relations with Siam, but with little success, though the Siamese supported the English during the war with Burmah, in 1824. A treaty was concluded with England by Sir J. Bowring, April 30, 1855. On November 16, 1857, Queen Victoria held a Court for the reception of Ambassadors from Siam, who had arrived at Portsmouth on October 27, 1857, on which occasion they presented letters and presents to her.

**SICILY** (Mediterranean Sea).—This island, now forming part of the kingdom of Italy, is about 150 miles in length, and from 30 to 110 in breadth. The Revolution, which lost it to the Bourbon dynasty, commenced April 4, 1860. On May 14, Garibaldi assumed the dictatorship of the island in the name of King Victor Emmanuel II. On July 20, Garibaldi defeated the Royalists at Melazzo; and on July 28 he occupied Messina, and concluded a truce with the Neapolitans, who agreed to evacuate Sicily. On August 3, the Sardinian constitution was introduced there, and December 1, in the

same year, King Victor Emmanuel, of Italy, made his public entry into Palermo. On August 1, 1862, Garibaldi again excited an insurrection there, but on August 29, he was defeated and made prisoner at Aspromonte. On October 5, a decree of amnesty was issued by Victor Emmanuel.—*See ITALY.*

**SIDNEY COLLEGE** (Cambridge).—*See COLLEGE KITCHENS.*

**SIERRA LEONE** (West African Settlement).

*British Colony.*—Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the West African Settlements, Captain A. E. Kennedy, C.B. (1867); Colonial Secretary G. W. Nicol (absent), A. Pike (acting); Colonial Treasurer, A. Pike.

*Executive Council.*—The Governor (President); the Chief Justice; the Colonial Secretary; the Queen's Advocate; the Officer commanding the Troops.

*Legislative Council.*—The above *ex-officio*, C. W. Heddle; J. Ezzidio and J. Shaw, Collector of Customs, unofficial members.

*Lord Bishop.*—Right Rev. E. H. Beekes, D.D.

*Commanding the Troops of the West African Settlements.*—Lieut.-Colonel Yonge.

*Revenue in 1866.*—£61,190; expenditure, £59,042.

*Value of imports in 1866.*—£373,269; exports, £259,719.

*Population in 1866* :—

White.		Coloured.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
98	31	21,015	20,664

Sierra Leone is the most considerable of the British possessions on the west coast of Africa. It consists of a Peninsula about 18 miles in length by 12 in breadth, and was ceded to Great Britain by the native chiefs in 1787. Four years after, a company, under the name of the "Sierra Leone Company," obtained a charter. A large tract of country, called the "Sherboro," was given over to the colony in 1821. In 1865 it was decided that a Central Government for the British settlements on the western coast of Africa should be established here; and, accordingly, Gambia, the Gold Coast, and Lagos were placed under the jurisdiction of Sierra Leone.

**SIMPSON** (1792—1868), General Sir James, G.C.B., born in Scotland in 1792, and educated at the University of Edinburgh, entered the army in 1811, served in the Peninsular war, and during the "Hundred Days," and after serving upon the staff in Ireland, distinguished himself in India, under Sir C. J. Napier, in the campaign in Soinde, in 1845. He became captain in 1813, a major-general in 1853, colonel of the 29th regiment in 1863, and general in 1855. He went to the Crimea as chief of the staff in 1854, succeeding Lord Raglan as commander-in-chief in June, but gave place to Sir W. Codrington, and returned to England in 1855. Sir James was made a G.C.B. in 1855, and received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, of the Military Order of the Savoy, and the Turkish Order of the Medjidie. He married, in 1839, Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir David Dundas, Bart. His wife died November 27, 1840; and Sir James died at Horringer, near Bury St. Edmunds, April 18, 1868.

**SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.**—From the return to an order of the House of Commons, July 9, 1868, the sittings of the House of Commons during the session of 1867-8 were as follows :—

Month.	Number of Days Sitting.	Number of Hours Sitting.	Number of Hours after Midnight.	Number of Entries in Votes.
1867.		H. M.	H. M.	
November .. ..	10	38 15	1 45	212
December .. ..	5	12 30	—	158
1868.				
February .. ..	10	35 15	—	920
March .. ..	10	142 45	10 15	1,321
April .. ..	12	97 20	9 45	992
May .. ..	19	181 5	16 0	1,487
June .. ..	19	169 10	16 15	1,273
July .. ..	24	203 0	32 15	1,365
Total .. ..	118	842 20	90 15	7,586

Average Time of Sitting.....7 Hours 8 Minutes.

The return for the session of 1867, February 5—August 21, gives the following totals :—Number of days, 128 ; hours, 1,043 ; hours after midnight, 112 ; entries in votes, 9,677. Average time of sitting, 8 hours 8 minutes.

**SLANDER.**—*Schott v. Alder.*—On December 14, in the Court of Exchequer, a butcher brought an action against Dr. Alder, the chief rabbi, for an alleged slander. It appeared that the plaintiff was in the habit of supplying Jewish families with meat killed according to the rites of the Mosaic law. When animals are properly killed, and are found to be perfectly healthy, the meat is pronounced to be “kosher,” i. e. fit for food ; but if otherwise it is said to be “tripher,” and is disposed of in some other manner. The defendant was alleged to have said that the plaintiff sold “tripher” meat, and thereby damaged his trade. Mr. Baron Martin having heard the evidence, ordered the plaintiff to be nonsuited. Mr. Giffard, Q.C., and Mr. Lewis appeared for the plaintiff. Sir J. Karslake, Q.C., Mr. Pollock, Q.C., and Mr. Oppenheim, for the defendant.

*Yeatman v. Price.*—This was an action in the Court of Common Pleas, before Lord Chief Justice Bovill, brought by one barrister against another, for words spoken of him “falsely and maliciously, and under colour and in fraud of his retainer,” and also for words spoken of him at the “Bar-mess,” in consequence of which he had not been elected to that body. The plaintiff appeared in person. The Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, and Mr. Kempley, for the defendant. The trial took place June 20. It appeared that the plaintiff had had a matrimonial suit in the Divorce Court, in which Mr. Price was counsel for plaintiff's wife, and it was during the conduct of that suit that the words complained of were spoken. As to the second count, witnesses were called who alleged that the defendant had said nothing at the “mess” about the plaintiff, and that his rejection was not the consequence of defendant's conduct. The plaintiff tried to go into a number of domestic matters, to show that defendant's observations in the Divorce Court were false, but was stopped by the learned Judge, who said all this was irrelevant, and also that no action would lie for what counsel said in the conduct of a case. Eventually, plaintiff elected to be nonsuited.

*Watkin v. Hall.*—This was an action for slander, in which the

defence set up was, that the defendant merely repeated a rumour. The plaintiff complained of the defendant for saying that he had heard a rumour that the Chairman of the South-Eastern Railway (Mr. Watkin) had failed. Defendant pleaded, in effect, that it was true he had heard such a rumour. The plaintiff demurred, on the ground that this was no defence, it not being pretended that the rumour was true, but only that it was true that the defendant had heard the rumour. Mr. Beasley was for the plaintiff, Mr. Hall for the defendant. The demurrer was argued before the Court of Queen's Bench, April 28, and the Court held that the plea was no answer to the action, for a man had no right to repeat or circulate a rumour to the prejudice of another without any just cause for so doing. There was no such cause shown here, and for anything that appeared the repetition of the rumour might have been wanton or malicious.—Judgment for plaintiff.

**SLIGO (Irish Constituency)** has returned one member to the House of Commons since 1800. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 336. Serjeant R. Armstrong (L.), 165; F. Macdonough (C.), 153.—General election, November 19, 1868; registered electors, 506. Major L. E. Knox, (C.), 241; Captain Flanagan (L.), 229.

**SLIGO CO. (Irish Constituency)**, has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1800. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 2,445. Sir R. G. Bootle, Bart. (C.), E. H. Cooper (C.), returned unopposed.—General election, November 30, 1868; registered electors, 3,073. D. M. O'Connor (L.), 1,671; Sir R. G. Booth, Bart. (C.), 1,298; E. H. Cooper (C.), 1,129.

**SMALL ARMS (BREACH-LOADING SMALL-ARMS COMMITTEE).**—The Breech-loading Small-Arms Committee having made its report upon the competition of rifles, in March, 1868, awarded the second prize to Mr. Henry. The first prize was withheld, and the question of cartridges is still under trial. The following paragraphs are from the *Illustrated London News*, of October 24 and November 21, 1868:—"A Commission to inquire into the subject of the best breech-loading rifle which is to be finally adopted for the British army, which has been for some time sitting at Woolwich, has concluded its labours, and will shortly deliver its report. It may be premised that a number of gunmakers competed for a prize, which was to be awarded for the best breech-loader, and this prize was given to Mr. Henry. Subsequently to this award, other specimens were received and examined; but none, it was understood, were held to be superior to Mr. Henry's. Under these circumstances, it might have been supposed that the best piece as a whole would have been recommended, but it seems that a plan has been resolved upon which is calculated, on the face of it, to lead to failure. It is proposed to take the best points in several different rifles which have been examined—the barrel of one, the breech of a second, the stock of a third, the cock of a fourth—and combine them in one piece. By this means, in the opinion of skilled manufacturers, it is next to impossible to produce a perfect weapon, as it is certain that the element of incompatibility in the several parts cannot be successfully got over; and, if so, the attainment of the best breech-loader for the army is as far off as ever." "A War-office order has been issued with reference to the question of the discontinuance of breech-loading guns for field service and the introduction of the muzzle-loading rifle guns to replace them. Sir W. Mansfield, Commander-in-Chief in India, in a report on the delay in furnishing the field artillery with an equipment of rifled guns, is of opinion that, in the future, smooth-bore guns will be almost

useless. He also refers to the activity displayed by Russia and other Powers in converting their smooth-bore field guns into rifled breech-loading ordnance. The Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief entirely concurs in the opinion expressed by Sir W. Mansfield in his report."

**SMITHFIELD.**—See METROPOLITAN MEAT AND POULTRY MARKET.

**SMITHFIELD CLUB.**—See CATTLE SHOW.

**SMYRNA (Asia Minor).**—The Bishop of Gibraltar consecrated a new church at Boudiah, near Smyrna, Wednesday, November 4, 1868, when the Greek Archbishop of Smyrna sent his archdeacon and a priest to assist in the consecration, and they remained during the celebration of communion.

**SMYRNA.**—See BOUDIAH.

**SNIDER RIFLE.**—Experience is said to have shown that the Snider rifle is not such a perfect weapon as was hoped. The seat of the base of the cartridge becomes enlarged, after much practice, and an escape of gas then results occasionally in the breech-piece being blown open, and even destroyed. This defect is owing to faulty construction, the breech-piece not being fastened down, as in other breech-loaders, but merely closed by its own weight. The cartridge, too, has been weakened from motives of economy, and is no longer sufficiently strong to resist the explosion.—Earl Spencer is the President of the Committee on Small Arms, whose business it is to decide upon the weapon most fitted to be placed in the hands of the soldier.

**SOCIAL SCIENCE.**—See NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF.

**SOLAR ENGINE.**—Mr. Ericsson proposes to substitute solar heat for steam. In a letter to the *Aftonbladet*, published at Stockholm, in October, 1868, explaining his scheme, Mr. Ericsson says, "Calculations which I have just completed have satisfied me that if the sun's rays, now wasting their strength on the house-roofs of Philadelphia, were condensed, they might be used to set 5,000 steam-engines of 20-horse power each in motion. That the new force can be obtained without occupying ground put to other useful purposes is one of its remarkable peculiarities. To give an instance, let us suppose a Swedish square mile (equal to 49 English) covered with condensing apparatus and sun machines. Let one half the surface be occupied by buildings, roads, &c., and we have still 648,000,000 square feet free for our purpose (two feet Swedish equal to 0.593 metre). Now, as my condensing apparatus has demonstrated 100 square feet to be amply sufficient for the production of 1-horse power, it follows that 64,800 steam-engines of 100-horse power each can be worked with the rays thrown on a Swedish square mile. Archimedes, having calculated the force of the lever, explained that he could move the earth from its position. I assert that by condensing the rays of the sun a force could be created that might arrest the earth in its course. We have scarcely begun to work the coalfields of Europe, and already computations are being made in England when they will be exhausted. In a thousand years or so—a drop in the ocean of time—there will be no coal left in Europe unless the sun be put in requisition. True, the rays of the sun are often prevented from reaching us, but, with such a large magazine whence fuel may be obtained without labour or transport to draw upon, experienced engineers will have no difficulty in laying up a store against the rainy day. A large portion of the earth's surface is, moreover, illuminated by an ever-unclouded sun. The area over which the sun machine can work may, therefore, be regarded as equally unlimited as the amount of force that can be generated."



**SOLICITOR-GENERAL.**—*See* BAGGALLAY, BRETT, SELWYN.

**SOMERSETSHIRE** (English Constituency).—This county returned two members to the House of Commons from 1295 till the passing of the Reform Act of 1832, when it was divided into East and West, each division to return two members.—**SOMERSETSHIRE EAST.**—General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 11,128. R. Nevill-Grenville (C.), R. H. Paget (C.) returned unopposed.—**SOMERSETSHIRE WEST.**—General election, July, 1865, registered electors, 8,617. Sir A. B. P. F. A. Hood, Bart. (C.), W. H. P. Gore-Langton (C.), returned unopposed.—The Reform Act of 1867 again divided it into East, Mid, and West, each division to return two members.—**SOMERSETSHIRE EAST.**—General election, November 23, 1868; registered electors, 8,273. Major R. S. Allen (C.), 3,887; R. Bright (C.), 3,948; Capt. Hayter (L.), 2,704; Col. Pinney (L.), 2,656.—**SOMERSETSHIRE MID.**—General election, November 30, 1868; registered electors, 7,866. R. H. Paget (C.), 3,692; R. Nevill-Grenville (C.), 3,636; F. Tagart (L.), 2,151; E. A. Freeman (L.), 2,018.—**SOMERSETSHIRE WEST.**—General election, November 18, 1868; registered electors, 7,213. Hon. Capt. A. W. Hood (C.), W. H. P. Gore-Langton (C.), returned unopposed.

**SOUTHAMPTON** (English Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1295. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 4,354. R. Gurney (C.), 1,565; G. Moffatt (L.), 1,527; Ald. W. A. Rose (C.), 1,422; T. M. Mackay (L.), 1,388; W. D. Seymour (L.), 447.—General election, November 18, 1868; registered electors, 5,113. Right Hon. R. Gurney (C.), 2,398; P. M. Hoare (C.), 2,178; G. Moffatt (L.), 2,161; Capt. Maise (L.), 1,947.

**SOUTH AUSTRALIA** (British Colony).

*Governor.*—Sir James Fergusson, Bart., 1868.

*Executive Council, March, 1862.*—President, the Governor; *Ex officio* Members: Hon. Mr. Bagot, November, 1868; Hon. H. Ayres, Chief Secretary; Hon. R. B. Andrews, Attorney-General; Hon. T. Reynolds, Treasurer; Hon. L. Glyde, Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration; Hon. P. Sants, Commissioner of Public Works; Clerk of Council, S. Dearing.

*Legislative Council.*—President, Hon. J. Morphet; Clerk, F. C. Singleton; 18 members.

*House of Assembly.*—Speaker, Hon. G. S. Kingston; 36 members.

*Clerk.*—G. W. de la Poer Beresford.

*Auditor-General.*—Capt. W. L. O'Halloran.

*Postmaster-General.*—J. W. Lewis.

*Chief Justice.*—R. D. Hanson.

*Second and Third Judges.*—B. Boothby and E. C. Gwyne; Hon. Mr. Strangways, November, 1868.

*Attorney-General.*—Hon. R. B. Andrews, Q.C.

*Crown Solicitor.*—W. A. Waring, B.A., Q.C.

*Commissioner of Insolvency.*—H. E. Downer.

*Treasurer.*—Hon. T. Reynolds.

*Collector of Customs and President of Marine Board.*—B. Douglas, Lt. R.N.B.

*Commissioner of Crown Lands.*—Hon. R. Glyde.

*Surveyor-General and Inspector of Mines.*—G. W. Goyder.

*Colonial Immigrant Agent.*—H. Duncan, M.D.

*Protector of Aborigines.*—E. B. Scott.

*Commissioner of Public Works.*—Hon. P. Santa.

*Bishop of Adelaide.*—Right Rev. A. Short, D.D.

*Dean.*—Very Rev. J. Farrell, M.A.

*Roman Catholic Bishop.*—Right Rev. L. Shiel, D.D.

*Commander of the Forces.*—Lieut.-Col. F. G. Hamley.

*Col.-Commandant of Volunteers.*—J. H. Biggs.

*Revenue in 1866.*—£949,774; expenditure, £1,064,323.

*Value of Imports in 1866.*—£2,835,142; exports, £2,858,737.

*Population in 1866.*—169,153.

Constituted by 4 & 5 William IV., c. 95, under designation South Australia, with an area of over 300,000 square miles, by 24 & 25 Vict., c. 44 (1861), the territory called No Man's Land was added, and by her Majesty's Letters Patent, July 6, 1863, the "Northern Territory" was temporarily added; making 750,000 square miles. About 100,000 square miles are in occupation. Adelaide is the capital.

Electors for the Legislative Council must have a freehold estate of £50. or a leasehold of the annual value of £20, or a tenancy of £25 per annum.

South Australia was first colonized in 1836 by emigrants from Great Britain, sent out by the South Australian Colonization Association. The export and import trade of the colony has doubled during the last eight or nine years; the principal exports being breadstuffs, grain, wood, copper, and other minerals. All the islands on the coast-line are included in the colonial territory. The coast-line of South Australia extends about 1,600 miles.

*September 13, 1868.*—The South Australian Government 6 per cent. loan allotted at £107. 5s. to £108. 10s.; more than £2,000,000 tendered.

*November 10.*—The appointment was announced of Mr. Bagot as the chief of the new Ministry, and of Mr. Strangways as the Attorney-General.

**SOUTH DANVERS.**—See DANVERS, SOUTH.

**SOUTH SHIELDS** (English Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1832. General election, July 1865; registered electors, 1,175. B. Ingham (L.) returned unopposed.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 6,617. J. C. Stevenson (L.), 2,582; C. M. Palmer (C.), 2,277.

**SOUTHWARK** (English Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1295. General election, July, 1865, registered electors 12,058. J. Locke (L.), A. H. Layard (L.), returned unopposed.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 16,641. J. Locke (L.), 6,027; A. H. Layard (L.), 5,908; Ald. Cotton (C.), 2,495.

**SPAIN.**—*Ministry* (October, 1868).—President, Marshal Serrano; War, General Prim; Marine, Admiral Topete; Finance, Signor Figuerola; Foreign Affairs, Señor Lorenzana; Justice, Señor Romero Ortiz; Interior, Señor Sagosta; Colonies, Señor Ayala; Public Works, Señor Rinz Zorilla.

During the interregnum the government has existed in the Junta, or Provisional Government. The legislative power resides in the Constituent Cortes, or Parliament.

*Superficies.*—494,946 kil. car.; population in 1864, 15,752,607.

Governors.	---	Kil. Car.	Population.
V. Talledo y Diaz .. ..	Canary Islands .. ..	7,373	256,408
Marshal J. Garcia de Paredes ..	Baleares .. ..	4,817	278,660
	Colonies.		
Count de Balmaseda .. ..	Cuba .. ..	118,833	1,396,530
Marshal Pavia y Lacy .. ..	Porto Rico } 1861 .. {	9,814	583,308
	America .. ..	138,147	1,979,838
Lieut.-Gen. de la Gandara y Navarero.	Philippines .. ..	170,000	4,319,269
	Caroline Islands .. ..	2,374	23,580
	Ladrones .. ..	1,079	5,610
	Asia and Oceania .. ..	173,453	4,348,459
Brigadier G. de Barreda .. ..	Africa, Guinea Islands ..	1,266	5,590

*Finances.*—Budget, 1867-8, receipts, 256,878,172 crowns; expenditure, 263,946,776 crowns. Budget for 1868-9, receipts, 258,200,479 crowns; expenditure, 263,005,296 crowns. Public debt, July 1, 1867, according to the *Madrid Gazette*, 20,412,134,058 reals.

*Army.*—Staff, 677; officers, 6,298; soldiers, 144,693; total, 151,668.

*Value of imports in 1864.*—1,990,000,000 reals; ditto, exports, 1,413,000,000 reals.

The provinces of Navarre, Leon, and Castille were permanently united by the marriage of Ferdinand of Arragon with Isabella of Castille in 1469; and in 1492 they made their solemn entry into Grenada, and abolished the empire of the Moors in Spain. Charles I. was elected Emperor of Germany, as Charles V., in 1519. Charles II. died in 1700, without children, and left the crown of Spain by will to the Duke of Anjou, grandson of Louis XIV. But the House of Austria claimed the throne of Spain for the Archduke Charles, and a European war ensued, at the end of which Philip V. was acknowledged king. The following is the list of the Bourbons in Spain:—

Philip V. ....	From 1700 to 1723
Louis I. ....	" 1723 " 1724
Philip V. (again) ..	" 1724 " 1746
Ferdinand VI. ....	" 1746 " 1759
Charles III. ....	" 1759 " 1788
Charles IV. ....	" 1788 " 1808
Ferdinand VII. ....	" 1808 " 1833

Charles IV. was compelled by the international dissensions of the kingdom to abdicate in favour of his son, Ferdinand VII. He was in his turn compelled by Napoleon I. to return the sceptre to his sire, who relinquished it to Napoleon, who conferred it upon his brother Joseph, then king of Naples. But the Cortes aroused the nation to resistance, and Napoleon was compelled, in 1813, to permit the return of Ferdinand. He died in 1833, leaving his daughter, Isabella, to succeed him, under the regency of the Queen-mother Christine. But the partisans of the Salique law supported the claim of Don Carlos, brother to the late king; and a civil war lasted till 1860, terminating in the triumph of the Queen. Don Carlos and his son being since deceased, the only claimant to the throne was Don Juan,

brother of the last, whom a law declared to be deprived of his right of succession. Isabella II. was born October 10, 1830, and was proclaimed queen October 2, 1833. She married, October 10, 1846, Francis, who bears the honorary title of king, born May 13, 1822, son of the Infant François de Paule.

*January 23, 1868.*—An amnesty is published for the persons compromised by the insurrections of 1866 and 1867.

*February 15.*—Catalina is nominated Minister of Marine.

*March 11.*—The Chamber of Deputies adopts a Bill granting a longer period for the conversion of bonds of the passive debt.

*March 20.*—The Minister of Finance is authorized to contract a loan of 55,000,000 francs, at 6½ per cent. interest, redeemable in 15 years.

*March 30.*—A treaty of commerce with the North German Confederation is signed at Madrid.

*April 8.*—Disturbances arise in Catalonia.

*April 13.*—This province is placed in a state of siege.

*April 23.*—Death of Marshal Narvaez, Duke of Valence, President of the Council of Ministers, and Minister of War (born August 5, 1800, in Andalusia).—All the Ministers tender their resignations, in consequence of the death of Narvaez, and Bravo Murillo, Minister of the Interior, is charged with the task of forming a new Ministry.

*April 24.*—The new Cabinet is formed. Bravo, President and Minister of the Interior; Roncali, Justice and Foreign Affairs, provisionally; Belda, Marine; Marfori, Colonies; Orobio, Finances; Catalina, Public Works; Lient.-Gen. Mayalde, of Villaroya, War. Bravo informs the Chamber of Deputies that he intends to continue in the line of policy of his predecessor.

*May 8.*—The Senate adopts the whole Budget for 1868.

*May 9.*—The Senate approves of the treaty of commerce with the Zollverein.—The session of the Cortes is adjourned by a Royal decree.

*June 16.*—Change in the Cabinet. Roncali is definitely nominated Minister of Foreign Affairs; Coronada, Justice; Marfori, Minister of the Queen's Household.

*July 20.*—The disappearance of General Prim from London is said to cause alarm to the Government; and a rumour is prevalent at Madrid that the Portuguese Ministry are in favour of a revolution in Spain.

*July 30.*—The Government is said to consider a revolution imminent, and to repose little reliance on the loyalty of the fleet.

*August 1.*—The Governor of Cadiz is stated to have telegraphed to Madrid that he dreads an insurrectionary outbreak, but that he has taken ample measures to counteract it.

*August 3.*—Insurrectionary bands are reported at Madrid to have appeared in Arragon; the Ministerial journals affirm that they are merely smugglers.

*August 5.*—Bands of insurgents are reported to have appeared on the mountains of Sierra Morena.

*August 8.*—The Minister of the Interior publishes a circular recommending the governors of provinces to seek support in the civic and rural guards, and in the clergy, as little confidence can be placed in the army.

*August 16.*—In consequence of the measures taken by the Government against military men, Generals Pesuela, Novaliches, Gapet, San Roman, and others tender their resignations, and a Ministerial crisis is imminent.

*August 18.*—A royal decree orders quarantine to be enforced on arrivals from England.

*August 29.*—The Ministerial journal of Madrid urges the necessity of carrying on works of public utility to prevent revolutionary outbreaks. A secret depot of powder and ammunition is discovered, and insurgent bands appear on the mountains near Toledo.

*September 7.*—Several officers are dismissed on suspicion of being implicated in the revolutionary movement, and the streets of Madrid are patrolled by strong bodies of the civic guard.—Armed bands appear in Andalusia, levying contributions on the inhabitants, but paying regularly for their food and wine.

*September 18.*—The Emperor of the French visits Queen Isabella at San Sebastian.

*September 19.*—The whole fleet at Cadiz rises against the Government, under Rear-Admiral Topete. The generals exiled to the Canary Islands return to Cadiz. The garrison pronounces in their favour, and several towns join the insurrection, headed by Marshal the Duke de la Torre, formerly President of the Senate. A panic prevails at the Court. General Prim proceeds to head the movement.

*September 20.*—The Queen accepts the resignation of the Ministry.

*September 21.*—Seville and its garrison rise. General Prim and Caballero de Roda march on Madrid. Queen Isabella remains at San Sebastian.

*September 22.*—A proclamation to the Catalans declares that "the dynasty, deaf to advice, treats the nation as an enemy," and appeals to the army to join the people of Spain, as the time has come for the nation to assume the sovereignty, to proclaim universal suffrage, and the assembling of a Constituent Cortes.—A royal decree appoints General Don José Concha President of the Council. The Provisional Government proclaims General Espartero President.—The forces of the insurgents in Andalusia are estimated at 14,000 men and 11 vessels of war. Burgos pronounces for them after severe fighting, but the marine departments of Ferrol and Carthagena remain faithful to the Government.

*September 23.*—General Novaliches is in command of the royal forces, and martial law is proclaimed. The Provisional Government establishes Juntas in all the towns which join the insurrection.

*September 24.*—Generals Serrano and Prim command the insurgent forces in Andalusia, numbering 20,000 men. The insurgents have destroyed the bridge over the Guadalquivir and occupied Cordova; General Novaliches with the royal troops is at fifteen miles' distance. General Calonge enters Santander with 8,000 men, after a desperate engagement.

*September 26.*—The insurrection extends over the provinces of Cadiz, Seville, Cordova, Huelva, Granada, Valencia, Alicante, Algeiras, Malaga, Vigo, Ferrol, Corunna, and Logrono. The citizens of Bejar manufacture guns by melting down the church bells, and repulse two assaults made upon the town by the Government troops.

*September 27.*—The insurrection extends to Saragossa and Leon.

*September 28.*—The royal army is defeated by the insurgents, under Marshal Serrano.

*September 29.*—Great commotion and enthusiasm prevail at Madrid. Concha yields, and the troops fraternise to avoid collision with the people. The Queen's arms and bust are dragged in the dust, but perfect order pre-

vails. A Provisional Junta is appointed. General Novaliches, defeated and wounded, re-enters the capital.

September 30.—The Queen flies from Spain, leaving San Sebastian en route for Pau. She has an interview, lasting fifteen minutes, at Biarritz, with the Emperor and Empress of the French.

October 1.—General Chasse, forsaken by his troops, flies to France. British residents in Spain present a congratulatory address to the Provisional Junta. Barcelona joins the movement.

October 2.—The Captain-General of Catalonia flies with a few soldiers. A manifesto is published, which has been circulated in Catalonia, proposing a Federative Republic with General Espartero as President.

October 3.—Marshal Serrano and his army arrive at Madrid, and are enthusiastically welcomed. The Junta there comprises 14 Progressists, 9 Unionists, and 7 Democrats. Queen Isabella sends a violent protest from Pau against the overthrow of her Government.—The army and National Guard are reviewed at Madrid before the Junta. Banners are carried with the inscriptions "Down with the Bourbons," "Long live the Sovereignty of the People," "Long live Religious Liberty and Free Education."

October 5.—The protest of the Queen is received with contempt at Madrid. Marshal Serrano accepts the responsibility of forming a Provisional Government, and the Central Junta at Madrid is definitely constituted.

October 6.—The United States of North America recognize the Spanish Junta as a Government *de facto*.

October 7.—General Prim enters Madrid amidst immense enthusiasm. Don Juan abdicates his right to the throne of Spain in favour of his son, Don Carlos. The Junta at Madrid imitates other Juntas, and makes a reduction of one-third in the Customs tariff.

October 8.—Marshal Serrano, General Prim, and the members of the Junta issue a proclamation, which contains an assurance of confidence in the initiators of the revolution. Addresses of congratulation and adhesion are received at Madrid from several provisional Juntas. A great demonstration takes place at Madrid in favour of religious liberty and equality. Banners are inscribed "Down with the Concordat," "Down with the tyrants of Rome," "Long live Rome liberated." The entire city is illuminated.

October 9.—The Central Junta publish a declaration in favour of complete civil, political, and religious liberty.

October 10.—The Junta at Madrid issues a statement in favour of the abolition of capital punishment and upholding individual liberty, and the inviolability of domicile and private letters; it opens subscriptions to succour the distressed classes. Valencia and Valladolid are the only provinces which have not sent in their adhesion to the Government.

October 12.—General Prim addresses a letter to the French *Gaulois*, thanking that paper for its sympathy, and observing that eight days have sufficed to overthrow a dynasty 300 years old, and that they have succeeded in attaining the political idea of contemporary Spain, a constitutional monarchy founded upon the most extended liberal basis.

October 13.—The Junta at Madrid proposes the abolition of the privileges of religious communities, and the Minister of Justice issues a decree suppressing the Society of the Jesuits throughout Spain and the Spanish islands. The octroi duties are abolished through Spain and the adjacent islands.

October 15.—The Minister of Public Instruction issues a decree, declaring that primary instruction shall henceforth be absolutely free. The *Diario*

at Barcelona publishes an article opposing the proposal as candidates for the throne of Spain of the Duke of Edinburgh, any descendant of Queen Isabella, and any prince not born a Catholic.

*October 16.*—The Junta at Madrid proposes that the colonies shall be represented in the Cortes by four members.

*October 17.*—Marshal Serrano, Admiral Topete, and Señor Olozaga are entertained at Guadalajara on their return from Saragossa; the latter states that he and his friends consider monarchy a necessity for Spain.

*October 18.*—An animated democratic meeting in the Circus at Madrid resolves in favour of a Federal Republic.

*October 19.*—A decree of the Spanish Minister of Justice suppresses all religious establishments of both sexes founded since July 29, 1837; convents longer established are to be reduced one half in number, and to receive no more novices. The State takes their property, and the monks and nuns receive no pensions, though they may claim property formerly their own, and they may enter the remaining establishments.

*October 22.*—The Minister of Education at Madrid decrees that the Universities shall be open on November 1, with complete liberty of all classes of education.

*October 24.*—A decree from the Minister of Justice at Madrid declares the absolute liberty of the press, and suppresses the literary and dramatic censorship.

*October 25.*—France, England, and other Powers are announced at Madrid to have opened friendly relations with the Provisional Government; the French communication is said to be responsive and sympathetic, the English cold and reserved. The Papal Nuncio also has expressed a wish to maintain good relations with the Spanish Government.

*October 26.*—The Provisional Government issues a manifesto detailing the events which have led to the present administration, and saying that the revolution has decreed universal suffrage, with religious liberty, &c., and that Spain can quietly proceed to choose a final form of government with respect to the will of the national sovereignty.

*October 29.*—Señor Figuerola issues a financial statement, in which the deficit is estimated at two and a half milliards of reals, accompanied by a decree opening public subscriptions to a loan guaranteed by "pagares" on the Church property and Crown dominions.

*November 1.*—Señor Zoulla issues a circular recommending municipalities to take independent steps towards extending public education. Several republican meetings and demonstrations are held at Madrid.

*November 2.*—Señor Sagosta issues a decree sanctioning the right of public meetings when conducted in an orderly manner; twenty-four hours' notice to be given to the authorities, and the meetings not to be permanent or periodical.

*November 3.*—The Minister of the Interior abolishes the Academy of Archaeology and Geology styled the Prince Alfonso; members to be called to account for abuses committed.

*November 6.*—Jews are informed that the old laws which expelled them from Spain have been abrogated.

*November 8.*—An official decree appoints General Dulce Captain-General of Cuba in the room of Lersundi.

*November 9.*—A decree authorizes the Rev. George Fitch to erect a Protestant church at Madrid.

**November 10.**—The electoral law is promulgated at Madrid; every citizen of twenty-five not deprived of his political rights, is entitled to vote for the election of town councillors, provincial deputies, and deputies to the Constituent Cortes.

**November 11.**—The Minister of Justice issues a decree extensively reducing the scale of punishments apportioned to various crimes.

**November 14.**—The subscriptions to the national loan are announced to amount to 5,684,000 crowns.

**November 15.**—A monarchical and democratic meeting (in favour of a monarchy derived from popular rights and universal suffrage) held in the Court of the Palace; 50,000 present, and subsequent procession with banners through the streets of Madrid.

**November 24.**—A decree pardons those inhabitants condemned for smuggling since the year 1857.

**November 25.**—Señor Sagasta issues decrees ordering the municipalities to revise the volunteer and civic militia lists.

**November 27.**—The Minister of Justice issues a decree reorganizing the Supreme Court of Justice.

**November 29.**—A republican assemblage meets at Madrid: Señor Castellor, addressing it in front of the royal palace, says, "Let us swear that no king shall ever again enter that palace." The monarchical party make a demonstration at Valladolid.

**December 5.**—Republicans make an armed demonstration at Port Santa Maria, Cadiz: they refuse to lay down their arms, and erect barricades, but are dispersed by troops of the Marine.

**December 6.**—The subscriptions to the national loan are announced to amount to three milliards of reals (£3,729,166).

**December 7.**—The workmen engaged by the municipality of Madrid strike in consequence of a reduction in their wages. The Government reiterates its opinion in favour of a monarchy, not chosen by universal suffrage, but by those whom the people send as their representatives to the Constituent Cortes.

**December 8.**—Fighting takes place at Cadiz of a sanguinary character between the democrats and troops.

**December 9.**—An armistice is agreed to for forty-eight hours with the insurgents at Cadiz, for the purpose of burying the dead and allowing the women and children to depart. The foreign consuls are detained in the Hôtel de Ville.

**December 13.**—General Caballero de Roda addresses a proclamation to the inhabitants of Cadiz, which produces an impression; they send a delegate, accompanied by the United States consul, and offer to lay down their arms. The troops enter Cadiz at 2 p.m. Alarm prevails at Madrid respecting a rising of the workmen there. The Duke de Montpensier leaves Lisbon and offers his sword to the Provisional Government, which expresses respect for the intentions of his royal highness, but requests him to return to Lisbon immediately.

**December 18.**—A conspiracy, organized by the Carlists, is discovered in the province of Navarre. Several arrests are made.

**December 19.**—The elections to the Constituent Cortes, by universal suffrage, are held in tranquillity.

**December 21.**—Termination of the municipal elections at Madrid; a large



majority of the councillors elected being said to belong to the democratic-monarchical party.

*December 24.*—Señor Olozaga is received in private audience, as Envoy Extraordinary of the Provisional Government of Spain by the Emperor of the French.

*December 26.*—The republican leaders consider the advisability of renouncing for the present the republican form of government, and putting forward Espartaco as candidate for the throne.

**SPANISH REFORMED CHURCH.**—The first article of the penal code of Spain required every Spaniard to be of the Roman Catholic religion, punishing with banishment or transportation for not less than twelve or more than twenty years, or penal servitude for not less than seven or more than twelve years, according to the nature of the offence, any attempt to abolish or alter that religion in Spain. In spite of this severe law, abrogated since the flight of Queen Isabella, a small body of Christians met together at Gibraltar, April 25, 1868, and formed the Central Consistory of the Spanish Reformed Church. The meeting was summoned by Don Juan Bautista Cabrera, a converted Roman Catholic priest, who was appointed President of the Consistory, composed of Don Pablo Lanchez and Don Antonio S. Soler, converted Roman Catholic priests; the latter expelled from Spain for preaching the gospel; Don José Alhama, who having been imprisoned for three years for preaching the gospel in Andalusia, was banished from Spain for nine years, of which five had expired; Don Manuel Hernandez, who contrived to make his escape from his persecutors; and Mr. Robert S. Clough, employed by the Spanish Evangelisation Society of Edinburgh. Another meeting was held June 1, and a declaration set forth by the Central Consistory of the Spanish Reformed Church issued to the Spanish people. "The revolution that has broken out in the Peninsula has secured liberty of conscience and of worship." General Prim received Don José Alhama and two companions at Algeiras in September, and gave them permission to go to Spain and circulate the Bible.

**SPEKE, Rev. B.**—For the space of nearly two months, from January 8 to February 25, London was kept in a state of excitement and suspense on account of the mysterious disappearance of the above gentleman. From the fact that a hat formerly belonging to him had been picked up in Birdcage Walk, all kinds of ridiculous surmises respecting his loss were indulged in. At one time it was stated that a chopping-block had been found, with a marvellous interior communication with a cellar beneath the house. At another, he was thought to have been disposed of through the little window by which communication is held with the driver of a hansom cab. Few supposed that any reason for his disappearance could exist other than that he had been made away with in some manner. It appears that he simply left London, provided with a disguise, by train from Waterloo Station to Basingstoke, and then journeyed about on foot for some time in the neighbourhood of Portsmouth and Southampton, afterwards proceeding, on board a coasting steamer, to Plymouth, whence he visited the most attractive spots in the vicinity. He records that the Bible was his constant companion, and that he found his manner of life peculiarly suitable to meditation. He was aware of the commotion made in his behalf, but, apparently, hoped it would subside eventually, and that he would be enabled to communicate with his friends quietly. At Bodmin he assumed the disguise of a cattle-drover, and there entertained the notion of embarking by steamer for Swansea or Cardiff, and thence walking through Wales to Liverpool, with the intention

of embarking for America. He had about £200 in his possession. He was arrested at Padstow, by mistake for a man who had absconded from Hull.

**SPENCER, EARL.**—*See* IRELAND.

**SPIRITUALISM.**—*Lyon v. Home.*—This was a case heard before Vice-Chancellor Giffard, in which the plaintiff, a widow lady seventy years of age, sought to set aside certain transfers of stock and an assignment of a mortgage security, all made in favour of the defendant, a well-known "spiritualist," on the ground that the gifts were improperly obtained by undue influence exercised over her mind by defendant, and in particular by pretended communications from her deceased husband's spirit, requiring her to adopt defendant as her son, and place him in a suitably independent position as such. The cause commenced April 21, was continued April 22, 23, 24, 27, 28, 29, 30, and May 1, the counsel engaged being Mr. W. M. James, Q.C., Mr. Druce, Q.C., Mr. Fischer, Mr. Kay, Q.C., Mr. H. Matthews, Q.C., Mr. F. Kelly, and Mr. Walker. The hearing having terminated May 1, the Vice-Chancellor delivered judgment for the plaintiff, May 22.

**SPORTING LIFE.**—*See* COPYRIGHT.

**STAFFORD.**—*See* ARBITRATION.

**STAFFORD** (English Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1295. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 1,495. M. A. Bass (L.), 1,090; W. Meller (C.), 657; H. D. Pochin (L.), 575.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 2,997. H. D. Pochin (L.), 1,189; W. Meller (C.), 1,124; R. C. Chawner (L.), 1,107.

**STAFFORDSHIRE** (English Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons from 1295 till the passing of the Reform Act of 1832, when it was divided into North and South, each division to return two members.—**STAFFORDSHIRE, NORTH.**—General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 10,434. E. M. Buller (L.), 4,628; Right Hon. C. B. Adderley (C.), 4,416; Viscount Ingestre (C.), 4,053.—**STAFFORDSHIRE, SOUTH.**—General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 10,789. H. J. W. H. Foley (L.), W. O. Foster (L.), returned unopposed.—The Reform Act of 1867 again divided it into East, North, and West, each division to return two members.—**STAFFORDSHIRE, EAST.**—General election, November 20, 1868; registered electors, 8,987. M. A. Bass (L.), 3,885; J. R. M'Lean (L.), 3,675; J. Hartley (C.), 2,972.—**STAFFORDSHIRE, NORTH.**—General election, November 16, 1868; registered electors, 9,646. Right Hon. C. B. Adderley (C.), Sir E. M. Buller (L.), returned unopposed.—**STAFFORDSHIRE, WEST.**—General election, November 24, 1868; registered electors, 9,348. Sir S. Child, Bart. (C.), 3,809; H. M. Ingram (C.), 3,773; W. O. Foster (L.), 3,295; H. J. W. H. Foley (L.), 3,244.

**STALEYBRIDGE** (English Constituency) returns one member to the House of Commons under the Reform Act of 1867. General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 5,070. J. Sidebottom (C.), 2,407; N. Buckley (L.), 2,078.

**STAMFORD** (English Constituency) returned two members to the House of Commons from 1295 till 1868. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 555. Viscount Cranborne (C.), Sir S. H. Northcote, Bart. (C.), returned unopposed. Sir S. H. Northcote, Bart. (C.), elected one of the members, resigned his seat in May, 1866, in order to become a candidate

for Devonshire North, and Sir J. D. Hay, Bart. (C.), was elected without opposition, May 8, 1866. Viscount Cranborne (C.), succeeded his father as third Marquis of Salisbury in April, 1868, and Lord Ingestre (C.), was returned without opposition, May 4, 1868. Lord Ingestre succeeded his father as nineteenth Earl of Shrewsbury in June, 1868, and Mr. W. U. Heygate (C.), was elected without opposition, Tuesday, June 23, 1868. The Reform Act of 1867 deprived Stamford of one of its members. General election, November 16, 1868; registered electors, 1,066. Sir J. D. Hay, Bart. (C.), returned unopposed.

**STAMPER v. Churchwardens, &c., of Sunderland.**—*See* FRANCHISE.

**STANDARD THEATRE.**—This theatre is under the management of Mr. J. Douglas. On April 13, 1868, Miss Glyn appeared on this stage, in the character of the Duchess of Malfi. On June 27, the drama of "No Thoroughfare" was transferred hither from the Adelphi boards, with Mr. B. Webster, Mrs. A. Mellon, and part of the Adelphi company. On October 12, Mr. Buckstone, with the Haymarket company, commenced an engagement here for six nights. On October 19, the regular season of the theatre commenced, with Mrs. Macready in Madge Wildfire. The Christmas entertainment consisted of the pantomime of "Tell-Tale Tit, or Harlequin Dickory, Dickory, Dook."

**STANLEY, LORD, P.C.**, late Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, eldest son of the Earl of Derby, was born in 1826, and was educated at Eton, Rugby, and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his degree in 1848, with honours both in classics and mathematics. In the same year he was elected M.P. for King's Lynn, in the moderate Conservative interest, and he has represented that constituency down to the present time. In May, 1859, he was an unsuccessful candidate for the representation of Marylebone; he was Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in his father's first Administration, March—December, 1852; on the return of Lord Derby to power in February, 1858, he became Secretary of State for the Colonies, which post, in the following May, he exchanged for that of Secretary of State for India. He retired with his father from office in June, 1859; and held the Secretaryship of State for Foreign Affairs under his father's third Administration, and under that of Mr. Disraeli, from 1866 to December, 1868, when he retired with the Conservative party. Lord Stanley is a Deputy-Lieutenant for Lancashire, and has been one of the Council of the University of London.

**STATISTICS OF LIFE IN THE CITY.**—During the year 1868, according to Dr. Letheby, the Medical Officer of Health, there were in the city of London 1,337 marriages, 2,390 births, and 2,137 deaths registered—the annual average for the last ten years being 1,655 marriages, 3,018 births, and 2,799 deaths; consequently there had been a falling off of 19 per cent. in the marriages, 29 per cent. in the births, and 24 per cent. in the deaths. Of marriages the average number is in the proportion of 11·7 per 1,000 of the whole population. In all England the average is 16·8 per 1,000 of the population. The birth-rate of the whole city is 20·9 per 1,000, while that of England is 34·9. The average of deaths for the city is 18·6 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 22·5 in the whole of England, with 24·6 in the chief towns and town districts, and with 20·1 in the country districts. Measured, therefore, by these standards, the death-rate is remarkably small, and smaller also than that of any considerable town in the kingdom. Of every 1,000 deaths in the city during the year, 170 were among infants of less than a year old, and there were 305 among children at less

than five years of age, while 74 were at from 5 to 20 years of age, 147 from 20 to 40, 193 from 40 to 60, and 271 at 60 and upwards. The infant mortality was excessive, although not so large as in former years. It had declined, in fact, from an average of 185 per 1,000 of the children born to 152. This, he says, is close to the average (151) for the whole metropolis, but a little above the average for all England (149). In the eastern division of the city the infant mortality had reached to 168 per 1,000 of the births, while in the western it had been but 147 per 1,000, and in the city proper only 136. These numbers represent not only the differences in the sanitary condition of the several districts, but also the poverty and other necessitous means of the population. The chief causes of death have been—phthisis, 325; tabes and scrofula, 115; hydrocephalus, 29; convulsions and teething, 115; alvine disorders of adults, 43; ditto of children, 60; continued fever, 70; scarlet fever, 80; small-pox, 31; measles, 13; whooping-cough, croup, &c., 70; erysipelas, 12; pneumonia and bronchitis, 341; violence and privation, 160. So that the deaths from tubercular diseases, he says, have fallen from an average of 593 in the year to 469; symtotic diseases from 586 to 329, and inflammatory diseases of the lungs from 473 to 341. The most notable of these reductions was in the case of continued fever, where the number had fallen from 107 in the year to 70. In the cases, also, of scarlet fever, measles, and whooping-cough, the mortality had been considerably less than half the usual proportion; in every case, indeed, it is the smallest on record, and indicates a large improvement in the sanitary condition of the people.

**STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.**—*See* MAGNOLIA.

**STEEL (1786—1868), JOHN, M.P.,** born in 1786, and educated at St. Bees, commenced practice as an attorney in 1809, and retired from the profession in 1852. He was elected in the Liberal interest for Cocker-mouth, in August, 1854, and was re-elected in March, 1857, April, 1859, and July, 1865. He was a magistrate for Cumberland, and died at his seat, Derwent Bank, Cocker-mouth, April 10, 1868.

**STERN, MR.**—*See* ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

**STEVENS (1793—1868), THADDEUS, LL.D.,** politician, born in Caledonia County, Vermont, United States, April 4, 1793, began life as a travelling pedlar, took his degree at Dartmouth College, in 1814, and was admitted to the bar in Pennsylvania in 1816. He was elected to the Legislature of Pennsylvania in 1833, and in other years was a member of the Convention appointed to revise the constitution of the State in 1836, was first returned to Congress in 1848, and became chairman of Ways and Means in 1853. His extensive ironworks in Pennsylvania were destroyed during the civil war. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Vermont in August, 1867, and died August 12, 1868.

**STEWART, DR. B.**—*See* ROYAL SOCIETY.

**STIRLING, &c. (Scotch Constituency).**—This group of boroughs, including Dunfermline, Culross, Inverkeithing, and Queensferry, has returned one member to the House of Commons since 1707. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 1,252. L. Oliphant (L.), returned unopposed.—General election, November, 19, 1868; registered electors, 4,041. J. S. Campbell (L.), 2,201; — Ramsay (L.), 1,682.

**STIRLINGSHIRE (Scotch Constituency)** has returned one member to the House of Commons since 1707. General election, July, 1865; regis-

tered electors, 1,953. Vice-Admiral J. E. Erskine (L.), 726; P. Blackburn (C.), 692.—General election, November 21, 1868; registered electors, 2,670. Admiral J. E. Erskine (L.) returned unopposed.

**STOCKBROKER'S SHARES.**—*Grissel v. Bristowe.*—This was 'an important case to stockbrokers and others. It was tried in the Court of Common Pleas, before Chief Justice Bovill, and Judges Willes, Keating, and Smith, on the 31st of January. The plaintiff was a holder of Overend & Gurney shares, and after that company had stopped payment he employed a broker to sell them in the market, and they were sold by plaintiff's broker to defendant, who was a stock-jobber, at a heavy discount. On the settlement of the amount between the broker and the stock-jobber, it appears that the jobber had sold more of these shares to the broker than the broker had sold to him. On the settlement, the defendant, the jobber, gave the names of four transferees of the shares to the plaintiff, who executed the transfers. The transferees appear to have waited some time, and then declined to accept the transfer. Afterwards the plaintiff was called on to pay £10 a share on 80 shares, on the winding up of the company, his name appearing on the register as the owner. For this call he sought to make the defendant responsible to whom he had sold the shares, and to whose nominees he had transferred them. Defendant denied his liability, on the ground that the sale was subject to the rules of the Stock Exchange, and that he was not responsible under those rules. Judgment was given for the plaintiff. In the Court of Exchequer Chamber, 3rd December, the Lord Chief Justice (Chief Baron Kelly with him) delivered judgment in this important case. The majority of the learned judges gave judgment for the plaintiff, and against that decision the defendants appealed to the Exchequer Chamber. The appeal was heard on the 1st and 2nd December, and on the 3rd December the Lord Chief Justice delivered judgment, reversing the decision of the Court below, and directing the verdict to be entered for the defendant.

**STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.**—*Coles v. Bristowe.*—This cause was heard before Vice-Chancellor Malins, on 18th, 20th, and 21st March, and judgment was delivered on 2nd May. The plaintiff, by his brokers, sold to the defendants, who were stock-jobbers, 200 shares in a limited company, of which he was the registered owner, the contract being made on the 9th of May for the settling-day, the 15th. The defendants duly named seventeen persons into whose names the shares were to be transferred, and the plaintiff accepted the names and executed transfers; and on the settling-day the defendants paid the purchase-money for the shares, and received from the plaintiff the certificates for them. Between, however, the date of the contract and the settling-day, viz., on the 10th May, the company stopped payment and commenced winding-up; consequently, the transfers could not be registered, and the plaintiff was placed upon the list of contributories. Upon bill by him for specific performance and indemnity, it was held that the jobbers bought as, and were subject to, the obligations of principals, and that no rule of the Stock Exchange could relieve them from that responsibility; that the stoppage of the bank between the date of the contract and the time fixed for completion did not invalidate the contract; that the liability of the company to stop payment being known to both parties, the purchasers must be taken to have bought for better or worse; that the vendor, therefore, was entitled to have the contract fulfilled, and the defendants must repay him with interest the amount he had paid for calls, and indemnify him

against all future calls. The counsel engaged in the case were Mr. Glasse and Mr. Higgins for the plaintiff; Sir. R. Palmer, Mr. Cotton, and Mr. Whitehorne for the defendants. The hearing of the appeal before the Lord Chancellor and the Lords Justices took place November 4th and 5th. Sir R. Palmer, Mr. Cotton, and Mr. Whitehorne were for the appellants; Mr. Glasse and Mr. Higgins for the respondent. The question argued on the appeal was whether Messrs. Bristowe, as jobbers, having given the names of ultimate persons to whom the transfers were to be made, and those persons not having been objected to by the sellers, Messrs Bristowe were thereby absolved from all further liability, and might leave the seller to recover from the ultimate purchasers. Judgment was delivered by Lord Cairns, as Chancellor, on the 5th of December, affirming the decision of the Vice-Chancellor.—*Langton v. Waite & Co.*—This was an important question with reference to the practice of stock-brokers, and was decided on 29th February by Vice-Chancellor Malins. The plaintiff borrowed £6,000 for three months, depositing £22,000 stock as a collateral security. On repayment of the loan the same stock was not restored, but other stock of the value of £22,000, and plaintiff found that defendant had sold the deposited shares at a high price, buying again at a much lower price when he had to retransfer, so making £3,000 by the transaction. Plaintiff therefore brought this action for the £3,000, his contention being that the profit belonged to him. The Vice-Chancellor in giving judgment said that, in the absence of an express contract to the contrary, a pawnee could not sell pawned property until the debt became payable, and if he did so the owner was entitled to any profit which the pawnee made by the sale. The Court therefore gave judgment for the plaintiff and condemned the defendants in costs.

**STOCKPORT** (English Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1832. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 1,347. E. W. Watkins (L.), 733; J. B. Smith (L.), 661; W. Tipping (C.), 595.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 5,360. W. Tipping (C.), 2,714; J. B. Smith (L.), 2,658; Sir E. W. Watkins (L.), 2,598; W. Ambrose (C.), 2,475.

**STOCKTON-ON-TEES** (English Constituency) returns one member to the House of Commons under the Reform Act of 1867. General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 4,023. J. Dodds (L.), 2,476; Lord E. Vane Tempest (C.), 867.

**STOKE-UPON-TRENT** (Staffordshire).—The North Staffordshire Infirmary, at Hartshill, near this town, of which the foundation stone was laid by the Prince of Wales in June, 1866, was opened with a bazaar in aid of the fund, Tuesday, October 6, 1868. There is a deficiency, as the cost of the building and site is £33,704, of which £23,351 have been paid, and the assets are valued at £5,578.

**STOKE-UPON-TRENT** (English Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1832. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 2,858. A. J. B. Hope (C.), 1,463; H. R. Grenfell (L.), 1,373; G. Melly (L.), 1,277. In February, 1868, Mr. Hope accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, and Mr. G. Melly (L.) was returned in his room.—General election, November 16, 1868; registered electors, 15,224. G. Melly (L.), W. S. Roden (L.), returned unopposed.

**STORKS** (Comptroller-in-Chief of War Department).—Sir Henry Storks, K.C.B., born in 1811, and educated at the Charterhouse, joined the army at

an early age, and served with distinction in the Kaffir war and in the Crimean campaign. He was Secretary for Military Correspondence at the War Office from 1857 till 1859, when he went out as Lord High Commissioner to the Ionian Islands, and was made K.C.B. On the cession of the Ionian Islands to Greece he became Governor of Malta, went to assume the chief direction of affairs at Jamaica for a few months in 1866, and returned to Malta, and was appointed early in 1868 to the new office of Comptroller-in-Chief of the War Department, with a salary of £2,000 per annum.

**STRAITS SETTLEMENTS** (Chinese Sea).—British Colony.—*Governor and Commander-in-Chief*, His Excellency Col. Sir H. St. George Old, C.B., R.E., K.T., 1867; Clerk of Council, H. F. Plow; Colonial Secretary, Hon. Lieut.-Col. E. Macpherson, R.A.; Treasurer, Hon. W. W. Williams; Auditor-General, Hon. C. J. Irving; Surveyor-General, D. Quinton; Colonial Engineer and Comptroller of Convicts, Hon. Major J. F. A. McNan, R.A.; Chief Justice, Hon. Sir B. P. Maxwell, Kt.; Attorney-General, Hon. T. Braddell; Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Lieut.-Col. A. E. H. Anson; Judge, Hon. Sir W. Hackett, Kt.; Solicitor-General, D. Logan; Commissioner of Court of Requests, Hon. C. B. Plunket.

#### MALACCA.

*Lieutenant-Governor*, Hon. W. Cairns; Colonial Chaplain, Rev. C. J. Waterhouse.

*Population*, 1862.—Singapore, 81,792; Penang, 124,772; Malacca, 76,267.

*Revenue* of the three stations in 1865-6, £212,565; expenditure, £283,220.

*Value of imports*, 1865-6.—£9,700,195; exports, £9,924,088.

These settlements, comprising Singapore, Penang, and Malacca, were transferred from the control of the Indian Government to that of the Secretary of State for the Colonies on April 1, 1867, by an order in Council, under the provisions of the Act 29 & 30 Vict., c. 115. The island of Singapore is about 25 miles in length by 14 in breadth, and is separated from the southern end of the Malayan peninsula by a strait of about three-quarters of a mile in width. The town of Singapore is the seat of Government. The island of Penang is about 14 miles in length and 9 in breadth, and is situated at the northern entrance to the Straits of Malacca, with a strip of land called Province Wellesley, about 28 miles in length and 8 in breadth, on the opposite shore of the main land. George Town is the chief town. Malacca is a strip of territory on the western coast of the peninsula, of about 42 miles in length, and from 8 to 24½ in breadth. Malacca is its principal town. Malacca was possessed by the Portuguese in 1511, and held by them till 1641, when the Dutch with difficulty expelled them. The English took it in 1795, it was again restored to Holland in 1818, and finally became the property of England in pursuance of the treaty with Holland of March 1, 1824. Penang was ceded to the Government of India in 1786, by Kedah, the Rajah of the neighbouring territory. Singapore was taken by Sir Stamford Raffles in 1819. The constitution consists of a Governor, with Executive and Legislative Councils. In Penang and Province Wellesley the Malay race predominates, in the ratio of two in three inhabitants. The Chinese constitute about one-fourth of the whole population, and the remainder are Europeans and their descendants, Burmese, Hindostanees, &c. In Malacca the population is nearly similar, but the inhabitants are mostly natives of the soil. In Singapore the Chinese are the most numerous portion of the population. The exports comprise gutta, gambier, black pepper, gum elastic, buffalo-horns, rattans, canes, tin, sugar, rice, sago, tea, coffee, opium, timber, &c.

**STRAND THEATRE.**—This theatre has continued to be under the management of Mrs. Swansborough. In January, 1868, the performances consisted of two short pieces with the burlesque of the "Caliph of Bagdad." On August 8 Miss Lydia Thompson's farewell performance took place, previous to her leaving England to fulfil an engagement in the United States, upon which occasion the Prince and Princess of Wales were present. On November 6, Mr. J. T. Clarke, the American comedian, commenced an engagement here in the character of Major De Boots, in Mr. Stirling Coyne's comedy of "A Widow Hunt." Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, her Majesty the Queen of Holland, and the Hon. Reverdy Johnson were present on the occasion. The other principal characters were sustained by Mr. Belford, and Misses Bufton and Maitland. The burlesque of "The Field of the Cloth of Gold," written by Mr. W. Brough, and a farce completed the entertainment. No change was effected in the performances at Christmas.

**STRATFORD-ON-AVON (Warwickshire).**—A memorial brass has been placed in the north wall of the chancel of Trinity Church, Stratford-on-Avon, in memory of Mr. Frederick William Fairholt (1814-66, April 3), who left to the Shakespeare Museum at this town several valuable articles from his archaeological collection.

**STROUD (English Constituency)** has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1832. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 1,890. Right Hon. E. Horsman (L.), 687; G. P. Scrope (L.), 685; Hon. A. J. G. Ponsonby (L.), 287.—Mr. G. P. Scrope (L.), returned one of the members for this borough at the general election in July, 1865, resigned his seat in August, 1867, and a new election took place August 21, 1867, with the following result:—H. S. P. Winterbotham (L.), 580; J. E. Dorington (C.), 508.—General election, November 18, 1868; registered electors, 5,308. S. S. Dickinson (L.), 2,907; H. S. P. Winterbotham (L.), 2,805; J. E. Dorington (C.), 2,096.

**SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.**—*See FRENCH ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.*

**SUBMARINE TUNNEL.**—*See DOVER and CALAIS.*

**SUEZ.**—*See ALEXANDRIA.*

**SUFFOLK (English Constituency).**—This county returned two members to the House of Commons from 1295 till the passing of the Reform Act of 1832, when it was divided into East and West, each division to return two members.—**SUFFOLK, EAST.**—General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 6,765. Lord Henniker (C.), Sir F. Kelly (C.), returned unopposed. Lord Henniker (C.), returned one of the members for this division of the county at the general election in July, 1865, was made a peer July, 1866; and Sir F. Kelly (C.), the other member, was made a judge in the same month; and a new writ having been issued, their places were supplied July 25, 1866, without opposition, by Hon. J. Henniker-Major (C.), Sir E. C. Kerrison, Bart. (C.).—Sir E. C. Kerrison, Bart. (C.), retired February, 1867, and a new election took place February 21, 1867, with the following result:—F. S. Corranoe (C.), 2,508; R. S. Adair (L.), 2,135.—General election, November 27, 1868: registered electors, 9,118. Hon. J. Henniker-Major (C.), 3,650; F. S. Corranoe (C.), 3,620; Col. R. S. Adair (L.), 3,321; T. S. Western (L.), 3,045.—**SUFFOLK, WEST.**—General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 4,246. Major W. Parker (C.), Lord A. C. H. Harvey



(C.), returned unopposed.—General election, November 21, 1868; registered electors, 5,253. Major W. Parker (C.), 2,500; Lord A. C. H. Hervey (C.), 2,389; C. Lamport (C.), 1,705.

**SULINA MOUTH.**—See DANUBE.

**SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.**—*Baxter v. Langley.*—This was a special case stated in an action to recover £800 for penalties under the Act 21 George III., c. 49, from the defendant, and the question involved was the legality of the meetings in St. Martin's Hall on Sunday evenings in the course of January, 1867, called "Sunday-evenings for the People," at which lectures were delivered on social subjects principally, and sacred music performed by professional artistes. The admission was free to one part of the hall, and by payment to other parts. The question for the Court was whether, on any of the meetings, the hall was opened or used for public entertainment or amusement, or for public debating on any subject contrary to the statute. Mr. Denman, Q.C., argued for the plaintiff, and the defendant conducted his own case. The arguments were heard before the full Court of Common Pleas on 26th June, and judgment was delivered on the 19th November. The Court thought they would be unduly stretching this penal enactment if they applied it to the present case, and therefore decided in favour of the defendant.

**SUNDERLAND** (English Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1832. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 2,781. H. Fenwick (L.), 1,826; J. Hartley (C.), 1,355; J. Candlish (L.), 1,307.—Mr. H. Fenwick (L.), returned one of the members for this borough at the general election in July, 1865, was made a Lord of the Admiralty in February, 1866, and a new election took place March 2, 1866, with the following result: J. Candlish (L.), 1,430; H. Fenwick (L.), 1,294.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 10,780. J. Candlish (L.), 6,237; Alderman E. T. Gourley (L.), 4,901; T. Thompson (L.), 3,596.

**SURREY** (English Constituency).—This county returned two members to the House of Commons from 1295 till the passing of the Reform Act of 1832, when it was divided into East and West, each division to return two members.—**SURREY, EAST.**—General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 9,500. Hon. P. J. Locke-King (L.), 3,495; C. Buxton (L.), 3,424; H. W. Peek (C.), 3,333; Hon. W. Brodrick (C.), 3,226.—**SURREY, WEST.**—General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 4,032. J. I. Briscoe (C.), G. Cubitt (C.), returned unopposed.—The Reform Act of 1867 again divided it into East, Mid, and West, each division to return two members.—**SURREY, EAST.**—General election, November 20, 1868; registered electors, 9,392. Hon. P. J. Locke-King (L.), 4,162; C. Buxton (L.), 3,941; W. Hardman (C.), 3,557; J. Lord (C.), 3,549.—**SURREY, MID.**—General election, November 24, 1868; registered electors, 9,935. H. W. Peek (C.), 4,487; Hon. W. Brodrick (C.), 4,412; J. Goldsmid (L.), 3,152; A. W. Roberts (L.), 3,080.—**SURREY, WEST.**—General election, November 28, 1868; registered electors, 6,306. G. Cubitt (C.), 3,000; J. I. Briscoe (C.), 2,826; F. Pennington (L.), 1,757.

**SURREY THEATRE.**—This theatre is under the management of Messrs. R. Shepherd and Creswick. The performances in January, 1868, consisted of the drama of "Jane Eyre," with the pantomime of the "Fair One with

the Golden Locks." The theatre was reopened for the winter season on September 5, and on September 29 a fire broke out in the theatre, which was extinguished without much damage being done. On November 18 Mr. Creswick and Miss Pauncefort appeared in the "Wife's Secret." The entertainments on Boxing-night were "Time tries All," with the pantomime of "Jack and Jill, and the Sleeping Beauty."

**SUSSEX** (English Constituency).—This county has returned two members to the House of Commons from 1295 till the passing of the Reform Act of 1832, when it was divided into East and West, each division to return two members.—**SUSSEX, EAST.**—General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 6,408. J. G. Dodson (L.), 2,821; Lord E. Cavendish (L.), 2,647; W. M. Burrell (C.), 2,463; Hon. R. Abbott (C.), 2,316. General election, November 24, 1868; registered electors, 8,822. J. G. Dodson (L.), 3,611; G. B. Gregory (C.), 3,581; M. D. Scott (C.), 3,560; Lord E. Cavendish (L.), 3,470.—**SUSSEX, WEST.**—General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 2,647. Captain Hon. H. Wyndham (C.), Colonel W. B. Barttelot (C.), returned unopposed. General election, November 16, 1868; registered electors, 3,492. Captain Hon. H. Wyndham (C.), Colonel W. B. Barttelot (C.), returned unopposed.

**SUTHERLANDSHIRE** (Scotch Constituency) has returned one member to the House of Commons since 1707. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 181. Right Hon. Sir D. Dundas (L.), returned unopposed. Sir D. Dundas (L.), returned member for this county at the general election in July, 1865, retired in May, 1867, and Lord R. S. L. Gower (L.), was elected May 29, 1867, without opposition.—General election, November 19, 1868; registered electors, 388. Lord R. S. L. Gower (L.), returned unopposed.

**SWANSEA, &c.** (Welsh Constituency), was formerly a contributory borough to Cardiff. It is now joined with Aberavon, Kenfig, Loughor, and Neath, and has returned one member to the House of Commons since 1832. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 1,920. L. L. Dillwyn (L.), returned unopposed.—General election, November 16, 1868; registered electors, 10,531. L. L. Dillwyn (L.), returned unopposed.

**SWEDEN.**—*Sovereign.*—Charles IV., King of Sweden and Norway, born May 3, 1826; succeeded July 8, 1859; crowned at Stockholm, May 3, and at Drontheim, August 5, 1860; married, June 19, 1850, to Queen Wilhelmina, born August 5, 1828, daughter of Frederic, Prince of the Netherlands. *Daughter.*—Princess Louise, born October 31, 1851.

*Ministry of State.*—Justice, Baron de Geer; Foreign Affairs, Count Wachtmeister.

*Councillors of State.*—Baron D'Ugglas; Chief of the Finance Department, H. G. Bredberg; Major-General De Thulstrup, Marine; F. F. Carlson, Ecclesiastical Affairs; P. J. D'Ehrenheim; Major-General Abelin, War; C. J. Berg; A. D'Adlerkrentz, Interior.

*Superficies*, 170,096 English square miles.

*Population in 1867*, 4,195,681.

*Budget for the year 1868.*—Receipts, 34,461,270 riksdalers; expenditure, 41,493,121 riksdalers. National Debt, 74,068,020 riksdalers.

The army is composed of 2,250 guards, 31,800 soldiers of the line, 84,910 of the landvörn, or militia.

The volunteer rifle corps, formed in 1861, for the defence of the country, numbered 42,000 men, and 301 corps, at the end of the year 1866. Their chief officers are nominated by the sovereign.

The constitution of Sweden is based upon the following Acts:—1. The Constitution of June 6, 1809. 2. The Regulation of the Diet, February 10, 1810. 3. The law of succession, September 26, 1810. 4. The rule on the liberty of the press, July 16, 1812. 5. The Federal Act of August 6, 1815, which settled the connection between Sweden and Norway. The King exercises the executive power, with the Council of State, composed of ten members, two of whom are Ministers. The Estates General of the Realm can demand the displacement of Ministers who have lost their confidence. Only diplomatic affairs and purely military matters can be directly influenced by the King; all the taxes are voted by the Diet, which partakes of the legislative authority with the King. The Estates General represent the four Orders of the nation—the nobility, clergy, citizens, and peasants. Sweden and Norway have very little in common besides their foreign affairs.—*See* NORWAY.

*February* 29, 1868.—The Second Chamber pronounces in favour of maintaining the punishment of death by 100 votes to 69.

*March* 3.—The First Chamber takes the same decision by a large majority.

*March* 26.—The King leaves Sweden for Norway.

*April* 8.—The King returns to Sweden.

*April* 9.—The Ministers of Foreign Affairs (Count Manderstrom), Finance (Baron D'Ugglas), War (Abelin), and the Interior (De Lagerstrale), tender their resignations.

*April* 15.—The King provisionally refuses to accept them.

*May* 6.—The Riksdag closes with a speech from the King.

*June* 4.—Termination of the Ministerial crisis. The Count Wachtmeister, Swedish Envoy at Copenhagen, is nominated Minister of Foreign Affairs; De Thulstrup, Marine; Adlerkrentz, Interior; and Berg, Cabinet Minister without office. The Ministers of Finance and War have withdrawn their resignations.

*June* 11.—Signature of the marriage contract between the Crown Prince of Denmark and the Princess Louise of Sweden.

**SWEDISH ARCTIC EXPEDITION.**—This exploring expedition, fitted out by some scientific men at Gottenburg, under the direction of Professor A. E. Nordenskiöld, sailed from Gottenburg, July 1. The Swedish Government placed at its service an iron screw-steamer, the *Sophia*, a powerful ice-breaker, which reached Bear Island, July 22, and Spitzbergen, July 26. Soundings taken north of Spitzbergen, showed a depth of 2,100 fathoms, or above 15,000 feet. The highest latitude reached August 30, at which observations were taken, was 80° 52'. Zoologists, geologists, florists, mineralogists, &c., accompanied the expedition, and the Royal British Geographical Society and the Royal Swedish Academies supplied some very valuable instruments.

**SWITZERLAND** (Federal Republic).

*Council of the States.*—President, A. O. Aeppli, of St. Gall; Vice-President, E. Boral, of Neuchâtel; elected July 6, 1868.

*Members of the Federal Council for 1868–1869.*—Dr. C. Schenk, of Berne; J. M. Uriüsel, of Lucerne; Dr. W. Naef, of St. Gall; J. J. Challet-Venel, of Geneva; N. Ruffy, of Vaud.

*Chancellor of the Confederation, Dr. J. A. Schiess, of Herisan.*

*General Commanding the Army, G. H. Dufour, of Geneva.*

**SUPERFICIES AND POPULATION IN 1860.**

Cantons.	Kil. Car.	Population.
Berne .....	6,889	467,141
Zurich .....	1,723	266,265
Vaud.....	3,223	213,157
Argovia.....	1,405	194,208
St. Gall.....	2,019	180,411
Lucerne .....	1,501	130,504
Tessin .....	2,836	116,343
Fribourg .....	1,669	105,523
Valais .....	5,247	90,792
Grisons.....	7,185	90,713
Thurgovia.....	988	90,080
Neuchâtel.....	808	87,369
Geneva.....	283	82,876
Soleure.....	785	69,263
Basle District .....	37	51,582
Basle.....	421	40,683
Appenzell (Rhodes Exterior) .....	261	48,431
Appenzell (Rhodes Interior).....	159	12,000
Schwytz .....	908	45,039
Schaffhausen .....	300	35,500
Glaris .....	691	33,363
Zug .....	239	19,608
Uri .....	1,076	14,741
Unterwald .....	475	13,876
Unterwald (Nidwald).....	290	11,526
Total.....	41,418	2,510,494

The population was divided in 1860 into 1,476,982 Protestants, 1,023,430 Roman Catholics, 5,866 Christians of various denominations, and 4,216 Jews.

*Revenue in 1867, 19,781,961 francs; expenditure, 19,572,989 francs.*

*Budget for 1868.—Revenue, 20,173,000 francs; expenditure, 19,869,000 francs.*

The Federal army comprises 87,730 regular troops, 49,765 reserve, 65,359 landwehr.

The new Constitution was adopted by the Federal Diet on September 12, 1848. The legislative power is composed of the National Council and Council of States. The former is composed of the Deputies of the People, chosen in the proportion of 1 to 20,000; every Swiss of 20 years of age, and in the enjoyment of his rights of citizenship, being an elector. The Council of States consists of 44 members, 2 for each canton, chosen by the Assembly of the People, or the Grand Council of each canton. The executive power is exercised by the Federal Council of seven members, each charged with a Ministerial office; they are nominated for three years; the President, who is also the President of the Republic, for one year. All the Swiss are equal before the law; the liberty of the press, &c., is guaranteed, and

trial by jury is in force in most of the cantons. The National Council consists of 128 members, elected from the cantons in the following proportion: Zurich, 13; Berne, 23; Lucerne, 7; Uri, 1; Schwytz, 2; Upper Unterwald, 1; Lower Unterwald, 1; Glaris, 1; Zug, 1; Fribourg, 5; Soleure, 3; Basle ville, 2; Basle district, 3; Schaffhausen, 2; Appenzell (Rhodes exterior), 2; Appenzell (Rhodes interior), 1; St. Gall, 9; Grisons, 5; Argovia, 10; Thurgovia, 5; Tessin, 6; Vaud, 11; Valais, 5; Neuchâtel, 4; and Geneva, 1.

*January 3, 1868.*—The Federal Council resolves to renew its diplomatic relations with Mexico.

*January 26.*—In the vote taken at Zurich concerning the revision of the constitution of that canton, in which about 60,000 votes were given, a great majority pronounces for a revision of the constitution by the Council.

*February 4.*—Ratification of the treaty respecting the navigation and ports of Lake Constance, to be carried out from February 10.

*February 9.*—The Grand Council of Fribourg resolves, by 51 votes against 34, upon the re-establishment of the punishment of death.

*March 6.*—Strike of workmen, in large numbers, at Geneva.

*March 16.*—The population at Neuchâtel pronounces, by a large majority, against a revision of the constitution.

*April 19.*—A large majority of the population in Thurgovia votes for a revision of the constitution.

*May 1.*—The Pontifical Government adheres to the Convention of Geneva, August 22, 1864.

*July 15.*—Treaty of commerce signed with Austria.

*August 28.*—Negotiations are opened in London for concluding a postal treaty between Switzerland and Great Britain.

*September 24.*—The Peace and Liberty Congress meeting at Berne, demands the separation of Church and State, the abolition of Concordats, and the suppression of all religious teaching in public schools.

*September 26.*—The Peace and Liberty Congress protests against a war between France and Germany.

*November 2.*—Announcement at Berne of the recognition, in advance, by the Federal Council of the constitution, which will eventually be agreed upon by the Constituent Cortes of Spain.

*November 19.*—The Representative of the King of the Sandwich Islands arrives at Berne, to exchange the ratifications of the treaty of commerce of 1864, between Switzerland and the Sandwich Islands.

**TAFIK PACHA.**—*See* EGYPT.

**TALBOT (1789—1868).**—JOHN HYACINTH TALBOT, born in 1789, was returned to the House of Commons, in the Liberal interest, for New Ross, in December, 1832; was re-elected in January, 1835, and in August, 1837. He did not present himself to the constituency at the general election in July 1841, but was re-elected in August, 1847, and retired from Parliament at the dissolution in July, 1862. During his career in the House of Commons he was one of Mr. O'Connell's band. He died at Ballytrent, co. Wexford, in April, 1868.

**TAMWORTH** (English Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1563. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 451. Right Hon. Sir R. Peel, Bart. (L.), 416; J. Peel (L.), 287;

N. P. S. Daniel (C.), 103. General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 1,697. Right Hon. Sir R. Peel, Bart. (L.), 832; Sir H. L. Bulwer, Bart. (L.), 827; J. Peel (L.), 798.

**TASMANIA, OR VAN DIEMEN'S LAND** (South Pacific Ocean).—British Colony.—*Governor*: Charles DuCane, August, 1868.

*Ministry*.—Premier and Colonial Secretary, Sir R. Dry, Knt.; Colonial Treasurer, Hon. T. D. Chapman; Attorney-General, Hon. W. L. Dobson.

*Executive Council*.—17 members; Clerk to Executive Council, C. Nowell,

*Legislative Council*.—President, W. E. Nairn; Chairman of Committees, F. M. Innes; 14 members.

*House of Assembly*.—Speaker, Robert Officer; Chairman of Committees, H. Butler; 30 members.

*Clerk to the House of Assembly*.—H. M. Hall.

*Auditor*.—E. J. Manley.

*Surveyor-General and Commissioner of Crown Lands*.—J. E. Calder.

*Chief Justice*.—Sir Valentine Fleming, Knt.

*Puisne Judge*.—Sir F. Smith, Knt.

*Comptroller-General of the Convict Establishment*.—W. E. Nairn.

*Bishop of Tasmania*.—Right Rev. C. H. Bromby, D.D.

*Archdeacon* (Hobart Town).—Ven. R. R. Davies, M.A.

*Archdeacon* (Launceston).—Ven. T. Reilly, M.A.

*Roman Catholic Bishop*.—Right Rev. D. Murphy, D.D.

*Population on December 31, 1865*.—95,201, of which 42,000 were females.

*Revenue in 1866*.—£358,893; expenditure, £333,979.

*Value of Imports in 1866*.—£942,107; exports, £834,606.

This island is about 170 miles across from north to south, and 160 miles from east to west. Its breadth is given in another account as 230 miles, and its length 190 miles; its area being estimated at 24,000 square miles. It was discovered by Tasman in 1642, and from 1803 to 1813, it was merely a penal settlement; transportation to Tasmania was abolished in 1853. The greater part of the population is confined to a narrow slip of land between two ranges of hills. Hobart Town and Launceston are the two principal towns; the quantity of land under cultivation on January 1, 1866, was 279,022 acres, out of 15,232,000 acres, which contain the area of the country. The climate is considered healthy. There is considerable trade in grain between this colony and the neighbouring continent of Australia and islands of New Zealand.

Tasmania was visited by the Duke of Edinburgh in January, 1868.

The following statistics, published July 20, 1868, show the progress of this colony:—The value of the imports in 1867 was £856,348, that of the exports was £790,494, the former exceeding the latter by £65,854. Compared with the results of the preceding year, there was a decrease of £25,759 on the imports, and of £44,112 on the exports; indeed the exports had not been so limited since 1851. Wool shows a decrease in the value exported of £6,428; the amount realized by exportation being £385,406 in 1866, and £378,977 in 1867. Breadstuffs were nearly double the value of the exports of 1865–6; oats and barley show a decrease in value since 1857. The production of hops is rapidly increasing; in 1867 the exports

were valued at £13,730, against a maximum in previous years of £6,695. The number of vessels which entered inwards was 598, and shows a decrease of 7 per cent.; the tonnage was 97,390, and shows a decrease of 9½ per cent. as compared with the results of 1866. The number of vessels cleared outwards was 631, of 102,754 tons in the aggregate. The revenue in 1867 was £272,953, being an increase on that of 1866 of £27,531. Of the total revenue £127,224 was derived from Customs' duties, and £56,087 from inland revenue; the receipts from the Customs were nearly the same as in 1864, and those from the inland revenue were about the same as in 1862. The expenditure last year was £255,552, or £13,191 more than in 1866. The revenue from the land fund was £124,945, against £88,343 in 1866; but the expenditure from this fund in 1867 amounted to £106,472. The actual debt of the colony was £1,018,900, or £10. 6s. 11½d. per head of population. The returns relating to gold-mining show that the quantity of the precious metal obtained in the district of Fingal, as far as could be ascertained from the storekeepers or other purchasers of gold, was only 144 oz., being the yield of the alluvial mines. The quartz companies realized 1,219 oz. from 7,677 tons of crushed stone. The agricultural statistics return the entire area of the colony at 16,778,000 acres, of which 281,333 acres were under cultivation during the year ending the 31st of March, 1868. The acreage under crops of various kinds was 153,588, or 14,278 acres less than in 1866, the decrease being at the rate of 8·5 per cent. The acreage under each of the principal crops in the two years 1866 and 1867 respectively was as follows:—Wheat, 71,348 and 64,010; barley, 4,596 and 6,860; oats, 34,358 and 27,574; potatoes, 10,520 and 10,768; hay, 33,762 and 33,064. The culture of the sugar-beet is receiving some attention, and great interest has been taken in the cultivation of hops, the increase in the land under this crop being 93 acres, while the increase in the produce was 86,900 lb. The average yield of wheat in 1867 was 13·98 bushels per acre, against 21·43 in 1866; of barley, 24·40 against 26·28 in 1866; and of oats, 22·94 against 27·40 in 1866. The live-stock returns show a decrease in the number of horned cattle of 1,772, an increase in sheep of 20,110, and an increase in pigs of 21,028. The estimated population of Tasmania at the end of 1867 was 98,455. The return of the Aborigines in the establishment at Oyster Cove shows that one man and two women were the sole remains of the original possessors of this island. In a few years these few representatives of the race will have passed away, leaving scarcely a single monument, save some few articles preserved in the museum, and a few paintings, to tell that they had ever been. The immigration and emigration returns show an actual loss to the population of 466 souls. The deaths in 1867 numbered 1,413, being in the proportion of 14·4 per 1,000 of population. The births registered during the year were 2,971, or 166 more than in 1866.

**TAUNTON** (English Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1295. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 817. A. C. Barclay (L.), 478; Lord W. M. Hay (L.), 470; E. W. Cox (O.), 292; A. Austin (C.), 260.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 1,845. A. C. Barclay (L.), 1,105; Serjt. E. W. Cox (O.), 918; H. James (L.), 890.

**TAVISTOCK** (English Constituency) returned two members to the House of Commons from 1295 till 1868. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 428. A. J. E. Russell (L.), 330; J. D'A. Samuda (L.), 179; S. Carter (L.), 119; F. Rummens (C.), 93. The Reform Act of 1867

deprived it of one of its members.—General election, November 16, 1868; registered electors, 893. A. J. E. Russell (L.), returned unopposed.

**TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.**—The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education passed December 21, 1867, the following Minute:—

**"SCIENTIFIC INSTRUCTION.**

**"LOCAL AND CENTRAL SCHOLARSHIPS.**

"My Lords consider the subject of scientific instruction with a view to its further encouragement and diffusion.

"1. They refer to the 'Science Directory' of the Science and Art Department, and to the Minute of the Education Department of the 20th of February, 1867, making additional grants for secular instruction to elementary schools.

"2. In order to assist the artisan classes who may show an aptitude for scientific instruction, my Lords resolve to aid local efforts in founding Scholarships and Exhibitions. The Scholarship is intended to maintain the student while remaining at the elementary school, and the Exhibition to support him while pursuing his studies at some central institution where the instruction is of a high grade.

"3. Local Scholarships.—These are of two kinds: the Elementary School Scholarship, and the Science and Art Scholarship.

"4. Elementary School Scholarships.—The Science and Art Department will make a grant of £5 towards the maintenance of a deserving student to the managers of any elementary school who undertake to support him for one year, and subscribe also at least £5 for that purpose.

"5. Conditions:—

"a. With any number of scholars up to 100 on the register of the school, there can be but one such Scholarship; above 100 and up to 200, two Scholarships; and so on for each 100.

"b. The Scholarship must be awarded in competition to the most successful student or students in some examination of the school. The absolute terms of the competition and the award of the Scholarship will be left to the managers of the school, subject to the approval of the Science and Art Department.

"c. The scholar must be an artisan or poor student as defined by the 'Science Directory,' and be between 12 and 16 years of age.

"d. He must not be a teacher, pupil-teacher, or other paid servant of a school.

"e. He must continue regularly to attend the day school, and

"f. Pass in some one or more branches of science at the succeeding May examination of the Science and Art Department, after which the Department grant of £5 will be paid.

"6. These grants will be made from year to year on the condition that the student each year pass in a new subject, or in a higher grade of the same subject in which he first passed. It will be for the locality to determine for how many years the student may hold the Scholarship, but in no case can he be allowed to hold it for more than three years.

"7. The Science and Art Department will hereafter consider such alterations in these conditions as appear necessary.

"8. The Science and Art Scholarship.—The Science and Art Department will make a grant of £10 towards the maintenance of a student at an elementary school\* who has taken a first grade in freehand or model drawing and elementary geometry (see 'Art Directory'), and passed in one of the subjects of science (see 'Science Directory').

"9. Conditions:—

"a. With any number of scholars up to 100 on the register of the school, there can be but one such Scholarship; above 100 and up to 200, two Scholarships; and so on for each 100 scholars.

"b. The Scholarship will be awarded to the most successful student or students in the school.

"c. The scholar must be an artisan or poor student, as defined by the 'Science Directory,' of between 12 and 16 years of age.

"d. He must not be the holder of an elementary Scholarship, the teacher, pupil-teacher, or other paid servant of a school.

"e. He must continue regularly to attend the day school, and

"f. Obtain at least a third class in the same subject of science in which he had already passed, or pass in some other subject.

"g. In each year of holding the Scholarship he must pass either in a higher grade of the same subject or in a new subject.

"10. Local Exhibitions.—The Science and Art Department will make a grant of £35 per annum to the managers of any school or educational institution, or any local committee formed for the purpose, who will raise the like sum by voluntary contribution for

\* By elementary school is understood any school where elementary instruction is given, whether aided by the State or not.



the maintenance of a student at some college or school where scientific instruction of an advanced character may be obtained. The Exhibition may last for one, two, or three years.

**"11. Conditions:—**

**"a.** The Exhibition must be awarded in competition in one or more branches of science at the May examination of the Science and Art Department. The managers may select any branch or branches of science for the competition, and if more than one be taken, they may fix any relative amount of marks they consider best to assign to them.

**"b.** The place where the student is to pursue his studies may be fixed by the managers subject to the approval of the Science and Art Department. If a Government institution be selected, such as the Royal School of Mines or Royal College of Chemistry, London, or the Royal College of Science, Dublin, the fees of the student will be remitted.

**"c.** The Exhibitioner must be of the artisan class or poor student as defined by the 'Science Directory.'

**"d.** The grant of the Department will be paid from year to year on condition that a like payment has been made by the managers or local committee, and that the student has pursued his studies satisfactorily according to regulations fixed by the Department.

**"12.** Transmit a copy to the Treasury, and request sanction to provide in the estimate for the increased expenditure likely to be occasioned by this Minute."

An explanatory memorandum was issued 28th February, 1868; it ran as follows:—

"1. It will be seen that this Minute creates three descriptions of Scholarships or Exhibitions for the encouragement of science instruction, and for the support of students of the industrial classes while continuing their education. These are intended to supplement and enlarge existing action on the part of the Science and Art Department, and to promote secondary instruction in elementary schools, thus forming a connecting-link between them and the science and art schools and classes.

**"ACTION OF THE SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT.**

"2. The existing action through the Science and Art Department is to aid instruction in Science in the following subjects:—1, practical plane and solid geometry; 2, machine construction and drawing; 3, building construction, or naval architecture and drawing; 4, elementary mathematics; 5, higher mathematics; 6, theoretical mechanics; 7, applied mechanics; 8, acoustics, light, and heat; 9, magnetism and electricity; 10, inorganic chemistry; 11, organic chemistry; 12, geology; 13, mineralogy; 14, animal physiology; 15, zoology; 16, vegetable physiology and economic botany; 17, systematic botany; 18, mining; 19, metallurgy; 20, navigation; 21, nautical astronomy; 22, steam; 23, physical geography. And in Art in elementary drawing, as an education of the power of observation, and in drawing, painting, modelling, and designing for manufacture and decoration.

"3. In order to place a school or class in connection with the Science and Art Department, it is necessary that a committee, consisting of at least five persons, should be formed, who will undertake certain duties of superintendence in connection with it.

**"AID TO INSTRUCTION IN SCIENCE.**

"4. As respects science, the aid consists of—(1) payments to the teachers on the results of instruction as tested by examination, (2) medals and prizes to the successful students, (3) grants to the school in aid of the purchase of apparatus to the extent of 50 per cent. of the cost, and (4) Royal Exhibitions and free admissions to the Royal School of Mines in London, and the Royal College of Science in Dublin.

**"PAYMENTS TO TEACHERS.**

"5. The payments to the teachers vary from £1 to £5, according to the class in which the student is placed. There are five classes, the fifth being the lowest. The payments are only made for the instruction of students of the artisan or weekly wages class, and those whose incomes are less than £100 per annum. The teacher to be qualified to earn payments on results must have taken a first or second class, unless he has obtained some University degree.

**"EXAMINATIONS.**

"6. The examinations are held in May. The examination in each subject is held over the whole kingdom on the same night. It is not necessary to enable a class to be examined and obtain prizes, &c., that the teacher should be certificated. If a satisfactory committee be formed, any class or single student can be examined, however taught.

**"PRIZES.**

"7. Prizes, which, with some few restrictions, are open to all students, are given to those who obtain a 1st, 2nd, or 3rd class. To the best in each subject are given a gold, a silver, and two bronze medals.

"8. Six Royal Exhibitions of the value of £50 per annum, tenable for three years, are given in competition at the May examinations. Three of these are to the Royal School of Mines in London, and three to the Royal College of Science in Dublin. Free admissions are given to the courses at these institutions to all who take gold medals.

"9. The detailed rules will be found in the 'Science Directory,' published by the department, price 6d., which will be furnished on application to the Secretary, Science and Art Department.

#### "AID TO INSTRUCTION IN ART.

"10. As respects Art.—Firstly.—Towards the teaching of elementary drawing in schools for the poor. This aid consists of payments to the managers of 1s., 2s., or 3s., on account of children satisfactorily taught drawing, and who pass a very elementary examination of the first grade; and of payments of 5s. or 10s. on children or pupil-teachers who pass the more advanced or second grade examination, and of prizes to successful children and pupil-teachers.

"The first grade consists of drawing in outline from flat examples, drawing from regular solids or objects of simple form, and of easy problems in practical geometry.

"The second grade is an examination of a higher standard than that of the first grade, but in the same subjects, with the addition of perspective and mechanical drawing. Examinations are held in May in any elementary school taught by a master holding a certificate for drawing, or who has passed a second grade examination in any of the above three subjects of drawing taught in elementary schools.

#### "NIGHT CLASSES.

"11. Secondly.—Towards art instruction in night classes for artisans held in elementary schools, in literary, mechanics', or similar institutions. This aid consists of payments of 10s. or 15s. on account of artisans or their children above 12 years of age satisfactorily taught drawing of the second or third grades, of prizes to successful students, and of payments towards the local expenses of examination.

"The third grade is represented by works embracing the whole course of instruction in night classes or schools of art, such as drawings from examples, from casts or models, from nature, the antique, or the life; painting—flowers, landscape, or from life; designing or drawing for decorative purposes.

#### "SCHOOLS OF ART.

"12. Thirdly.—To schools of art held in rooms entirely devoted to art instruction. This aid consists of similar payments to those awarded to night classes, and of the following additional payments:—

"20s. on account of every artisan satisfactorily instructed in art.

"£15 or £30 on account of art pupil-teachers.

"£5 or £10 on account of students trained for art teachers or national scholars.

"£3 on account of free studentships to artisans submitting advanced works.

"£10 on account of expenses of annual report and examination.

"13. Prizes are given to successful students, and the advanced studies of the schools of art are brought together in a national competition, when gold, silver, and bronze medals and other prizes are awarded. All payments are contingent on the employment of certificated teachers.

"14. Elementary schools, night classes, and schools of art are aided to the extent of 75 per cent. in the purchase of examples.

#### "NATIONAL ART TRAINING SCHOOL.

"15. Fourthly.—By the maintenance of the National Art Training School at South Kensington, in which highly qualified students from local schools of art are admitted and trained as masters for schools of art, or as designers, or art-workmen. Such students receive allowances for their support of from 15s. to 40s. weekly.

#### "ART MUSEUM AND LIBRARY.

"16. Fifthly.—Through the National Museum of Decorative Art and the National Art Library, which are made as far as possible circulating collections for the benefit of local schools of art.

"17. The detailed regulations for the administration of art instruction are given in the 'Art Directory.'

#### "SECONDARY INSTRUCTION IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

"18. As respects Elementary Schools.—By the Minute of the 20th of February, 1867, additional grants are made by the Educational Establishment at Whitehall, to elementary schools under inspection for instruction in subjects of secular instruction beyond reading, writing, and arithmetic. The regulations under which such grants are made are issued by the Education Establishment, Whitehall.

#### "SCIENCE CLASSES IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

"19. The managers of an elementary school under inspection can permit their premises to be used for science teaching, provided that there be no interference with the primary

purpose of the elementary school or its three attendances. A science class may thus be formed in connection with and receiving payments from the Science and Art Department. But no payments are made to teachers on account of science teaching in respect of any instruction in science that may be given during the three attendances of an elementary school receiving aid from the Educational Establishment, Whitehall.

"20. In an elementary school not under the inspection of the Education Establishment, and, therefore, not receiving State aid to elementary instruction, science classes may be formed in connection with the Science and Art Department without any restriction as to the time or manner in which the instruction in science may be given.

#### "ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS' SCHOLARSHIPS.

"21. From this brief explanation it will be understood how the Minute of the 21st of December will affect existing institutions. This Minute provides for two forms of scholarship in connection with elementary schools, whether receiving State aid as such or not. The first of these is the Elementary School Scholarship. £5 are granted to the managers of any elementary school for the support of a deserving pupil, if they undertake to support him for a year and subscribe £5 for that purpose. One such Scholarship is allowed per 100 students in the school. The selection of the student for the Scholarship is to be by competition; the details of this, however, the managers of the school may arrange as they please, subject to the approval of the Science and Art Department. The payment of £5 by the Science and Art Department is made conditional on the student passing in a branch of science at the May examination.

#### "SCIENCE AND ART SCHOLARSHIPS.

"22. The second, a more advanced Scholarship, is the 'Science and Art Scholarship,' of which, again, there may be one per 100 students. This is granted without any corresponding contribution on the part of the locality. The Science and Art Department makes a grant of £10 towards the maintenance for one year of the most deserving student or students in an elementary school who have taken a first grade in elementary geometry and freehand or model drawing,\* and passed in some branch of science, on condition that at the end of the year the student obtains at least a third class in the subject of science in which he originally passed or passes in some other subject. In both these cases the student must be from 12 to 16 years of age.

#### "SCIENCE COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIPS.

"23. Lastly, for advanced scientific instruction the Minute offers local Exhibitions to enable students to complete their education at some college or school where scientific instruction of an advanced character may be obtained. The Science and Art Department will make a grant of £25 per annum for one, two, or three years for this purpose, when the locality raises a like sum by voluntary subscription. And if the student attend a State school, such as the Royal School of Mines in London, the Royal College of Chemistry in London, or Royal College of Science in Ireland, the fees are remitted. It is a condition that the Exhibition is awarded in competition, the branch or branches of science for which may be fixed by the locality, and that the student pursues his studies satisfactorily."

The Council of the Yorkshire Board of Education, in conformity with this minute, proposed in January, 1868, to establish three scholarships of the annual value of £50 each, as follows:—1. The mechanical draughtsman's scholarship, offered for competition to students in practical geometry required by engineers, mechanists, and others employed in arts of construction. Machine construction and drawing, being the application of practical geometry to the drawing of machinery. 2. The mechanical scholarship, offered for competition to students in mechanics as a science, or theoretical mechanics. Mechanics as an art, or applied mechanics. Steam. 3. The chemical scholarship, offered for competition to students in inorganic chemistry and organic chemistry. The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education intimated to the Board their intention to make an annual grant to the amount of one-half of the value of the above scholarships awarded by the Council of the Board.—See **WHITWORTH SCHOLARSHIPS.**

**TELEGRAPHS.**—See **FRENCH ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.**

**TEMPERANCE LEAGUE (National).**—The New Year's festival of the above was held in Exeter Hall, under the presidency of Mr. J. Taylor.

\* The examination in drawing can, where there is no art certificated teacher, be held by the Science Class Committee, to whom the necessary papers will be sent.

Two hours of tea and music preceded the speaking. The chairman estimated that a day of abstinence from alcoholic drinks on the part of all consumers of them would provide a fund of £200,000 for the Clerkenwell sufferers, and other charitable purposes. Conferences had been held, and the numbers of total abstainers among ministers of various denominations were stated as follows by Mr. M. Young:—700 Episcopal clergymen, 548 Congregational ministers, 270 Wesleyans, 260 Baptists, 426 Primitive Methodists, and 320 ministers of the Free Church of Scotland. The missionary of the sailors of London had received 400 signatures to the pledge. The Rev. Newman Hall was welcomed on his return from America. He stated that he had seen more drunkenness in walking home from his church in Blackfriars Road, *via* the New Cut, than during a three months' stay in the United States, although it might be true that an American bishop had stated that he saw more drunkenness in one day in his own country than he did during his whole stay in England. Mr. Hall proceeded to say that abstinence was rather the rule in the United States, although he admitted the existence of sly drinking. Public-houses were closed there on Sundays and election days, and once a month, on the Sunday evening, there was a temperance meeting in the House of Representatives.

**TERLING (ESSEX), EPIDEMIC FEVER AT.**—On January 31 an epidemic fever at Terling had numbered 260 cases and 28 deaths, even able-bodied men and boys being seized with this pestilence. The village appears to have been in need of the most thorough sanitary reforms, being full of cesspools. From the flatness of the district, a difficulty exists in carrying out a system of drainage without the streams being polluted. The matter was taken up by the Home Secretary.

**TEWKESBURY (English Constituency)** has returned two members to the House of Commons from 1610 till 1868. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 377. W. E. Dowdeswell (C.), 190; J. R. Yorke (C.), 182; J. Martin (L.), 150.—Mr. W. E. Dowdeswell (C.), returned one of the members for this borough at the general election in July, 1865, resigned his seat in March, 1866, in order to become a candidate for Worcestershire West, and a new election took place March 21, 1866, with the following result:—Sir E. A. H. Lechmere (C.), 151; J. Martin (L.), 147.—The Reform Act of 1867 deprived it of one of its members.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 724. Capt. W. E. Price (L.), 356; Sir E. Lechmere, Bart. (C.), 281.

**THAMES EMBANKMENT.**—On May 3, the Thames Embankment was opened to foot passenger traffic, from Westminster Bridge to Lambeth Bridge. The ceremony of opening was of the plainest and simplest description. Sir John Thwaites, Chairman of the Board of Works, Mr. Bazalgette, the engineer, and the chief members of the Board walked along the footpath, and Sir John said that he had much pleasure in declaring this south portion of the Thames embankment opened. The works comprise a length of about 2,200 feet of river wall between Westminster and Lambeth, and a further stretch of 2,100 feet from Lambeth to near the gas works. The wall is built of concrete faced with granite. It has a moulded parapet and plinth, broken at intervals of about 60 feet with plain pedestals. To these are to be affixed massive, bronze lions' heads and mooring rings. No recesses are constructed for steamboat landing-places on account of the shallowness of the foreshore on that side. The approach to the Lambeth steamboat pier will be improved and rendered

more ornamental than at present. The foundations of the wall are carried down to a depth of 30 feet below Trinity high water mark. The work has been executed by means of a double whole tide timber coffer-dam of the ordinary type. At about 800 feet above Lambeth Bridge the walls run inland, being constructed in a trench excavated out of the ground. This is done to increase the width of the stream, which is very narrow here. When the embankment is completed the width of the river will vary from 800 feet at Westminster Bridge to 700 feet at the Penitentiary. The promenade opened for foot passengers is 20 feet wide. This southern embankment was not part of the original plan, but was a concession granted to a deputation which waited on Lord Palmerston, and which pointed out that the south side of the river, as lying lower, had a greater need of embankment than the north.

On July 30, the Thames embankment on the north of the river was opened from the Temple to Westminster Bridge. The wall of this portion differs from the southern side, in being constructed of brick, instead of concrete, faced with granite. The wall is 8 feet in thickness; it dams out nearly 30 acres of the river; it is nearly 7,000 feet long; it averages more than 40 feet high, and its foundations go from 16 to 80 feet below the bed of the river. In the formation of this wall, and the auxiliary works of drainage and subways, nearly 700,000 cubic feet of granite have been used, also about 30,000,000 bricks, above 300,000 bushels of cement, nearly a million cubic feet of concrete; 125,000 cubic yards of earth have had to be dug out, and 1,200,000 cubic yards of earth filled in.

"Such stupendous quantities of material expended over so short a space of ground have never been heard of till now, and would, if so employed, have been equal to building half a dozen structures like the Great Pyramid."  
—*Times*, March 5.

There are six piers along this portion of the embankment,—one at Westminster for steamboats, one at York Gate for small boats, one at Hungerford for steamers, one at the Adelphi for small boats, one at Waterloo for steamers, and one at the Temple Gardens for steamers. The grand frontage of the Temple pier is nearly 600 feet wide, with massive stone staircases and a carved granite arch. The huge elm piles have been sawn off just below the water's bed, and left to afford the same support to the wall, now that it is completed, which they gave when it was in progress. Much difficulty was experienced in sinking the foundations near Hungerford Bridge, where the soil was marshy and unsound. But the foundations are exceedingly firm, being laid on the London clay far below the bed of the river, and on concrete. On this the bricks and granite are laid in cement.

The year 1868, however, only sees this magnificent work abruptly terminate at the gasometer in Whitefriars, the eastern boundary of the Temple being in a line with that of the embankment.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works, Friday, May 15, a report was presented on the proposals of the Metropolitan District Railway as to the construction of their line on the Thames Embankment, between the Temple and Blackfriars Bridge. A provisional agreement had been entered into for the construction of a solid embankment, with a 100-foot roadway thereon, from the Temple Gardens to Blackfriars Bridge, the company to construct their railway within the embankment; the railway company to commence their works for the construction of the railway on the embankment from Westminster Bridge to the Temple on July 1 next, and the other works to be carried on simultaneously with the works of the Board; the railway company to deposit £240,000 on July 1 next;

the payment of the £200,000 to be paid to the Board to be spread over three years. The report was adopted.

A Parliamentary return, dated June 18, 1868, prepared by the Metropolitan Board of Works, shows that the estimates for the Thames Embankment (north and south) amount to £3,167,515; Mansion House Street, £2,227,837; other approaches, £173,000: total, £5,568,352. The expenditure to May 5, 1868, reached £3,572,013; there was £157,339 available for further expenditure, leaving a further sum of £1,839,000 required. The Bill before Parliament, applying for powers to alter the streets in communication with the embankment on the north side of the Thames, has been so amended that the proposed alterations will not interfere in any way whatever with the Savoy Chapel or the burial-ground attached to it; and instead of the new street terminating at the corner of Wellington Street, in the Strand, it will terminate at the commencement of Lancaster Place. It has also been arranged that neither Northumberland Street nor Craven Street is to be interfered with by the proposed alterations.

**THEATRES.**—*See* Adelphi; Alfred, Prince; Amphitheatre; Astley's; Britannia; Covent Garden; Drury Lane; Grecian; Haymarket; Lyceum; New Holborn; New Queen's; New Royalty; New Surrey; Olympic; Opera; Pavilion; Princess's; Sadler's Wells; Standard; Strand; St. George's Opera House; St. James's; Victoria.

**THEATRICAL CASE.**—*Murray v. Webster.*—This action was tried February 5th, before Mr. Justice Shée, at Westminster. The defendant was the manager of the Olympic theatre, and the plaintiff an actor who had entered into an agreement to act under defendant's management. One of the rules of the theatre was that any actor refusing to act a character assigned to him was to forfeit a week's salary; another rule was that every actor was to have three weeks' notice of the time fixed for his benefit. Mr. Murray had refused to take a part assigned to him, and had been fined according to the rule. He now brought this action for the week's salary so stopped, and also for the value of a half-benefit which he alleged he was entitled to as part of his salary.

The judge, in summing up, left five questions to the jury, which, with the answers returned, were as follows:—

1. Did plaintiff refuse to play the part assigned to him?—Yes.
2. Was that part one which he was bound by his agreement to play?—No.
3. Did defendant offer plaintiff any half-benefit?—No.
4. Did defendant give plaintiff three weeks' notice, in which he could have arranged for a benefit, as per agreement?—No.
5. What would have been the value of a "half clear benefit" to plaintiff?—£50.

His lordship directed a verdict for plaintiff for £57, with leave to defendant to move.

Mr. Huddleston, Q.C., was for the plaintiff, and Serjeant Ballantine for defendant.

**THEODORE** or **THEODORUS** (1818-68), King of Abyssinia, who arrogated to himself the title of Negus, or King of Kings of Ethiopia, was born of humble parentage at Quard, in Kuara, a district of Amhara, in 1818. Dejatch Kasia or Kassai, or Lig Kassa, that being his name, lost his father at an early age, and was placed in a convent in Gondar, from which he escaped, and joined the army of his uncle Dejatch Comfou, then fighting against the Turks. After undergoing various vicissitudes, being for some

time a kind of brigand chief, he obtained in marriage Tawavitch ("she is beautiful") the daughter of Ras Ali, the most powerful prince of Abyssinia; was recognized as ruler of Kuara, and soon after obtained possession of the whole of Amhara. Kassai became involved in hostilities with the Prince of Tigré, and having defeated him at the battle of Deraskie in February, 1855, was crowned Emperor of Abyssinia, February 11. Having thus become master of Amhara and Tigré, he defeated and killed the king of the remaining province, Shoa, which he annexed. Ras Ali had entered into some communications first with Captain Harris, and then with Mr. Plowden, made British Consul in 1855, and to the last mentioned Theodore extended his protection, and formed a great attachment for Mr. John Bell, an officer of the Indian navy, who had married an Abyssinian. This led to further intercourse with Europeans attracted to the country for missionary and other enterprise, until the king took offence and made prisoners all the Europeans in his power. This was the origin of the dispute which caused the Abyssinian war (*q.v.*), and, discouraged by the defeat of his best troops and deserted by his friends, Theodore put an end to his own life as the English entered the fortress of Magdala, Easter Monday, April 13, 1868. His first wife died in 1856, and in 1860 he married Waizero Teruinish ("thou art pure"), only daughter of Dejjatch Oubié, King of Tigré. By her he had an only child, a son, Dejjatch Alameo, or Alamayou ("I have seen the world"), born in June, 1861. Theodore and his queen did not live happily together, and in his later years he took as a favourite Waizero Tamagno, a widow from Yedjow. They both fell into the hands of the English. His legitimate queen died in the English camp of consumption, at Aikullet, on the homeward march, May 10, and the other wife, Waizero Tamagno, was allowed to depart to join her relatives in Yedjow. Theodore's son and heir, Alamayou, returned with the army, and has been brought to England for the purpose of education.

**THETFORD** (English Constituency) returned two members to the House of Commons from 1547 down to 1868, when it was disfranchised by the Reform Act of 1867. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 224. R. J. Harvey (C.), 193; Hon. A. H. Baring (C.), 137; — Dakin (L.), 69.—The Hon. A. H. Baring (C.), returned one of the members for this borough, at the general election in July, 1865, retired in November, 1867, and a new election took place December 3, 1867, with the following result: E. S. Gordon (C.), returned without opposition.

**THIRSK** (English Constituency) returned two members to the House of Commons from 1295 till the passing of the Reform Act of 1832, when it was deprived of one of its members. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 442. Sir W. P. Gallwey, Bart. (C.), returned unopposed. —General election, November 18, 1868; registered electors, 806. Sir W. P. Gallwey, Bart. (C.), 416; H. Johnstone (L.), 390.

**THOMAS** (1824–68), **GEORGE HOUSMAN**, painter and wood-engraver, born December 7, 1824, was apprenticed to a wood-engraver, and went to the United States in 1843 to illustrate a newspaper published at New York. On his return to Europe he painted several pictures, amongst which may be mentioned "The Queen giving the Medals to the Crimean Heroes," exhibited in 1856; "The Marriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales," and "The Queen bestowing the Garter on the Sultan," for all of which he received commissions from the Queen. He died at Boulogne, July 21, 1868.

**TIGRÉ.**—See **ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION, THEODORE.**

"TIMES" NEWSPAPER.—*See* LIBEL.

TIMON.—*See* CORMENIN, VICOMTE DE.

TIPPERARY CO. (Irish Constituency).—This county has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1800. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 7,526. C. Moore (L.), 2,722; J. B. Dillon (L.), 2,662; P. Gill (L.), 838.—Mr. J. B. Dillon (L.), returned one of the members for this county at the general election in July, 1865, died in October, 1865, and a contest ensued October 24, for the vacant seat, with the following result: Hon. C. White (L.), 3,419; L. Waldron (C.), 2,865.—General election, November 23, 1868; registered electors, 8,934. C. Moore (L.), Hon. C. White (L.), returned unopposed.

TIVERTON (English Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1615. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 489. Viscount Palmerston (L.), 261; J. W. Walrond (C.), 220; Hon. G. Denman (L.), 217.—Lord Palmerston (L.), returned one of the members for this borough at the general election in July, 1865, died October 18, 1865, and a contest ensued for the vacant seat, March 2, 1866, with the following result: Hon. G. Denman (L.), 232; Sir J. D. Hay (C.), 186.—General election, November 16, 1868; registered electors, 1,122. Hon. G. Denman (L.), J. H. Amory (L.), returned unopposed.

TOBAGO (West Indies).—British Colony.

*Lieutenant-Governor*.—C. H. Kortright (1864).

*Privy Council*.—J. Kirk (senior member), J. H. Kerns, R. Gordon, A. Melvill, C. F. Cadiz, D. Yeates, C. A. Berkeley; Clerk, S. H. Hill.

*Legislative Council*.—J. H. Kerns, President; six members; J. Hamilton, Clerk.

*Elective Legislative Assembly*.—R. Crooks, Speaker; fifteen members; Clerk, W. Devignes; Colonial Secretary, S. H. Hill; Treasurer, C. A. Berkeley; Chief Justice, vacant; Attorney-General, vacant; Acting Attorney-General, C. F. Cadiz.

Population in 1861, 15,410.

Revenue in 1866, £9,814; expenditure, £10,153.

Value of imports in 1866, £57,645; exports, £69,872.

This island was discovered by Columbus in 1498, being then inhabited by Caribs. The Dutch held it till 1664, when it was taken by the French, and restored by Louis XIV. to the Duke of Courland, to whom it had been granted by Charles I., who, in 1681, made his title over to a company of London merchants. In 1763 Tobago was ceded to England by France, by the treaty of Paris; but it again changed hands between the two countries till 1814. It is 32 miles long and from 6 to 12 broad, and has an area of 97 square miles. The formation of the island appears to be volcanic. The scenery is irregular and picturesque. Rum and molasses are the principal exports. The resident Lieutenant-Governor is subordinate to the Governor-in-Chief of the Windward Islands at Barbados. The seat of Government is at Scarborough.

TOTNES (English Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons from 1295 to 1867-8. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 382. J. Pender (L.), 210; H. Seymour (L.), 204; —Dawkins (C.), 162; B. Pim (C.), 147.—Mr. J. Pender (L.), returned as one of the members for this borough at the general election in July, 1865, was unseated on



petition in March, 1866, and the writ was suspended. By an Act of Parliament the borough was subsequently disfranchised for corruption; the other member, Mr. A. Seymour (L.), retaining his seat till the dissolution, November, 1868.

**TOWER HAMLETS** (English Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1832. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 31,251. A. S. Ayrton (L.), C. S. Butler (L.), returned unopposed.—By the Reform Bill of 1867 this borough was divided into Hackney and the Tower Hamlets, each with two representatives.—General election, November 18, 1868; registered electors, 30,697. A. S. Ayrton (L.), 9,839; J. D'A. Samuda (L.), 7,849; O. E. Coope (C.), 7,446; E. Beales (L.), 7,160; W. Newton (L.), 2,890.

**TRADE (BOARD OF).**—See BRIGHT, RIGHT HON. J.; and RICHMOND, DUKE OF.

**TRADE-UNIONS.**—*Regina v. Dodd.*—This case was tried at the Manchester assizes, before Mr. Justice Lush, March 11, and is important, as the learned judge decided the following point: Although, by a recent decision in the Court of Queen's Bench (*see Hornby v. Close*, 2 Law Reports, Q.B., p. 153), a trade-union cannot take advantage, under certain circumstances, of the Friendly Societies Acts, still a prisoner who had obtained money by forgery from a society of this character could be indicted for the offence, as the fact of the society being a trade-union makes no difference in the nature of the criminal offence with which the prisoner is charged.

**TRALEE** (Irish Constituency) has returned one member to the House of Commons since 1800. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 253. D. O'Donoghue (L.), returned unopposed.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 257. D. O'Donoghue (L.), returned unopposed.

**TRANSFUSION OF BLOOD.**—See BLOOD, &c.

**TREASON-FELONY.**—See FENIAN TRIALS.

**TREASURY (FIRST LORD OF THE).**—See DERBY, EARL OF; DISRAELI, RIGHT HON. B.; and GLADSTONE, RIGHT HON. W. E.

**TRINIDAD** (North-east coast of South America).—British West Indian Colony.

*Governor.*—Hon. A. H. Gordon, C.M.G.

*Colonial Secretary.*—J. S. Bushe.

*Chief Justice.*—Hon. W. G. Knox.

*Attorney-General.*—C. W. Warner, C.B.

*Receiver-General.*—H. E. Bulwer.

*Solicitor-General.*—G. Garcia.

*Agent-General of Immigrants.*—H. Mitchell.

The above form the Legislative Council, with F. Warner, R. Wilson, L. A. A. de Verteuil, M.D., H. Watts, A. Bernard, J. de Bossière, M.D., L. Joyeau, M. Pasea, unofficial members.

*Auditor-General.*—H. Russell.

*Registrar-General.*—H. A. Fitt (J. Basants, acting).

*First and Second Puisne Judges.*—H. T. Bowen and H. Fitzgerald.

*Diocesan.*—The Bishop of Barbadoes.

*Archdeacon.*—Ven. G. Cummins, M.A.

*Roman Catholic Archbishop of Port of Spain.*—Most Rev. Dr. J. Gonin.

*Population in 1861.*—84,438.

*Revenue in 1866.*—£226,218; expenditure, £203,428.

*Value of imports in 1866.*—£878,157; exports, £1,022,338.

This island is separated from Venezuela by the Gulf of Paria, into which the Orinoco flows. It was discovered by Columbus in 1498, and first colonized in 1588 by the Spaniards. After being possessed by France in 1676, and shortly afterwards restored to Spain, it was taken in 1797 by the British, under General Sir R. Abercrombie and Admiral H. Harvey. By the treaty of Amiens, 1802, it was ceded and guaranteed to Great Britain. Rum, molasses, cocoa, coffee, and cotton are its chief products. Its harbour is considered the finest in the West Indies. A pitch-lake, about 99 acres in extent, is situated thirty miles from the Port of Spain, the principal town. This is of considerable value. The larger portion belongs to the Earl of Dundonald, on lease from the Government. In November, 1868, business in Trinidad was reported to continue unsatisfactory: 1,800 bags of yellow rice had been imported from Barbados and Demerara during the preceding month. Little rain had fallen during the year, but there had lately been frequent thunderstorms, accompanying sultry weather.—See also CHINESE EMIGRATION.

**TROMSOE.**—See SWEDISH ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

**TROWER (BISHOP).**—The Right Rev. Walter John Trower. D.D., born in 1805, and educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, entered into holy orders in 1829, was rector of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, London, and exchanged this living for that of Wiston, Sussex, in 1839. He was appointed Bishop of Glasgow in 1848, and in 1863 was translated to Gibraltar, which see he resigned in 1868. Dr. Trower is the author of "Sermons on Book of Exodus, chapters i. to xv.," published in 1843; of "Exposition of the Epistles," in 1847; of "Exposition of the Gospels," in 1848; and of "Similitudes used in Holy Scripture Illustrated," of which a new edition appeared in 1863.

**TRURO (English Constituency)** has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1295. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 631. Capt. Hon. J. C. W. Vivian (L.) and F. M. Williams (C.) returned unopposed.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 1,344. F. M. Williams (C.), 731; Capt. Hon. J. C. W. Vivian (L.) 686; J. P. Edwards (L.), 409.

**TULK v. METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.**—See LEICESTER SQUARE.

**TURKEY.**—*Sovereign:* Abdul-Aziz-Khan, Sultan of Turkey, born February 9, 1830, 32nd sovereign of the family of Osman, and 29th in succession since the capture of Constantinople; succeeded June 25, 1861.

*Children:* (1) Yongsouff-Izeddin, born October 9, 1857; (2) Sultana Salihé, born August 10, 1862; (3) Mahmoud-Djemil-Eddin, born November 20, 1862; (4) Mehmed-Salim, born October 8, 1866.

**Ministry.**—Grand Visier and President of the Council, Midhat Pacha (March, 1868); Mufti, Hassam (1868).

The Visier, an office instituted in the year 132 of the Hegira, or 754 A.D., is the chief of the Administration of the empire.

The Mufti, or Cheikh-ul-islam, although not a priest or magistrate in his own person, is the head of the Ulema, a council of religion and law. His proper and particular office is that of Interpreter of the Law.

**Council of Ministers.**—Foreign Affairs, Fuad-Pacha; War, Namik-Pacha; Finance, Chirvanzade-Ruchdi-Pacha; Marine, Mahmoud-Pacha; Commerce, &c., Cabouli-Pacha; Police, Houssein-Pacha; Justice, Moumtaz-Effendi; President of the Council of State and of Justice, Djevdet-Pacha; Education, Safvet-Pacha; Intendant of religious property, &c., Tefrid-Effendi; Ministers without office, Riza-Pacha, Kybryslu-Mehemed-Pacha, and Kiamit-Pacha; Interior, Ferik-Effendi; Grand Marshal, ———; Kaünmakan of the Serdar Ekrem, Abdul-Kerim-Pacha; Director-General of the Public Debt, Kiam-Pacha; Post-master-General, Yayer-Pacha.

#### TURKEY IN EUROPE.

**Superficies:** 189,920 English square miles.

**Population, 1867:** 10,510,000.

(These figures do not include Crete, the Danubian Principalities, Servia, and Montenegro).—See DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES, SERVIA, and MONTENEGRO.

#### TURKEY IN ASIA.

**Superficies:** 437,000 English square miles.

**Population:** 16,463,000.

#### PROTECTORATES IN AFRICA.

**Superficies:** 2,711,900 kil. car.

**Population:** 9,165,000.

Constantinople has 1,075,000 inhabitants.

#### FINANCES.

**Budget for 1865-66.**—Receipts, 3,171,880 purses (1 purse = 500 piastres); Expenditure, 3,266,931 purses.

Public Debt at the commencement of 1867 (according to Lord Stanley's report), £69,142,270.

The regular Army comprises—

(1.) The Active Army (Nizam), 100,496.

(2.) Divisions in Crete (10,000), in Tripoli (5,000), in Tunis (5,000), and garrisons of artillery, &c., on the Dardanelles, Danube, &c., &c., in all 21,200 effective troops.

(3.) The Reserve, consisting of 100,496 men.

(4.) The Auxiliaries' troops, or contingents from dependent provinces; Albania, 10,000; Bosnia, 30,000; Servia, 20,000; Danubian Principalities, 7,000; Egypt, 20,000; Tunis and Tripoli, 10,000.

(5.) Irregular troops, Bashi-bazouks, Tartars, &c.

The fleet comprises 185 vessels of war, carrying 2,370 cannons.

The imports are valued at 1,640,000,000, the exports at 1,650,000,000 of piastres.

The whole Turkish empire is thus divided, according to religions and races, proportionately by thousands :—

—	Europe.	Asia.	Africa.	Total.
<b>MAHOMETANS.</b>				
Osmons .. .. .	4,492	10,700	—	15,192
Arabians .. .. .	—	900	5,050	5,950
Moors .. .. .	—	75	—	75
Syrians, Chaldeans, &c. .. .. .	—	30	—	30
Druses .. .. .	—	1,000	—	1,000
Courdes .. .. .	16	20	—	36
Tartars .. .. .	—	85	—	85
Albanians .. .. .	1,000	—	—	1,000
Circassians .. .. .	593	413	—	1,006
	6,103	13,223	5,050	24,376
<b>CHRISTIANS.</b>				
Syrians, Chaldeans, &c. .. .. .	—	100	—	100
Albanians .. .. .	500	—	—	500
Sclavonians .. .. .	6,200	—	—	6,200
Roumanians .. .. .	4,000	—	—	4,000
Armenians .. .. .	400	2,000	—	2,400
Greeks .. .. .	1,000	1,000	—	2,000
	12,100	3,100	—	15,200

*February.*—The war in Crete actively recommences.

*February 11.*—The Grand Vizier is recalled from Crete.

*February 19.*—The Government adheres to the International Telegraphic Convention of May 17, 1865.

*May 10.*—The Sultan opens the new Council of State with an allocution, in which he announces the presentation of numerous projected legislative Acts and ministerial reports upon the situation of the empire, especially with regard to public works and the organization of the army. He concludes by observing that it is the duty of Turkey to aspire sincerely to a civilization equal to that of other European nations.

*July 23.*—An encounter takes place at Bucharest between Turkish troops and a band of Bulgarian insurgents, resulting in favour of the former.

*July 26.*—The firman of the Sultan confirms Prince Milan's title of Hereditary Prince of Servia, as conferred by the Skuptschina.

*August 2.*—The British ambassador is announced to have signed a protocol, by which Englishmen will be authorized to hold property in Turkey.

*August 8.*—The insurrectionary movement in Bulgaria is stated to be entirely suppressed.

*October 23.*—Armed bands of Roumanians are said to be organised for the purpose of invading Bulgarian territory, Garibaldians participating in the movement.

*November 9.*—Prince Halim is exiled from Egypt on account of a seditious letter from him, said to have been found on Hassan Bey (O'Reilly) in Syria.

*November 13.*—The Christian inhabitants of Trebizond are said to be leaving in great numbers, and settling in the Caucasus.

*December 7.*—The English, French, and Russian ministers, hearing of

events at Constantinople, hand in a collective note for the Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs.

*December 12.*—The Greek Government is announced to have rejected the ultimatum of the Porte.

*December 15.*—An encounter takes place between the Hellenic blockade-runner, *Enosis*, and a cruiser of Hobart Pasha's fleet, near Syra.

*December 16.*—Musurus Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador at the Court of St. James's, leaves Constantinople for London.

*December 20.*—The Ambassadors of England, France, and Austria are announced at Constantinople to have refused the request of the Greek Ambassador, M. Delyanni, to take the interests of the Greeks expelled from Turkish territory under their protection.

*December 22.*—It is stated at Constantinople that Turkey will not recede from her demands upon Greece, which the European Cabinets acknowledge to be legitimate. Turkish vessels are cruising before Syra.

*December 23.*—The Greek minister, M. Delyanni, leaves Constantinople.

*December 27.*—Commencement of the trial of Hassan Bey at Constantinople. The Porte informs its representatives abroad that it is prepared to join the Conference, provided the programme be limited to the discussion of the five points contained in the ultimatum sent by Turkey to Greece.

*December 28.*—The Circular of the Turkish Government to its representatives abroad on the subject of the invitation to the Conference, says that the Sublime Porte does not admit the necessity of the proposed conference, but is, nevertheless, willing to agree to it, provided the five points of the Turkish ultimatum form the basis of the discussion, and the Cretan question is not brought forward.—Petropulski, with 900 Greek volunteers, is announced to have surrendered to the Turkish forces in Crete. The Turkish army in Thessaly is announced to be raised to 50,000 men.

*December 30.*—The Insurrectionary Provisional Government of Crete, and all the insurgents in the island, are stated at Constantinople to have made their submission. Turkey is said to show a disposition to come to an understanding with Greece upon the Cretan question, &c.

**TURKS ISLANDS, &c. (West Indies).—British Colony.**

*President of Executive Council Administering the Government.*—A. W. Moir.

*Executive Council.*—Treasurer, D. T. Smith; Judge, A. J. Duncombe  
Queen's Advocate, F. A. Ellis; Colonial Secretary, A. C. Lowe.

*Legislative Council.*—President, A. W. Moir; 8 members.

*Rector of St. Thomas's.*—Rev. M. M. Dillon, M.A.

*Population in 1861.*—4,372.

*Revenue in 1866.*—£11,579; expenditure, £9,520.

*Value of Imports in 1866.*—£56,090; exports, £54,810.

These islands were formerly included in the Bahama group; being separated in 1848 by an Act of the Bahama Legislature.

There are 250 registered electors, who return 4 members.

**TURNHALLE.**—See GERMAN GYMNASIUM SOCIETY.

**TYNEMOUTH** (English Constituency) has returned one member to the House of Commons since 1832. General election, July, 1865; registered

electors, 1,135. G. O. Trevelyan (L.), 494; R. Hodgson (C.), 438.—General election, November 18, 1868; registered electors, 2,601. T. E. Smith (L.), 1,098; H. J. Trotter (C.), 710.

**TYRONE CO. (Irish Constituency).**—This county has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1800. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 7,592. Right Hon. H. T. L. Corry (C.), Lord Claud Hamilton (C.), returned unopposed.—General election, November 24, 1868; registered electors, 8,350. Right Hon. H. T. L. Corry (C.), Lord Claud Hamilton (C.), returned unopposed.

**UNION, NATIONAL.**—Under this name have been combined in one central society, in Victoria Chambers, Westminster, a large number of "Conservative and Constitutional" Associations, amounting at the end of 1868 to about sixty in all. It is presided over by the Earl of Dartmouth, Viscount Holmesdale, M.P., Mr. H. C. Raikes, M.P., &c. Its report, December 29th, 1868, states: "During the year, the hon. secretary has been in communication with 109 associations, and 55 of these have already become affiliated to the union. The vice-presidents number 347. The council has in the course of the year printed 78,470 pamphlets, at a cost of £109.9s. 3d., 43,600 of which have been distributed gratuitously. Besides these, 143,730 circulars, handbills, and broadsides have been printed and distributed, with good effect, during the late election, in every contested place throughout the kingdom. Upwards of 160,000 posters, in 2,800 parcels, were also distributed, 1,500 being sent by post and 1,300 by rail. During the debate on Mr. Gladstone's resolutions, upwards of 37,000 letters and circulars were issued from the office, and 864 petitions, bearing 61,792 signatures, were presented directly through the union, a considerably larger number being forwarded to other members of Parliament. During the year, 50 lectures and addresses have been delivered in different towns by members of the council.

**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (London) PRESIDENT.**—See BROUGHAM, LORD, and GROTE, G.

**UNITED STATES (STEAMBOAT).**—See AMERICA.

**UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA.**

*President.*—Andrew Johnson (Tennessee), April 15, 1865.

*Cabinet.*—Secretary of State, W. H. Seward (New York); Secretary of Treasury, H. McCulloch (Indiana); Secretary of War, Major-General J. M. Schofield (New York); Marine, G. Welles (Connecticut); Interior, O. H. Browning (Illinois); Postmaster-General, A. G. Randall (Pennsylvania); Advocate-General, O. H. Browning (Illinois).

*Military Districts, created in 1867 for the Military Administration of the 10 Southern States.*

1. Virginia, Major-Gen. G. Stoneman.
2. Two Carolinas, Brig.-Gen. Sickles.
3. Georgia, Florida, and Alabama, Major-Gen. Meade.
4. Mississippi and Arkansas, Gen. Gillem.
5. Louisiana and Texas, Major-Gen. R. C. Buchanan.

According to the report of the Minister for War, March, 1866, the regular army then consisted of 1,124 officers and 26,587 soldiers. The army, according to the decision of July 28, 1866, is to consist of 54,641 men for the future, with a maximum of 80,258.

The navy consists of 485 steamers, carrying 2,905 cannons, and 103 sailing vessels, carrying 905 cannons.

#### SUPERFICIES AND POPULATION.

	States.	English Square Miles.	Population in 1860.
1	Massachusetts .. .. .	7,800	1,231,066
2	Maine .. .. .	35,000	628,279
3	Connecticut .. .. .	4,750	460,147
4	New Hampshire .. .. .	9,280	326,073
5	Vermont .. .. .	10,212	315,098
6	Rhode Island .. .. .	1,306	174,620
7	New York .. .. .	47,000	3,580,733
8	Pennsylvania .. .. .	46,000	2,906,116
9	Maryland .. .. .	11,124	687,049
10	New Jersey .. .. .	8,320	672,033
11	Delaware .. .. .	2,120	112,216
12	District of Columbia .. .. .	60	75,080
13	Virginia (East) .. .. .	38,352	1,261,397
14	Virginia (West) .. .. .	23,000	334,921
15	Georgia .. .. .	58,000	1,057,286
16	North Carolina .. .. .	50,704	992,622
17	South Carolina .. .. .	34,000	703,708
18	Florida .. .. .	59,268	140,425
19	Kentucky .. .. .	37,680	1,155,694
20	Tennessee .. .. .	45,600	1,109,801
21	Alabama .. .. .	50,722	964,201
22	Mississippi .. .. .	47,166	791,303
23	Louisiana .. .. .	41,346	708,002
24	Texas .. .. .	274,356	664,215
25	Arkansas .. .. .	52,198	436,450
26	Ohio .. .. .	39,964	2,339,502
27	Illinois .. .. .	55,410	1,711,951
28	Indiana .. .. .	33,809	1,350,428
29	Missouri .. .. .	65,350	1,182,012
30	Wisconsin .. .. .	53,924	775,881
31	Michigan .. .. .	56,451	749,143
32	Iowa .. .. .	55,045	674,948
33	Minnesota .. .. .	83,531	173,835
34	Kansas .. .. .	81,318	167,306
35	Nebraska .. .. .	75,995	28,841
36	California .. .. .	188,981	379,994
37	Oregon .. .. .	96,374	52,465
38	Nevada .. .. .	81,839	6,837
<b>TERRITORIES.</b>			
1	New Mexico .. .. .	121,201	93,516
2	Utah .. .. .	166,382	40,273
3	Colorado .. .. .	104,500	34,277
4	Washington .. .. .	69,094	11,694
5	Dakota .. .. .	240,597	4,837
6	Arizona .. .. .	120,141	—
7	Idaho .. .. .	90,932	—
8	Montana .. .. .	143,776	—
Total of United States .. .. .		2,965,468	31,445,080

The whole population in 1866 had increased to 34,505,882.

The territory of Alaska, ceded by Russia, June 20, 1867, has an area of 577,390 square miles, and a population of 54,000. The island of St. John, or St. Croix, ceded by Denmark, October 20, 1867, has an area of 44 square miles, and a population of 15,037. The number of immigrants in the year 1861, was 89,498; 1862, 89,168; 1863, 174,591; 1864, 196,180; 1865, 248,401; 1866, 313,905; 1867, 334,890.

## Division of the population according to slavery :—

	Whites.	Coloured.	
		Free.	Slaves.
Slave States which remained in the Union from 1861 to 1865 .. ..	2,812,701	120,340	432,698
Confederate Slave States .. ..	5,449,463	132,760	2,521,120
Free States .. ..	18,741,150	225,896	20
Total .. ..	27,003,314	487,996	2,963,778

## Population divided according to religions :—

NAME OF RELIGION.		ADHERENTS.
Roman Catholics .. ..	.. ..	2,177,140
Lutherans .. ..	.. ..	332,700
German Reformed Church .. ..	.. ..	70,000
.. Evangelicals .. ..	.. ..	23,000
Dutch Protestants .. ..	.. ..	54,304
{ Regulars .. ..	.. ..	1,034,756
{ Antimissionary .. ..	.. ..	60,000
{ Of the Seventh Day .. ..	.. ..	6,706
{ Of the Six Commandments .. ..	.. ..	3,000
Baptists .... { Free Will .. ..	.. ..	61,441
{ Brothers of the River.. ..	.. ..	7,000
{ Winbreunarians .. ..	.. ..	14,000
{ Dunkers .. ..	.. ..	8,700
{ Memonites .. ..	.. ..	26,300
Methodists... { Episcopallians .. ..	.. ..	928,333
{ Protestants .. ..	.. ..	99,000
{ Wesleyans .. ..	.. ..	21,000
{ Africans .. ..	.. ..	26,746
Episcopallians { Church of the South .. ..	.. ..	490,694
{ Old School .. ..	.. ..	200,814
Presbyterians { New School .. ..	.. ..	84,349
{ Cumberland .. ..	.. ..	55,347
{ United .. ..	.. ..	2,009
{ Reformed .. ..	.. ..	160,000
Episcopallians .. ..	.. ..	257,634
Orthodox Congregationalists .. ..	.. ..	30,000
Unitarians .. ..	.. ..	600,000
Universalists .. ..	.. ..	250,000
Campbellites .. ..	.. ..	100,000
Unitarian Christians .. ..	.. ..	20,000
Second Advent .. ..	.. ..	84,000
Quakers .... { Orthodox .. ..	.. ..	40,000
{ Hickaites .. ..	.. ..	4,700
{ Shakers .. ..	.. ..	82,013
Brethren United in Jesus Christ .. ..	.. ..	8,275
Moravians .. ..	.. ..	1,230
Swedenborgians .. ..	.. ..	200,000
Jews .. ..	.. ..	61,000
Mormons .. ..	.. ..	

*Budget, June 30, 1867, to June 30, 1868.*—Total receipts, 406,300,000 dols.; expenditure, 371,550,224 dollars.

*Projected Budget, June 30, 1868, to June 30, 1869.*—Receipts, 381,000,000 dollars; expenditure, 372,000,000 dollars.

*Total Public Debt on June 1, 1868.*—2,643,753,566 dollars.

*Value of Imports in 1867.*—392,041,204 dollars; exports, 1867, 334,474,116 dollars.

*January 14, 1868.*—The Senate adopts a resolution, which re-establishes in his office the ex-Secretary for War, Stanton, who had been dismissed by the President.



*January 15.*—Lieut.-General Grant resigns his office as Secretary of War, and Stanton is again appointed.

*January 20.*—The creation of Legations for the republics of Hayti, Liberia, and San Domingo is approved.

*January 21.*—The Chamber of Representatives adopts, by 123 votes against 46, a bill which declares all the acts of the civil authorities of the late rebellious States null and void, and transfers, by virtue of the Act of Reconstruction, the right of appointing and removing the functionaries to Lieut.-General Grant.

*February 21.*—The President dismisses Stanton, Secretary of War, for the second time, and appoints General Thomas temporarily to the post. The Senate declares this act of the President to be illegal and unconstitutional.

*February 22.*—The Committee of Reconstruction prepares a Bill of Impeachment against the President, which is presented to the Chamber of Representatives, and signed by all the members of the Republican party.

*February 24.*—The Chamber of Representatives adopts, by 126 to 41 votes, the resolution of impeaching the President. Stanton refuses to quit his post as Secretary of War, and the President proceeds to take legal measures to remove him.

*February 25.*—The Chamber of Representatives forwards to the Senate the accusation against the President. The Senate resolves to constitute a committee to examine into the question.

*March 5.*—The Senate declares itself a tribunal, and proceeds to constitute itself a court to try the President.

*March 13.*—First sitting of the Senate in its quality of tribunal.

*March 23.*—The reply of the President to the accusation is read to the Senate.

*March 26.*—The Senate approves of the treaty concluded at Berlin, February 22, 1867, between the United States and the North German Confederation, respecting the nationality of emigrants from the two countries.

*March 27.*—The two Chambers adopt, notwithstanding the veto of the President, a law which forbids appeal from the national tribunal to the Supreme Court.

*May 9.*—The Chamber of Representatives adopts a resolution authorizing the representation of the State of Arkansas in Congress.

*May 14.*—The Chamber of Representatives resolves to renew the right of admission to Congress of the representatives of Georgia, the two Carolinas, Alabama, and Louisiana, on condition that these States adopt the amended constitution, and allow those who have the right to vote freely.

*May 16.*—The Senate refuses to condemn the President on Article 11 of the Act of Accusation.

*May 26.*—The President is acquitted on Articles 2 and 3 of the Impeachment, and the case against him is decided in his favour; 7 senators of the Republican party having voted for his acquittal.

*May 27.*—Stanton, Secretary for War, tenders his resignation, and is provisionally replaced by General Thomas.

*May 30.*—General Schofield is appointed Secretary for War.

*June 1.*—Death of James Buchanan, at Wheatland, near Lancaster, in

Pennsylvania, President of the United States from March 4, 1857, to March 4, 1861.

*June 26-29.*—A treaty is concluded with Bavaria, respecting the nationality of emigrants from the one country to the other.

*July 4.*—A proclamation from President Johnson pardons all participants in the Southern rebellion, excepting those who have been indicted for treason-felony.

*July 7.*—The Democratic National Convention, at New York, declares that naturalized citizens of the United States abroad have equal rights with native born subjects.

*July 8.*—The Democratic National Convention is announced to favour the restoration of the Southern States to the Union, with a general amnesty for political offences, and equal taxation; and it arraigns the Republican party for corruption and oppression.

*July 9.*—Mr. Horatio Seymour is nominated for the Presidency of the United States by the Democratic Convention, and General F. P. Blair, for the Vice-Presidency.

*July 24.*—Floods at Baltimore and Ellicott city, causing great destruction to life and property.

*July 28.*—A treaty is signed with China, by which full reciprocal relations, both political and commercial, as well as religious freedom, are guaranteed between the two countries.

*July 29.*—General Grant, with the approval of President Johnson, abolishes the second and third military districts, and forms them into a department of the South, under General Meade.

*July 31.*—The Senate passes a Bill reducing the standing army. Negro riots in Texas.

*August 1.*—Official announcement of the ratification of the treaty between the United States and Russia.

*August 6.*—Returns from Kentucky indicate a Democratic majority of 70,000 during the elections. Accounts of the cotton crop in Georgia, Florida, and Mississippi, are unfavourable on account of the rain.

*August 8.*—General Warmouth appeals for national troops to suppress lawlessness in Louisiana, stating that armed bands of desperadoes are plundering, murdering, and persecuting the Unionists.

*August 29.*—The Democrats of Charleston petition for military protection against apprehended outrages of negroes. Indian outrages increasing in Kansas. The rinderpest spreading in the west and south.

*September 10.*—It is announced that the British registry is adopted in ports of the United States as the basis of their port charges for British vessels, in reciprocation of a similar courtesy extended to vessels of the United States by the British Government.

*September 29.*—The Alabama Convention presents a memorial from the Legislature to President Johnson, asking for the aid of the national troops to preserve peace in the State: decision reserved. General Butler is re-nominated for Congress. The leading Democrats of Virginia and Mississippi resolve to hold a presidential election, and demand that their votes be counted, notwithstanding the Reconstruction Act. Mr. Delmar, Director of the Bureau of Statistics, estimates the national expenditure of the fiscal year at 476,000,000 dollars, and the receipts at 321,000,000 dollars. A large body of Indians are menacing the Pacific Railway in Arkansas and a force of frontier cavalry has gone in pursuit.

*October 16.*—Congress assembles at Washington, but no quorum is present in either Chamber, and the Chambers are further adjourned.

*October 31.*—An order is issued at Washington by General Grant, by command of President Johnson, reciting the Act of Congress which prohibits officers of the army and navy from interfering in elections.

*November 3.*—The presidential election results in favour of General Grant.

*November 7.*—A treaty is announced at Washington to be ratified, between the United States, Italy, and Bavaria, providing for the reciprocal recognition of the naturalization laws, as well as the extradition of criminals, but not political offenders.

*November 10.*—Congress meets at Washington, but adjourns again, no quorum being present.

*November 19.*—Destruction of the Ohio Lunatic Asylum by fire; six patients burnt to death.

*December 1.*—Motion is made by counsel, in Jefferson Davis's case, at Richmond, to quash the indictment, on the ground that the 14th Amendment to the Constitution prescribes disfranchisement as the only punishment for rebellion.

*December 5.*—Mr. Jefferson Davis's case is announced at Philadelphia to be removed to the Supreme Court at Washington.

*December 7.*—The session of Congress commences at Washington. Mr. Johnson delivers his message.

*December 16.*—The House of Representatives adopts the Bill passed by the Senate, which allows the militia to be re-organized in those Southern States which have been admitted to representation in Congress.

*December 21.*—Congress adjourns till January 5, 1869.

UPPER PERU.—*See* BOLIVIA.

URUGUAY (South America), Republic.

*President.*—Colonel Battle, February, 1868.

*Provisionary Vice-Governor.*—Dr. Vidal.

*Ministry* (March, 1868).—Foreign Affairs, Dr. Mansel Herrera-y-Obes; Interior, H. Varela; Finance, P. Bustamante; Justice, Regunaga.

*Commander in Chief of the Army.*—General Flores.

*Superficies*, about 70,000 English square miles, or about 6,000 Spanish miles.

*Population in 1860.*—240,965.

*Value of imports in 1866.*—15,330,000 dollars; exports, 13,238,000 dollars.

*Capital.*—Montevideo.

The declaration of independence of Spain was made at Florida on August 25, 1805, and the Republic was established by the treaty of Montevideo (the preliminaries being signed by Brazil and Buenos Ayres on August 27, and the treaty ratified on October 4, 1828). The Constitution was proclaimed on July 18, 1830. A treaty of alliance between the Argentine Confederation, Brazil, and Uruguay, was concluded against Paraguay at Buenos Ayres, May 4, 1865. The allies, under General Flores, defeated the Paraguayans, August 17, 1865, and occupied Corrientes on October 6.

*February 6-9, 1868.*—A revolt takes place against General Venanzio

Flores, Provisionary Governor, directed by his son, Colonel Fortune Flores. Crews of foreign vessels take the Governor's part; order is re-established, and Colonel Flores banished.

*February 15.*—The Chambers are opened, and General Flores delivers into their hands the powers which he has held for three years. The Supreme Authority was provisionally entrusted to P. Varela, President of the Senate.

*February 19.*—The army of Uruguay, with those of Brazil and the Argentine Confederation, engaged in the war with Paraguay, besiege the fortress of Humaita.

*February 21.*—A fresh revolt arises, General Venanzio Flores, ex-Provisionary Governor, is assassinated; his murderers are immediately shot, and order is re-established. Manuel Flores is nominated Provisionary President; Colonel Bustamante is nominated Minister of War and Marine; E. Regunaga, of Justice; H. Varela, of the Interior and Foreign Affairs.

*February 22.*—Manuel Flores, Provisionary President, suddenly dies.

*February 27.*—The Ministers, Regunaga and Bustamante, resign; H. Varela is charged with the three portfolios of Justice, Foreign Affairs with the Interior, and War with the Marine.

*March 1.*—General Battle is unanimously chosen President of the Republic. General Saurez is nominated Minister of War; Ellauri, Foreign Affairs; Regunaga, Justice; and Bustamante, Finance.

*July 15.*—The army of Uruguay, with the armies of Brazil and the Argentine Republic, are repulsed in an attack upon Humaita.

*August 12.*—The Paraguayan garrison in the fortress of Humaita surrenders to the allies.

*August 22.*—The army, with the allies, is advancing, a garrison having been left at Humaita.

*September 24.*—The allied army, numbering 36,000 men, is marching towards Assumption; General Lopez, of Paraguay, being at Villa Rica, with 15,000 men.

*December 11.*—Villeta is taken by the allied forces, 16 guns and 3,000 prisoners captured; the war said to be virtually at an end, but Lopez still holding out with a remnant of his army.

UTRECHT.—*See* DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

VALENCIA (DUKE OF).—*See* NARVAEZ.

VALIDITY OF ARREST.—An application was made, in *re* Fazil Pasha, to the Court of Queen's Bench, January 16, raising the question of the arrest of the Pasha for debt while in this country, he being one of the suite of the Sultan of Turkey, then on a visit to her Majesty. The application was heard by Lord Chief Justice Cockburn and Justices Mellor, Shee, and Lush; and judgment was given that the arrest must be set aside, as the debtor was privileged while in attendance on the Sultan.

VANCOUVER ISLAND (North America) was annexed to British Columbia (*q.v.*) in November, 1866.

VAUGHAN (1795—1868), the Rev. ROBERT, D.D., Independent minister, born in 1795, was at an early age appointed minister at a chapel in Kensington; became successively Professor of Ancient and Modern History in University College, London, and Principal of the Lancashire Independent College, Manchester. He was one of the originators of the *British Quarterly Review*,

of which the first number appeared in the year 1844; and his chief works are "The Life and Opinions of Wycliffe," published in 1828; "Sermon on Prophecy," in 1829; "Memorials of the Stuart Dynasty," in 1831; "Christian Warfare Illustrated," in 1832; "Lectures on the Causes of the Corruption of Christianity," in 1834; "Protectorate of Oliver Cromwell, &c.," in 1838; "Religious Parties in England," in 1839; "The Modern Pulpit viewed in Relation to Society," and "Congregationalism and Modern Society," in 1842; "The Age of Great Cities; or, Modern Civilization," and "Protestant Nonconformity," in 1843; "Popular Education in England," in 1846; "Letter and Spirit; or, Spiritualism and Christianity," and "Essays on History, Philosophy, and Theology," in 1849; "John de Wycliffe: a Monograph," a new edition of the earlier work, in 1853; "Revolutions in English History," 1859-62; "Way to Rest: Life-Search after Religious Truth," in 1866; and "Church and State Question," and "Daily Prayer-Book for the Use of Families," in 1867. He died in July, 1868.

**VENEZUELA** (South American Republic).—*Ministry*: President of the Council of Ministers, and Minister for Foreign Affairs, William Tall Villegas (June, 1868); Interior and Justice, Guerra Marcano; Finance, Marcos Santana; War and Marine, Domingo Monagas; Public Works, General Borjes.

*Superficies*, 416,600 English square miles.

*Population* in 1858.—About 2,000,000 inhabitants in the 18 provinces.

*Finances*.—Revenue, 50,525,575 francs; Public Debt in 1859, 114,128,100 francs; Value of Imports in 1856, 27,985,644 francs; Exports, 32,180,520 francs.

The army consists of 5,000 men, the navy of 2 steam-frigates and 4 sloops. Bolivar commenced his endeavours to release Venezuela from the sway of Spain in 1813, and the separation was effected in 1823. It was united with New Granada and Quito in 1819, and formed the Republic of Colombia. But this was dissolved in 1831, and the Constitution remodelled in 1843; and Spain recognized its independence by a treaty signed at Madrid, March 30, 1845. A war between the native population and the whites lasted from 1846 to 1849; and during the year 1852-53 its finances had got into such a condition, that the amount of the expenditure trebled that of the receipts.

*April 18, 1868*.—The Ministers tender their resignations.

*June 22-26*.—A revolution takes place; the insurgents defeat the Government troops near Caracas on the 22nd, and enter the town on that and the following days. The Government troops defend the town for seventy-five hours, sustaining the fight in the streets and from the houses; Falcon, the President of the Republic, is compelled to fly.

**VENTRY** (1786-1868).—Thomas Townsend Aremberg de Moleyns, born in January, 1786, succeeded his uncle as third Baron (July 29, 1800) Ventry in the peerage of Ireland, and the baronetcy (created Dec. 7, 1797), October 5, 1827; and took the surname De Moleyns, instead of his patronymic Mullens, by royal license, Feb. 24, 1841. He entered the army; became captain in 1811; served with distinction in the Peninsular war; was left for dead on the field of Albuera, May 16, 1811; and died at his seat in the county of Kerry, January 18, 1868, being succeeded by his eldest son, Dayrolles Blakeney, born January 22, 1828.

**VERBOIS & CO.**—See ANTWERP.

**VERMICELLI.**—See ARTIFICIAL SAFFRON.

**VERMONT** (Bishop of).—See HOPKINS.

**VICTORIA.**—See BRITISH COLUMBIA.

**VICTORIA** (South Eastern Australia).—British Colony.

*Commander-in-Chief.*—Captain-General and Vice-Admiral, His Excellency the Hon. Sir J. H. T. Manners-Sutton, K.O.B., April, 1866.

*Executive Council*, May, 1868.—Commander of H.M.'s forces in the Australian Continent, Major-General Sir Trevor Chute, K.C.B.; Chief Secretary, Hon. Mr. Sladen; Attorney-General, Hon. Mr. M'Donnell; Minister of Justice, Hon. Mr. Fellows; Minister of Finance, Hon. Mr. Langton; President of the Board of Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands, Hon. Mr. Gillies; Commissioner of Public Works, Hon. Mr. O'Grady; Commissioner of Trade and Customs, Hon. Mr. Bayles; Commissioner of Railways, Hon. Mr. Kerford; Minister of Mines, Hon. J. Macgregor; Clerk to Executive Council, Captain J. H. Kay, R.N.

*Legislative Council.*—President, Hon. Sir J. E. Palmer, Knight; Chairman of Committees, Hon. D. Wilkie; 30 members.

*Legislative Assembly.*—Speaker, Hon. Sir F. Murphy; Chairman of Committees, P. Lalor; 78 members; Registrar-General, W. H. Archer, J.P.; Chief Medical Officer, W. M'Crae, M.B.; Chief Commissioner of Police, F. O. Standish; Inspector General of Penal Establishments, W. T. N. Champ; Chief Justice, Sir W. F. Stawell, Kt.; Puisne Judges, Sir R. Barry, Kt.; R. Molesworth; Attorney-General, Hon. T. Higginbotham; Crown Solicitor, H. F. Gurner; Master in Equity, F. Wilkinson; Commissioner in Insolvency, W. Baptist Noel; Judges of County Courts and Courts of Mines, R. N. Pohlman, J. G. Forbes, J. L. Clarke, M. F. Macbooy, C. B. Brewer, J. W. Rogers, F. S. Copi, C. B. J. Skinner.

*Bishop.*—The Right Rev. C. Perry, D.D. *Dean.*—Very Rev. H. B. Macartney, D.D.

*Roman Catholic Bishop.*—Right Rev. J. A. Goold, D.D.

*Population in 1864.*—58,916.

*Revenue in 1864.*—£2,955,338; expenditure, £2,928,903.

*Value of Imports in 1865.*—£13,257,537; exports, £13,150,748.

There are 276 miles of railway completed in the colony, and stage coaches run to all parts where there is no railway communication. The area of Victoria is 86,831 square miles, or 55,571,840 acres; which is slightly less than the area of Great Britain, exclusive of the islands in the British seas. Its climate is genial, favourable to European constitutions, and only oppressive during the prevalence of the hot northerly winds. It is in reality situated more to the south than the colony called South Australia. Electors for the Legislative Council, which resembles the British House of Lords in its powers, must be in possession of freehold worth £1,000, or £100 annually. The members themselves must possess freehold worth £5,000, or £500 annually. Graduates of universities within the British dominions, lawyers, medical practitioners, military and naval officers, not on active service, and leaseholders, officiating ministers of religion, certificated schoolmasters, and leaseholders to the amount of £100 per annum, also have votes for the Upper House. Manhood suffrage and vote for ballot exists for the Lower House.

Gold was first discovered in Victoria in 1850, and the quantity exported between 1851 and 1865 amounted to 32,272,792 ounces. Melbourne is the capital.

In the beginning of the year 1868 Melbourne was visited by H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, who left Melbourne for Tasmania on January 4. After returning to Melbourne, he finally left it for England on April 6. The last published returns relating to the colony show that in the year 1866 there were 555 post-offices established; the number of letters which passed through the post-offices was 8,681,133, an increase of 1,145,325 over that of 1865; of these, 6,650,000 were inland letters. The newspapers which passed through the post-offices amounted to 5,438,388, including 808,762 British and foreign. The post-office revenue in 1866 was below that of any year since 1860, which is attributed to the reduction in the inland rate of postage. The income from this source was £127,327, and the expenditure was £189,633. There were 107 money-order offices in Victoria, from which 60,019 orders were issued for £218,851 in the aggregate, including £62,998 payable at places in the United Kingdom. Orders representing £47,106 from other countries were paid in Victoria, of which the United Kingdom supplied £11,760. There were 79 telegraph stations in the colony, with 3,111 miles of wire; the number of telegrams in 1866 was 277,788, 214,281 of which were paid messages; the revenue from this source was £35,285. The cost of the 254 miles of Victorian railways open was, on an average, £35,560 per mile. In the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay lines, 17 miles were open, constructed at an average cost of £49,674 per mile. The total miles travelled in the year was 1,543,762. The passenger rates were—first class, 2d. per mile; second class, 1½d. per mile. The total receipts from railways was £724,186. The value of imports was £14,771,711, the value of exports was £12,889,546. The export of gold amounted to £5,909,987, exclusive of specie, £968,293. The export of wool amounted to £3,196,491. The total number of vessels entered inwards was 2,078, with a tonnage of 649,979. In 1865 the numbers were 1,743 and 580,973 respectively. The outward-bound shipping comprised 2,203 vessels and 675,741 tons. The statistics of production show that the approximate produce of gold in 1866 was 1,479,195 ounces—viz., 521,017 ounces from quartz veins, and 958,178 from alluvial workings. The value of gold-mining claims was £8,987,067. There were 1,454 gold-mining leases in force; the extent of the ground leased was 19,923 acres, and the proposed capital to be employed in working this ground was £4,964,424. The value of the gold-mining plant in Victoria was £2,068,527. The agricultural returns record 22,698 holders of land in 1866. The extent of land occupied was 7,378,279 acres; the land cultivated amounted to 592,915 acres, of which 208,588 were under wheat, 129,284 under oats, 9,915 under barley, 32,403 under potatoes, 64,174 under green forage, 4,111 under vines, and 9,655 acres were gardens and orchards. 4,641,205 bushels of wheat were produced in 1866, against 3,514,227 in 1865; 3,880,406 bushels of oats, against 2,279,468 in 1865; 299,217 bushels of barley, against 153,490 in 1865; 17,264 cwt. of grapes were sold, and 284,118 gallons of wine were made in 1866, against 18,063 cwt. and 176,959 gallons in 1865. The number of horned cattle in 1866 was 598,968; sheep, 8,833,139. There were 780 common schools in the colony; the average number of scholars on the roll was 66,037. The amount received for these schools was £207,822—namely, Government aid, £140,330, and schools' fees, &c., £67,492. Besides these there were 780 public schools receiving aid from the revenue, and 476 private schools. The Sunday-schools numbered 1,009; the number of buildings used for public worship, 1,766, included 922 churches and chapels, of which 150 were Church of England, 90 Roman Catholic, 279 Wesleyan Methodist, and 129 Presbyterian.

The Parliament was prorogued in the early part of October, 1868, after passing the Bill for a loan of £2,100,000 for railway purposes.

Port Philip was separated from New South Wales and made a separate colony, called Victoria, by 13 & 14 Vict., c. 59 (1850). Its length is 420 miles, and its breadth 260. Its area, 86,831 square miles, contains 55,571,840 acres. Its population in 1867 was 653,744, exclusive of 21,136 Chinese.

*January 3.*—An address from above 600 of the "old colonists" presented to the Duke of Edinburgh in the Public Library, Melbourne.

*January 4.*—The Duke lays the foundation-stone of the Graving Dock at Williamstown, and immediately afterwards sails from the colony.

*March 31.*—The Ministry at Melbourne resigned in consequence of the Darling grant being again inserted in the Appropriation Bill.

**VIRGIN ISLANDS** (West Indies).—These islands are partly possessed by the British, and partly by the Danes.

*President of the British Islands.*—Sir Arthur Rumbold, Bart., 1865.

*Executive Council.*—Isaac Farrington, Treasurer; G. H. A. Porter, Colonial Secretary; G. E. Yeo; A. C. H. Smith; Augustus Berners.

*Legislative Council.*—(Not yet nominated.)

*Chief Justice (acting).*—I. Farrington.

*Queen's Counsel.*—W. W. King; A. Berners.

*Revenue in 1866.*—£1,995; expenditure, £1,995.

*Value of imports in 1866.*—10,241; exports, £8,313.

*Population in 1861.*—White, 476; coloured, 1,557; black, 4,018.

These islands were discovered by Columbus in 1493. They consist of a cluster of rocks. Their constitution was amended by an ordinance of April, 1807. On October 9 of that year they were visited by a fearful hurricane. Sir A. Rumbold's account of it is as follows:—

"The storm lasted from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m.; two-thirds of the miserable tenements of the town are blown down; the gaol is destroyed; the church, the hospital, pier, school-house, Wesleyan chapel, and poor-house are also destroyed, and my own dwelling unroofed and rendered uninhabitable. The loss of life cannot as yet be correctly ascertained. I have, however, been officially informed of above twelve deaths in the town; two at Peter's Island, and two at West End; while I hear that a quantity of people are killed in other parts of the country, and scarcely a hut or habitation is left standing. All was bright and verdant, the withering blast has passed over it, and not a fruit or other tree remains. The works of the few remaining estates are all totally destroyed."

These islands became British in 1666. Sugar is made there in a small quantity.

**VISP** (France).—This small town in the valley of the Rhone was almost desolated by the inundations that followed the violent rains, Sunday and Monday, August 16 and 17, 1868. The river Visp swept away a massive stone wall built for the protection of the town, the waters rushed in, and many houses were completely destroyed.

**VOLUNTEERS.**—A volunteer regiment having received a present of a challenge cup to be shot for every year by "effective" members of the corps, it was provided that it was to become the property of any such member who held it for three consecutive years. A private in the corps who



won it was objected to the second year on the ground of his not having attended a sufficient number of drills to constitute him an "effective." He however was allowed to compete, and won it again. On the third competition no one would compete with him on the ground that he was a "non-effective," and therefore disqualified; but he presented himself at the butts and claimed the cup. Upon this one of the officers of the corps sued him in the County Court of Shrewsbury and Hereford for the cup, before Mr. Josiah Smith, the county court judge. The case was adjourned for the production of a witness who had registered the number of drills attended by the defendant, as on that turned the point of whether or not he was an "effective."

A case of some importance to volunteers was decided, May 23, in the City Court. Actions for liquidated damages were brought against several privates of the 2nd City of London Corps for breach of agreement to serve three years in the corps, and to attend a sufficient number of drills in each year to enable their commanding officer to draw the Government allowance payable for such attendance. They were all ordered to pay the money forthwith.

**WAAGEN** (1794-1868), **GUSTAVUS FREDERIC**, art critic, born at Hamburg, February 11, 1794, applied himself to the study of painting, served as a volunteer in 1813-15, but at the end of the war resumed his studies in art. In 1825 the late King of Prussia appointed him one of the Curators of the Royal Museum at Berlin. He became Director of the Gallery of Painting, Professor of Art History in the University of Berlin, for many years acted as Foreign Correspondent and Purchaser for the National Gallery, and was made a member of the French Academy of Fine Arts, December 20, 1862. In this country Dr. Waagen is chiefly known by his works, "Works of Art and Artists in England," published in 1838; "Essay on Life and Genius of Rubens," in 1840; "Account of the Treasures of Art in Great Britain," in 1854; "Visits to the Galleries of Art in England, 1851-6," in 1857; and "Handbook of Painting, German and Dutch," in 1860. He died at Copenhagen in July, 1868.

**WAKEFIELD** (English Constituency) has returned one member to the House of Commons since 1832. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 1,108. W. H. Leatham (L.), 507; Sir J. C. D. Hay, Bart. (C.), 457.—General election, November 18, 1868; registered electors, 3,435. S. A. Beaumont (L.), 1,557; W. Sanderson (C.), 1,512.

**WALDECK** (North Germany) Principality.—*Sovereign*.—George Victor, Prince of Waldeck-Pyrmont, &c., &c., born January 14, 1831, succeeded May 15, 1845, under the guardianship of his mother (born May 20, 1802), the Princess Emma; took the government upon himself in August 17, 1852; married September 26, 1853, to the Princess Helen, born August 12, 1831, daughter of the Duke of Nassau.

*Children*.—1. Princess Sophie, born July 27, 1854. 2. Princess Pauline, born October 19, 1855. 3. Princess Marie, born May 23, 1857. 4. Princess Emma, born August 2, 1858. 5. Princess Helen, born February 17, 1861. 6. Heir—Frederick, Hereditary Prince, born January 20, 1865.

*Director of the Country*.—Von Flottwell.

*Director of the Royal Domains*.—Varnhaugen.

*President of the Consistory*.—G. Gleisner.

*Superficies*.—461 English square miles.

*Population on December 3, 1867.*—59,143, divided into 57,036 Evangelicals, 1,164 Roman Catholics, 2 Mormonites, 57 Dissenters, 873 Jews, and 11 of various faiths. Arolsen, the capital, has 1,978 inhabitants.

Waldeck belongs to the North German Confederation. For troops, *See* PRUSSIA.

WALES.—*See* PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE.

WALLACE, MR. A. R.—*See* ROYAL SOCIETY.

WALLACHIA.—*See* ROUMANIA.

WALLINGFORD (English Constituency) returned two members to the House of Commons from 1295 till the passing of the Reform Act of 1832, when it was deprived of one of its members. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 355. Sir C. W. Dilke, Bart. (L.), 158; R. Malins (C.), 132.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 900. S. Vickers (C.), 453; Sir C. W. Dilke, Bart. (L.), 358.

WALSALL (English Constituency) has returned one member to the House of Commons since 1832. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 1,219. C. Forster (L.) returned unopposed.—General election, November 16, 1868; registered electors, 5,687. C. Forster (L.) returned unopposed.

WAR (SECRETARY OF STATE FOR).—*See* CARDWELL, RIGHT HON. E., and PAKINGTON, RIGHT HON. J. S., BART.

WARD (1791-1868), NATHANIEL BAGSHAW, F.R.S., F.L.S., born in 1791, practised for many years as a surgeon in the East End of London: he was well known as the inventor of the "Wardian" cases for transporting ferns from tropical climates and foreign countries generally, and he formed an exquisite fernery at his house in Welclose-square. He was the author of a book describing his invention and entitled "Observations on the Growth of Plants in closely-glazed Cases," of which the second edition appeared in 1854. He died at Clapham, in June, 1868.

WAREHAM (English Constituency) returned two members to the House of Commons from 1329 till the passing of the Reform Act of 1832, when it was deprived of one of its members. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 351. J. H. M. Calcraft (L.), 125; J. S. W. S. E. Drax (C.), 109.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 762. Capt. J. H. M. Calcraft\* (L.), 314; J. S. W. S. E. Drax (C.), 301; J. W. Fremantle (C.), 68.

WARRANTY (QUESTION OF).—*Jones v. Just.*—This was an appeal from the verdict of a jury at the Liverpool Summer Assizes in 1867, and was heard before the Court of Queen's Bench on February 17, the judges present being the Lord Chief Justice and Justices Blackburn and Mellor. The question raised was whether on the sale of a commodity which the buyer had no opportunity of inspecting and judging of, there was an implied warranty on the part of the seller that it was reasonably merchantable by the description under which it was sold. The verdict of the jury, and the

\* Captain Calcraft died in December, and another election in the same month took place with the following result—J. S. W. S. E. Drax, 374; W. Calcraft, 305.

decision of the court which now affirmed that verdict, both went to determine that there was such a warranty. The amount of damages given by the jury was £750, being measured by the price which the commodity in question (hemp) would have realized had it been according to contract as compared with what it actually fetched. Judgment accordingly for the plaintiff. Mr. Brett, Q.C., appeared for the defendant.

**WARRINGTON** (English Constituency) has returned one member to the House of Commons since 1832. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 783. G. Greenall (C.) returned unopposed.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 4,251. P. Rylands (L.), 1,984; G. Greenall (C.), 1,957.

**WARWICK** (English Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1,295. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 852. G. W. J. Repson (C.), 342; A. W. Peel (L.), 315; E. Greaves (C.), 297.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 1,640. A. W. Peel (L.), 873; E. Greaves (C.), 863; W. Cremer (L.), 260.

**WARWICKSHIRE** (English Constituency).—This county returned two members to the House of Commons from 1295 till the passing of the Reform Act of 1832, when it was divided into north and south, each division to return two members.—**WARWICKSHIRE NORTH**.—General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 6,642. O. N. Newdegate (C.), 3,159; W. D. Bromley (C.), 2,873; F. Muntz (L.), 2,408.—General election, November 21, 1868; registered electors, 9,853. C. N. Newdegate (C.), 4,547; W. D. Bromley-Davenport (C.), 4,377; F. Muntz (L.), 3,411; E. T. Flower (L.), 3,322.—**WARWICKSHIRE SOUTH**.—General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 3,568. H. C. Wise (C.), 1,585; Sir C. Mordaunt, Bart. (C.), 1,517; Viscount Duncan (L.), 1,321.—General election, November 24, 1868; registered electors, 5,833. H. C. Wise (C.), 2,581; J. Hardy (C.), 2,501; Sir C. R. N. Hamilton (L.), 2,472; Lord Hyde (L.), 2,453.

**WASON v. WALTER**.—*See* LIBEL.

**WATERFORD** (Irish Constituency) returned one member to the House of Commons from 1800 till the passing of the Reform Act of 1832, when it gained one additional member. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 1,183. J. A. Blake (L.), 529; Sir H. W. Barron, Bart. (L.), 516; —Barrington (C.), 341.—General election, November 19, 1868; registered electors, 1,261. J. A. Blake (L.), 796; J. Delahunty (L.), 582; Sir H. W. Barron, Bart. (L.), 439.

**WATERFORD CO.** (Irish Constituency).—This county has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1800. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 3,384. J. Esmonde (L.), Earl of Tyrone (C.), returned unopposed.—The Earl of Tyrone (C.), returned one of the members for this county at the general election in July, 1865, succeeded as 4th Marquis of Waterford, December, 1866, and a contest ensued for the vacant seat, January 3, 1867, with the following result: E. de la Poer, (L.), 1,481; Hon. W. C. Talbot, (C.), 984.—General election, November 21, 1868; registered electors, 3,275. J. Esmonde (L.), E. de la Poer (L.), returned unopposed.

**WATT, JAMES** (Statue of).—*See* BIRMINGHAM.

**WEDNESBURY** (English Constituency) returns one member to the House of Commons under the Reform Act of 1867. General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 14,676. A. Brogden (L.), 6,129; T. E. Walker (C.), 3,779; Dr. Kenealey (L.), 969.

**WELLS** (English Constituency) returned two members to the House of Commons from 1295 till 1868, when it was disfranchised. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 274. Hon. H. H. Jolliffe (C.), A. D. Hayter (L.), returned without opposition.

**WENLOCK** (English Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1478. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 999. Major-General G. C. W. Forester (O.), J. M. Gaskell (L.), returned unopposed.—General election, November 16, 1868; registered electors, 3,275. Major-General Right Hon. G. C. W. Forester (C.), A. H. Brown (L.), returned unopposed.

**WENSLEYDALE** (1782—1868).—The Right Hon. Sir James Parke, P.C., Baron Wensleydale, of Wensleydale, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, and Baron Wensleydale, of Walton, in the county palatine of Lancashire, in the peerage of the United Kingdom (created 1856), was born at Highfield, near Liverpool, March 22, 1782, and educated at the Grammar-school, Macclesfield, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he gained the Craven scholarship; was Fifth Wrangler and Senior Chancellor's (Classical) Medallist; was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1813, and went the Northern Circuit. He was elected Fellow of Trinity in 1804, was M.A. in 1806, and LL.D. in 1835. Though he never sat in Parliament, nor obtained the rank of Q.C., he was made one of the puisne judges of the Court of Queen's Bench in 1828, when he was knighted; and was transferred to the Court of Exchequer, and sworn a Member of the Privy Council in 1834. Lord Palmerston (Jan. 16, 1856) conferred upon him a life-peerage as Baron Wensleydale of Walton, in the North Riding of Yorkshire. This innovation was resolutely resisted by Lords Lyndhurst and Derby; and, the question having been referred to the Committee of Privileges, it was resolved that neither the letters-patent, nor the letters-patent with the usual writ of summons issued in pursuance thereof, could entitle the grantees therein-named to sit and vote in Parliament. A new patent was accordingly made out, conferring a peerage in the usual way, July 23, 1856. Lord Wensleydale died at his residence in Park Street, Grosvenor Square, London, February 25, 1868. Having no male issue surviving, the title became extinct.

**WEST AFRICAN SETTLEMENTS.**—See **SIERRA LEONE**, **GAMBIA**, **GOLD COAST**, and **LAGOS**.

**WEST INDIES, JAMAICA, &c.**—The Jamaica Legislature was summoned in November for the transaction of public business, and his Excellency intimated that one of the early measures to be introduced into the Council would be reform in the office of the Clerk of the Peace for Kingston. "The Clerk of the Peace's Bill" expires in December, and many necessary alterations are likely to be made. Governor Grant had appointed the Hon. Henry Turner Irving Colonial Secretary; the Hon. William Gardiner Freeman, Collector of Customs; Mr. John Ward Straton, Auditor-General; and Mr. Daniel Power Trench, Inspector of Revenues, to be Commissioners for the purpose of inquiring into, considering, and reporting on the expediency of substituting fixed duties for *ad valorem* duties on the highest practicable

number of articles imported into this island, and also for considering and reporting on the expediency of allowing certain articles now subject to duties upon importation to be imported into this island free of duty. His Excellency had also appointed Mr. John Charles Mackglashan to be Secretary to the Commissioners. The following official statement of the revenue returns for the year ending the 30th September had been published:—

	Estimates, 1867-68.	Approximating Revenue.
Customs .. .. .	£187,490 0 0	£173,788 15 11
Excise .. .. .	60,000 0 0	62,134 3 7
Licenses .. .. .	19,735 0 0	17,960 4 9
Stamps .. .. .	11,000 0 0	9,589 7 5
Land-tax .. .. .	12,000 0 0	12,906 10 4
Direct Taxes .. .. .	40,500 0 0	43,734 1 9
Fees of Office .. .. .	300 0 0	270 9 0
District Court Fees .. .. .	1,000 0 0	750 10 1
Postage .. .. .	12,000 0 0	11,378 18 0
Fines and Forfeitures .. .. .	1,300 0 0	1,448 12 1
Market Dues .. .. .	1,700 0 0	2,011 7 11
Reimbursements in aid of expenses .. .. .	7,845 0 0	8,012 17 9
Miscellaneous .. .. .	420 0 0	1,476 16 1
Immigration .. .. .	22,340 0 0	23,789 7 2
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>347,640 0 0</b>	<b>£367,250 1 10</b>

A return had also been published of the expenditure for salaries and commissions of revenue and parochial officers under the old system as compared with the expenditure for salaries of the amalgamated offices of Customs and Department of Internal Revenue under the new system, the general results being as follow:—

Total under old system .. .. .	£19,578 10 8½
Total under new system .. .. .	14,366 0 0
<b>Saving effected irrespective of pensions .. .. .</b>	<b>5,212 10 8½</b>
Pensions .. .. .	1,021 18 4
<b>Saving inclusive of pensions .. .. .</b>	<b>4,190 12 4½</b>

**WESTBURY** (English Constituency) returned two members to the House of Commons from 1449 till the passing of the Reform Act of 1832, when it was deprived of one of its members. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 306. Sir M. Lopes, Bart. (C.), returned unopposed.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 1,016. J. L. Phipps (C.), 492; A. Laverton (L.), 465.

#### **WESTERN AUSTRALIA.**—British Colony.

**Governor.**—His Excellency Sir Benjamin Pine, 1868.

**Executive Council.**—Commandant, Hon. Major R. H. Crampton; Colonial Secretary, Hon. E. P. Barlee; Surveyor-General, Hon. J. S. Roe; Attorney-General, Hon. G. F. Stone; Treasurer, &c., Hon. O'G. Lefroy.

**Legislative Council.**—The above, with J. W. Hardy; S. P. Phillips; L. Samson; G. Hammersley; Chief Justice, A. P. Burt; Attorney-General, Hon. G. F. Stone; Crown Solicitor, G. W. Leake; Registrar of Supreme Court, A. H. Stone.

*Lord Bishop of Perth.*—Right Rev. M. B. Hale, D.D.

*Archdeacon.*—The Ven. J. Brown.

*Population in 1866.*—21,065.

*Revenue in 1866.*—£89,882; expenditure, £84,652.

*Value of imports in 1866.*—£251,907; exports, £150,066.

Western Australia is now the only colony to which convicts are transported from Great Britain, and they are sent in very limited numbers. This colony is defined to be all that portion of New Holland situated to the westward of 129° long., it is on the Swan River, and is 1,280 miles in extent from north to south, and 800 miles from east to west. Perth is the principal town; it was first settled in 1829, and made but little progress at first, notwithstanding the fineness of the climate. The Government is administered by a governor, assisted by executive and legislative councils; the unofficial members of the latter are appointed by the Crown, on the recommendation of the Governor.

**WESTMEATH CO. (Irish Constituency).**—This county has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1800. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 3,678. W. Pollard-Urquhart (L.), and A. W. F. Greville (L.), returned unopposed.—General election, November 21, 1868. Registered electors, 3,434. W. Pollard-Urquhart (L.), A. W. F. Greville-Nugent (L.), returned unopposed.

**WESTMINSTER (English Constituency)** has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1647. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 13,522. Hon. R. W. Grosvenor (L.), 4,534; J. S. Mill (L.), 4,525; W. H. Smith (C.), 3,824.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 17,751. W. H. Smith (C.), 7,648; Hon. R. W. Grosvenor (L.), 6,584; J. S. Mill (L.), 6,284.

**WESTMINSTER ABBEY.**—*See* PALACE ROYAL.

**WESTMINSTER ABBEY.**—The Dean and Chapter of Westminster announce that they are anxious to afford persons every facility for viewing the interior of the Abbey. The nave and transepts are invariably open to the public from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. in summer, and from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. in winter. The visitor who sends in his address to the Dean or one of the Canons, or leaves it at the entrance, may see the royal and private chapels at his leisure. The small payments for seeing the chapels form a fund for paying the guides, who are forbidden to receive any other gratuity, and the surplus is devoted to the restoration of the Abbey. Artists, on application to the Dean, may obtain an order to sketch for a twelvemonth. The superintendence of guides is shown to be necessary, partly by the complaints of the visitors during the time in which the experiment of their absence was tried, and partly from the disfigurement of the monuments. Guide-books, containing a full account of all the tombs, can be obtained in the Abbey by those who prefer to dispense with the explanations of the attendants. The public are warned against unauthorized persons offering themselves as guides outside the Abbey.

**WESTMINSTER CHAPTER HOUSE.**—This highly-esteemed Gothic edifice and appendage to the Abbey is being restored to its pristine beauty. It was erected not later than the reign of Henry III., and it was used as the chamber of the House of Commons till the year 1377, when they were transferred to St. Stephen's. The Domesday Book, original wills of Richard III., Henry V., Henry VII., and Henry VIII., the Golden Bull of Clement VII., which is said to have conferred the appellation of "Defender of

the faith" upon the latter monarch, on account of his treatise against Luther and the doctrines of the Reformation, and the treaty of "perpetual peace," signed on the field of the cloth of gold between Henry VIII. and Francis I., were kept there. The gold seal appertaining to the last is of fine workmanship and six inches in diameter, being said to be from the hand of Cellini. The ancient Chapter House had been suffered to fall into decay, and at length became a storehouse for Government records. Like the Chapter House of Salisbury, it is an octagon, about 64 ft. in diameter and 64 ft. in height, with eight large windows in the best Gothic style. These windows had been blocked up for the requirements of a record office, an upper story had been constructed, the delicate carvings of the black marble columns, the groined arches, with their gilding, colour, and exquisite chisellings were broken to make way for plain wooden shelves or beams. The paintings, however, which are attributed to an Italian artist, are in a better state of preservation than might have been expected, for the boarding with which they were blocked up contributed to their safety. The task of restoring the structure has been entrusted to Mr. Gilbert Scott. It is to be as faithfully as possible restored to its original condition. Portions of the old stained glass of the windows still remain to be some guide to the construction of the new ones; the restoration of the columns, which have been thrust out of their position being the most difficult portion of the work. The cost of the renovation will be about £30,000. Beneath the Chapter House is a crypt, about 30 ft. square and 12 ft. high, without windows, and with walls 15 ft. thick in parts. It possesses a groined roof, with a column of Purbeck marble in the centre, and here were deposited the more valuable of the records which were transmitted to this for so many years neglected specimen of our ancestors' marvellous architectural skill and appreciation of beauty.

**WESTMORELAND** (English Constituency).—This county has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1295. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 4,218. Hon. H. C. Lowther (C.), Earl of Bective (C.), returned unopposed.—The Hon. H. C. Lowther (C.), returned one of the members for this county at the general election in July, 1865, died December 6, 1867, and his son, Mr. W. Lowther (C.), was elected without opposition, January 8, 1868.—General election, November 18, 1868; registered electors, 5,458. Earl of Bective (C.), W. Lowther (C.), returned unopposed.

**WETHERALL** (1788–1868), General Sir GEORGE AUGUSTUS, G.C.B., K.H., Governor of Sandhurst College, born in 1788, and educated at Winchester and the Royal Military College, entered the army in 1803. He became a captain in 1805, was present at the capture of the Mauritius, December 2, 1810; was aide-de-camp to his father, Major-General Sir F. Wetherall, at the conquest of Java, August 26, 1811; acted as military secretary to the commander-in-chief of Madras from 1822 till 1825; was Deputy Judge Advocate General in India in 1826, and, for his services in suppressing the Canadian rebellion of 1837, was made a C.B. Sir George became a colonel in 1838, was deputy adjutant-general in Canada from 1843 till 1854, when he was made adjutant-general, and held that post till 1860. He was made a major-general in 1854, was appointed colonel of the 84th Foot in June, 1854, a K.C.B. in 1856, a lieutenant-colonel in 1857, a general October 23, 1863, and Governor of Sandhurst College in 1865, in which year he was made a G.C.B. Sir G. A. Wetherall died at Sandhurst, April 8, 1868.

**WEXFORD** (Irish Constituency) has returned one member to the House of Commons since 1800. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 804. R. J. Devereux (L.), 153; J. E. Redmond (L.), 107.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 505.—R. J. Devereux (L.) returned unopposed, but subsequently unseated on petition on the ground of informal election.

**WEXFORD CO.** (Irish Constituency).—This county has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1800. General election, July, 1815; registered electors, 6,406. J. George (C.), 3,809; Sir J. Power, Bart. (L.), 2,623; P. McMahon (L.), 1,744.—Mr. J. George (C.), returned one of the members for this county at the general election in July, 1865, was made a judge in November, 1866, and a contest ensued November 24, 1866, for the vacant seat, with the following result: A. M. Kavanagh (C.), 2,641; J. P. Hennessey (C.), 1,882.—General election, November 24, 1868; registered electors, 5,744. Sir J. Power, Bart. (L.), M. P. D'Arcy (L.), returned unopposed.

**WEYMOUTH, &c.** (English Constituency), returned, conjointly with Melcombe Regis, four members to the House of Commons from 1319 to 1832, when the Reform Act of that year reduced them to two. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 909. R. Brooks (C.), 381; Captain H. G. Gridley (L.), 378; Lord Grey de Wilton (C.), 28; H. Edwards (L.), 14.—Captain H. G. Gridley (L.), returned one of the members for this borough at the general election in July, 1865, retired June, 1867, and Mr. H. Edwards (L.) was elected without opposition, June 12, 1867.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 1,339. C. W. T. Hambro (C.), 750; H. Edwards (L.), 701; J. J. Powell (L.), 452.

**WHEATSTONE, SIR C.**—*See* ROYAL SOCIETY.

**WHITBY** (English Constituency) has returned one member to the House of Commons since 1832. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 891. C. Bagnall (C.), 305; H. S. Thompson (L.), 282.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 1,998. W. H. Gladstone (L.), 894; Major Worsley (C.), 518.

**WHITE** (1791—1868), Lieut.-General Sir MICHAEL, K.C.B., born at St. Michael's Mount, Cornwall, in 1791, and educated at Westminster School, joined the army in 1804, served in several Indian campaigns, commanded the cavalry in the Afghanistan campaign in 1842, and rendered important services at Moodkee, December 18, 1845, at Ferozeshah, December 21 and 22, 1845, and at Sobraon, February 10, 1846, for which he received the war medal and two clasps. Sir Michael, who commanded the first brigade of cavalry at Ramnugger, December 3, 1848; at Chillianwallah, January 13, 1849; and at Goojerat, February 21, 1849; became a captain in 1815, was made a C.B. in 1843, colonel in 1846, major-general in 1854, colonel of the 7th dragoons in August, 1858, lieutenant-general September 1, 1860, and K.C.B. in 1862. He died January 27, 1868.

**WHITEHAVEN** (English Constituency) has returned one member to the House of Commons since 1832. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 650. G. C. Bentinck (C.) returned unopposed.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 2,423. G. C. Bentinck (C.), 1,125; — Steward (L.), 771.



**WHITLOCK (1799—1868).**—Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Cornish Whitlock, K.C.B., born in 1799, entered the East Indian army in 1818, and after distinguished services became captain in 1831, lieutenant-col. in 1845, colonel in 1854, brigadier-general in 1855, major-general in 1857, and lieutenant-general April 9, 1864. During the mutiny, he wrested Banda from the rebels in April, 1858, and was made Extra-Knight Commander of the Bath in 1859. On the amalgamation of the Indian army with the Queen's service, he was made colonel of the 108th Regiment in 1862, and died at his residence near Exmouth, January 30, 1868.

**WHITWORTH SCHOLARSHIPS.**—The following documents explain the details of Mr. Whitworth's endowment, referred to under **TECHNICAL EDUCATION**:—

**"I.—MINUTE.**

"At Whitehall, the 5th day of May, 1866.

"By the Right Hon. the Lords of the Committee of her Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council on Education.

"My Lords read Mr. Whitworth's letter of the 4th of May, 1866, transmitting a memorandum on his scholarships and on the establishment of 66 exhibitions of £25 for the present year, preparatory to the competition for his scholarships, and requesting that the Science and Art Department may conduct the necessary examinations and correspondence.

"Their Lordships have great pleasure in acceding to Mr. Whitworth's request, and giving every assistance in their power in carrying out his patriotic munificence."

**"II.—MR. WHITWORTH'S LETTER.**

"Manchester, May 4.

"Sir,—Referring to your letter of March 28, by which you transmit to me a copy of the minute which the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education had passed in acknowledgment of my endowment of scholarships for promoting mechanical science, and to the concluding sentence of the minute, which invites further suggestions and offers to render assistance in carrying out the intentions of the endowment:—

"1. I beg leave to enclose, for the information of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, a memorandum on the subject of the endowment, which I trust will meet with the approval of their Lordships, and that they will cause it to be circulated and the necessary correspondence arising out of it to be conducted by the Science and Art Department.

"2. I would beg leave to ask the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education to undertake the examinations for these scholarships.

"3. As respects the preparation of the necessary details for the examinations in the use of tools, I am willing to be responsible myself with the aid of friends; and I propose to obtain the consent of a few gentlemen to advise with me from time to time in whatever may arise in the future for my consideration.

"4. In reply to the invitation of their Lordships to submit any suggestions, I venture to submit for consideration whether honours in the nature of degrees might not be conferred by some competent authority on successful students each year, thus creating a faculty of industry analogous to the existing faculties of divinity, law, and medicine. I am of opinion that such honours would be a great incentive to exertion, and would tend greatly to promote the object in view.

"5. I venture further to express a hope that the Government will provide the necessary funds for endowing a sufficient number of professors of mechanics throughout the United Kingdom.

"6. In conclusion, I inform you that the necessary arrangements for securing the endowment have been made; and I have given instructions for the preparation of the draught of a deed of trust which will be sent for the approval of the Lord President.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

**"JOSEPH WHITWORTH.**

"To Henry Cole, Esq., Secretary of the Science and Art Department."

**"III.—MEMORANDUM ON SCHOLARSHIPS OF £100 FOR MECHANICAL SCIENCE AND PRACTICE.**

"To be competed for in May, 1869.

"1. Having offered to the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education to 'found 30 scholarships of the annual value of £100 each, to be applied for the further instruction of young men, natives of the United Kingdom, selected by open competition for their intelligence and proficiency in the theory and practice of mechanics and its cognate sciences, with a view to the promotion of engineering and mechanical industry in this country,' I

propose that the following should be the general arrangements in the first instance, which may be modified after the first competition has taken place in May, 1869.

"II. That the 30 scholarships of £100 each should be open to all of her Majesty's subjects, whether of the United Kingdom, India, or the colonies, who do not exceed the age of 20 years, and be held either for two or three years, as experience may prove to be desirable; that 10 scholarships should be competed for and awarded in May, 1869, at the annual national examinations in science, provided that a sufficient number of candidates prove themselves to be competent; that the successful candidates should be required to spend the period of holding the scholarships in the further satisfactory prosecution of the studies and practice of mechanical engineering, and pursue their studies according to the spirit of the endowment, making periodical reports of them; that the student should state where he proposes to pursue his studies, the Lord President of the Council deciding if the proposal can be allowed, also if the student's progress be satisfactory, and the manner in which it shall be tested from year to year. In deciding if the plan of study proposed by the student be satisfactory, as much latitude as possible may be allowed. If the student wish to complete his general education instead of continuing his special scientific study, he may be permitted to do so. He may go to the Universities or Colleges affording scientific or technical instruction, or he may travel abroad. The successful artisan should be encouraged to study theory, and the successful competitor in theory aided in getting admission to machine shops and other practical establishments. All further details would be hereafter prepared and issued by the Science and Art Department.

"III. The candidates must be of sound bodily constitution.

"IV. The first competition should be in the following theoretical subjects:—1. Mathematics (elementary and higher); 2. Mechanics (theoretical and applied); 3. Practical plane and descriptive geometry, and mechanical and freehand drawing; 4. Physics; 5. Chemistry, including metallurgy. And in the following handicrafts:—1. Smiths' work; 2. Turning; 3. Filing and fitting; 4. Pattern-making and moulding.

"V. No candidate should obtain a scholarship who has not shown a satisfactory knowledge of all the following theoretical subjects:—1. Elementary mathematics; 2. Elementary mechanics; 3. Practical plane and descriptive geometry, and freehand drawing. With the power to use one or more of the following classes of tools:—a, the axe; b, the saw and plane; c, the hammer and chisel; d, the file; e, the forge. I propose that the maximum number of marks obtainable in the theoretical subjects and those obtainable by the most skilled workman should be about equal.

"VI. My object in devising the foregoing scheme has been, while acquiring a practical acquaintance with a few simple tools as a *sine quâ non*, to render the competition accessible on fairly equal terms to the student who combines some practice with his theory, and to the artisan who combines some theoretical knowledge with perfection of workmanship.

#### "PREPARATORY EXHIBITIONS OF £25 FOR THE YEAR 1868.

"VII. As the scholarships' scheme can only come into full operation by degrees, I propose from the fund ultimately available for the scheme at once to create 60 exhibitions or premiums, of the value of £25 each, tenable until April, 1869, and to place them at the absolute disposal of the governing bodies of the following educational institutions and towns, in order that they may award them to youths under 22 years of age, who may thus be aided to qualify themselves, and must undertake to compete for the scholarships of £100 in May, 1869.

"VIII. Eight exhibitions to Owen College, and two to the Grammar School, Manchester, the seat of my workshops; three, University of Oxford; three, University of Cambridge; three, University of London; and one to each of the following Universities, Colleges, and Public Schools:—University of Durham, University of Dublin, University of Edinburgh, Watt Institution, Edinburgh; University of Glasgow, Andersonian University, Glasgow; University of St. Andrews, University of Aberdeen, to each of the Queen's Colleges at Belfast, Cork, Galway, Ireland; King's College, London; University College, London; Eton, Harrow, Rugby, Charterhouse, Westminster, Winchester, St. Paul's, London; Merchant Taylors, Christ's Hospital, City of London, Shrewsbury, Marlborough, Cheltenham, Chester, Clifton, Brighton, Liverpool, two to the College of Preceptors, three to the Science and Art Department. I propose that the following Exhibitions shall be given to artisans only:—Three to the Society of Arts; also one for artisans to each of the following towns:—Birmingham, Bristol, Swansea and Cardiff, Halifax or Huddersfield, Leeds, Northampton, Sheffield; and if there be any of the above unapplied, they may be given by the Science and Art Department to any other scholastic institution which makes satisfactory arrangements for affording instruction in mathematics and mechanics, freehand and mechanical drawing.

"IX. I would point out that the Exhibitions to artisans may, perhaps, be increased to £50 for the year, by connecting them with the Science and Art Department, under the minute of the 21st of December, 1867.

"Manchester, May 4."

"JOSEPH WHITWORTH.

WICK, &c. (Scotch Constituency).—This group of boroughs has returned one member to the House of Commons since 1707. General election, July,

1865; registered electors, 768. S. Laing (L.) returned unopposed.—General election, November 27, 1868; registered electors, 886. G. Looh (L.), 474; S. Laing (L.), 358.

**WICKLOW CO. (English Constituency).**—This county has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1800. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 3,368. W. W. F. Dick (C.), Right Hon. Lord Proby (L.), returned unopposed.—General election, November 24, 1868; registered electors, 3,433. W. W. F. Dick (C.), Hon. W. H. W. Fitzwilliam (L.), returned unopposed.

**WIGAN (English Constituency)** has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1547. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 863. Major-Gen. Hon. J. Lindsay (C.), H. Woods (L.), returned unopposed.—The Hon. J. Lindsay (C.), returned one of the members for this borough at the general election in July, 1865, retired March 12, 1866, and a contest ensued to supply the vacancy April 4, 1866, with the following result: N. Eekersley (C.), 411; J. Lancaster (L.), 349.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 4,170. H. Woods (L.), 2,219; J. Lancaster (L.), 2,166; N. Eekersley (C.), 1,920; J. Pearson (C.), 1,875.

**WIGHT, ISLE OF (English Constituency)** has returned one member to the House of Commons since 1832. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 2,315. Sir J. Simeon, Bart. (L.), 810; Sir C. Locock (C.), 727.—General election, November 21, 1868; registered electors, 3,617. Sir J. Simeon, Bart. (L.), 1,853; A. B. Cochrane (C.), 1,118.

**WIGTON, &c. (Scotch Constituency).**—This group of boroughs has returned one member to the House of Commons since 1707. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 513. G. Young (L.) returned unopposed.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 953. G. Young (L.), 484; R. V. Agnew (C.), 364.

**WIGTONSHIRE (Scotch Constituency).**—This county has returned one member to the House of Commons since 1707. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 1,061. Sir A. Agnew, Bart. (L.), 484; Lord Garlies (C.), 456.—General election, November 20, 1868; registered electors, 1,486. Lord Garlies (C.), 719; Sir A. Agnew, Bart. (L.), 652.

**WILL CASE.**—*Browne v. Esmonde.*—This case, in the Court of Probate (Dublin), was commenced on June 3rd, and lasted for nine days. The will in dispute was executed by Lady Esmonde, wife of the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Esmonde, Bart., in August, 1867, and propounded by the executors, Mr. Browne and Messrs. Harvey and Pine Meredith. Its validity was disputed by testatrix's husband, Sir T. Esmonde and her son-in-law and daughter, the Earl and Countess of Granard, on the grounds of undue execution, incapacity, and undue influence, the latter alleged to have been exercised by her daughter, the Hon. Mrs. Deane Morgan, and a clergyman of the Established Church named Howard. In December, 1866, Lady Granard had become a Roman Catholic, and on this account Lady Esmonde left the bulk of her property to various charitable objects and Protestant institutions. The case was tried before Judge Keating on the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th June, and the jury, after deliberating

for an hour and a half, were discharged without a verdict, by consent of the parties, on their intimating that there was no chance of their agreeing.

WILSON (1785—1868), EFFINGHAM, publisher, born in 1785, was established for many years near the Royal Exchange, London, as a publisher of commercial and statistical works, and pamphlets, and was the first to publish a work by Alfred Tennyson. He died in June 1868.

WILTON (English Constituency) returned two members to the House of Commons from 1295 till the passing of the Reform Act of 1832, when it was deprived of one of its members. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 264. E. Antrobus (C.) returned unopposed.—General election, November 16, 1868; registered electors, 904. E. Antrobus (C.) returned unopposed.

WILTSHIRE (English Constituency).—This county returned two members to the House of Commons from 1295 till the passing of the Reform Act of 1832, when it was divided into North and South, each division to return two members.—WILTSHIRE, NORTH.—General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 4,988. Lord C. Bruce (L.), 2,151; R. P. Long (C.), 1,911; Sir G. Jenkinson, Bart. (C.), 1,373.—General election, November 24, 1868; registered electors, 6,449. Sir G. Jenkinson, Bart. (C.), 2,769; Lord C. Bruce (L.), 2,600; —Schomberg (L.), 2,016.—WILTSHIRE, SOUTH.—General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 3,270; Lord H. F. Thynne (C.), 1,576; T. F. Grove (L.), 1,427; Lieutenant-Colonel F. T. A. H. Bathurst (C.), 1,270.—General election, November 16, 1868; registered electors, 3,620. Lord H. F. Thynne (C.), T. F. Grove (L.), returned unopposed.

WINCHESTER (English Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1295. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 933. J. Bonham-Carter (L.), 459; W. B. Simonds (C.), 367; T. W. Fleming (C.), 336.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 1,638. W. B. Simonds (C.), 840; J. Bonham-Carter (L.), 727; A. J. Scott (L.), 548.

WINCHESTER (BISHOP OF) *v.* RAGG.—*See* CHURCH DISCIPLINE.

WINDSOR.—*See* FROGMORE.

WINDSOR (English Constituency) returned two members to the House of Commons from 1424 till 1868. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 650. Sir H. A. Hoare, Bart. (L.), 324; H. Labouchere (L.), 323; W. Vansittart (C.), 291; Colonel R. H. B. Howard Vyse (C.), 251.—Sir H. A. Hoare, Bart. (L.), and Mr. H. Labouchere (L.), returned for this borough at the general election in July, 1865, were unseated on petition, April 26, 1866; and Mr. B. Eykyn (L.), and Mr. C. Edwards (L.), were returned without opposition May 9, 1866.—The Reform Act of 1867 deprived it of one of its members. General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 1,724. B. Eykyn (L.), 803; Colonel R. Gardiner (C.), 795.

WINE DUTIES.—*See* COAL AND WINE DUTIES CONTINUANCE ACTS.

WOIZERO TOURNISH.—*See* THEODORE.

WOLVERHAMPTON (English Constituency) has returned two members

to the House of Commons since 1832. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 4,538. Right Hon. C. P. Villiers (L.), 1,823; T. M. Weguelin (L.), 1,519; Major Thornycroft (C.), 47.—General election, November 16, 1868; registered electors, 14,830. Right Hon. C. P. Villiers (L.), T. M. Weguelin (L.), returned unopposed.

**WOOD, SIR W. P.**—*See* HATHERLEY, BARON.

**WOOD (1834-68)**, Sir FRANCIS, BART., born February 20, 1834, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; served a short time in the army, and succeeded his father as third baronet (created 1837), February 21, 1866. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, in 1867, and died at his seat near Witham, Essex, April 21, 1868. He married, February 20, 1854, Louisa Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. Robert Hodgson, of Appleshaw, Hampshire, and is succeeded by his eldest son, Matthew, born in 1856.

**WOODSTOCK** (English Constituency) returned two members to the House of Commons from 1271 till the passing of the Reform Act of 1832, when it was deprived of one of its members. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 815. H. Barnett (C.), 143; M. Henry (L.), 119.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 1,094. H. Barnett (C.), 502; Hon. G. C. Brodrick (L.), 481.

**WOOLWICH.**—*See* GUN FACTORIES, ROYAL.

**WORCESTER** (English Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1295. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 2,674. A. C. Sherriff (L.), 1,255; R. Padmore (L.), 1,038; J. Levick (C.), 977.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 5,306. W. Laslett (C.), 2,439; A. C. Sherriff (L.), 2,063; Alderman Hill (L.), 1,586; Sir F. Lyoett (L.), 1,269.

**WORCESTERSHIRE** (English Constituency).—This county returned two members to the House of Commons from 1295 till the passing of the Reform Act of 1832, when it was divided into East and West, each division to return two members.—**WORCESTERSHIRE, EAST.**—General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 6,957. Hon. F. H. W. G. Calthorpe (L.), H. F. Vernon (L.), returned unopposed. The Hon. F. H. W. G. Calthorpe (L.), returned one of the members for this constituency at the general election in July, 1865, succeeded his father as fourth Lord Calthorpe, May 2, 1868, and a contest ensued to supply the vacancy, June 3, with the following result: Hon. C. G. Lyttelton (L.), 2,688; W. Laslett (C.), 2,429.—General election, November 24, 1868; registered electors, 9,695. R. P. Amphlett (C.), 4,108; Hon. C. G. Lyttelton (L.), 4,093; — Martin (L.), 3,789.—**WORCESTERSHIRE, WEST.**—General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 5,007. F. W. Knight (C.), Hon. F. Lygon (C.), returned unopposed. The Hon. F. Lygon (C.), returned one of the members for this division of the county at the general election in July, 1865, succeeded his brother as fourth Earl Beauchamp, March, 1866, and Mr. W. E. Dowdeswell (C.), who resigned his seat for Tewkesbury, was returned without opposition, March 26, 1866.—General election, November 18, 1868; registered electors, 5,938. F. W. Knight (C.), W. E. Dowdeswell (C.), returned unopposed.

**WORKMEN.**—*See* ARBITRATION.

**WORKS.**—*See* METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.

**WÜRTENBERG** (South Germany).

*Sovereign.*—Charles I., King of Württemberg, born March 6, 1823, succeeded June 25, 1864; married July 13, 1846, to Queen Olga-Nicolaelevna, born September 11, 1822, daughter of Nicholas I., Emperor of Russia.

*Privy Council.*—President, Dr. von Golther; Minister of Justice, Von Mittnacht; Foreign Affairs and Household, Baron von Varnbüler; Interior, Von Gessler; Education, &c., Dr. von Golther; Finance, Von Renner; War, Major-General Baron von Wagner; without office, Von Mohl, Von Pfaff, Count Leutrum, Von Ertingen, Von Faber, Von Pfeiderer, Von Scheurlen.

*Commandant of the Army.*—Prince Frederic of Württemberg.

**SUPERFICIES AND POPULATION.**

Districts.	Kil. Car.	Population in 1867.
Neckar .....	3,327	523,994
Black Forest .....	4,773	444,967
Danube.....	6,261	427,280
Jaxt .....	5,144	382,338
Total.....	19,505	1,778,579

The inhabitants were divided, in 1867, into 1,220,199 Protestants, 543,601 Roman Catholics, 3,117 other Christians, and 11,662 Jews. Stuttgart, the capital, had 75,781 inhabitants in 1867.

**BUDGET FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD 1867-1870 (IN FLORINS).**

—	1867-68.	1868-69.	1867-70.
Revenue .. ..	19,957,708	21,301,667	22,395,981
Expenditure .. ..	19,957,708	21,301,667	22,430,473

Public Debt on May 9, 1868, 126,860,470 florins.

**ARMY IN 1868.**

—	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Staff.
Peace Footing .. ..	9,587	2,210	1,650	783
War .. ..	25,720	3,001	3,811	1,873

Total in peace, 14,150; in war, 34,405.

*February 13.*—The Chamber of Deputies unanimously adopts the creation of juries.

*February 20.*—The Landtag closes with a speech from the King.

*March 16.*—The new law is published.

WYCOMBE (English Constituency) returned two members to the House of Commons from 1800 till 1868. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 494. J. R. Mills (L.), Hon. C. R. Carington (L.), returned unop-

posed.—The Hon. C. R. Carington (L.), returned one of the members for Wycombe at the general election in July, 1865, succeeded his father as third Lord Carington in March, 1868, and the Hon. W. H. P. Carington (L.), was returned without opposition, April 11, 1868.—The Reform Act of 1867 deprived it of one of its members.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 1,305. Hon. W. H. P. Carington (L.), 701; J. R. Mills (L.), 500.

**YARMOUTH** (Norfolk).—The Britannia pier at Great Yarmouth was seriously damaged during the gale of Sunday, November 15, 1868. Early in the morning the schooner *Seagull*, of Lynn, was driven from her moorings and drifted towards the pier, with which she came into collision. The tide happened to be rising, and the result was the destruction of the vessel, which made a clear opening eight feet wide in the pier. The crew of the vessel saved their lives by getting from the rigging to the pier. A similar disaster occurred in October, 1859.

**YARMOUTH** (English Constituency) returned two members to the House of Commons from 1295 till 1868, when the borough was disfranchised on account of inveterate and general corruption. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 1,645. Sir E. H. Lacon, Bart. (C.), 828; J. Goodson (C.), 784; — Brogden (L.), 634; P. Vanderbyl (L.), 589.

**YORK** (English Constituency) has returned two members to the House of Commons since 1265. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 4,620. J. Lowther (C.), 2,079; G. Leeman (L.), 1,854; J. P. B. Westhead (L.), 1,792.—General election, November 17, 1868; registered electors, 8,548. J. Lowther (C.), 3,735; J. P. B. Westhead (L.), 3,279; J. H. Gladstone (L.), 3,038.

**YORKSHIRE** (English Constituency).—This county returned two members to the House of Commons from 1295 to 1821, and four from that date till the passing of the Reform Act of 1832, when it was divided into East, North, and West Ridings, each Riding to return two members. By 24 and 25 Vict. the West Riding was divided into North and South, each division to return two members.—**EAST RIDING**.—General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 7,400. Lord Hotham (C.), Rear-Admiral Hon. A. Duncombe (C.), returned unopposed. General election, November 24, 1868; registered electors, 10,170. C. Sykes (C.), 6,299; W. H. Broadley (C.), 5,587; Col. Haworth (L.), 2,603.—**NORTH RIDING**.—General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 15,438. F. A. Milbank (L.), 6,585; Hon. W. E. Duncombe (C.), 6,362; W. J. S. Morritt (C.), 5,889. The Hon. W. E. Duncombe (C.), returned one of the members for this division of the county at the general election in July, 1865, succeeded his father as 3rd Lord Feversham in January, 1867, and Col. the Hon. O. Duncombe (C.) was elected without opposition, March 6, 1867. General election, November 26, 1868; registered electors, 18,046. Col. O. Duncombe (C.), 7,689; F. A. Milbank (L.), 7,429; E. S. Cayley (C.), 1,721.—**WEST RIDING**.—The Reform Act of 1867 again divided the West Riding into East, North, and South, each division to return two members.—**EAST DIVISION**.—General election, November 29, 1868; registered electors, 17,387. C. B. Denison (C.), 7,437; J. Fielden (C.), 7,135; H. S. Thompson (L.), 7,047; I. Holden (L.), 6,867.—**NORTH DIVISION**.—General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 22,792. Sir F. Crossley, Bart. (L.), Lord F. C. Cavendish (L.), returned unopposed. General election, November 20, 1868; registered electors, 15,905. Sir F. Crossley, Bart. (L.), Lord F. C.

Cavendish (L.), returned unopposed.—SOUTH DIVISION.—General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 17,908. Viscount Milton (L.), 7,258; H. F. Beaumont (L.), 6,975; C. Denison (C.) 6,884; W. Stanhope (C.) 6,819. General election, November 24, 1868; registered electors, 18,714. Viscount Milton (L.), 8,110; H. F. Beaumont (L.), 7,943; W. S. Stanhope (C.), 7,935; L. B. Starkey (C.), 7,621.

YOUGHAL (Irish Constituency) has returned one member to the House of Commons since 1800. General election, July, 1865; registered electors, 231. Sir J. N. McKenna (L.), 125; I. Butt (L.), 80.—General election, November 21, 1868; registered electors, 274. O. Weguelin (L.), 127; Sir J. N. McKenna (L.), 106.

ZOOTY *v.* SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—*See* RAILWAY TRAVELLERS.

ZOULA.—*See* ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

ZULLA.—*See* ZOULA.

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CHRONOLOGICAL REGISTER.

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1868.



# CHRONOLOGICAL REGISTER OF OCCURRENCES AND EVENTS.

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## 1868.

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### JANUARY.

- Jan. 1. Wednesday.**—Reception at the Tuileries by the Emperor Napoleon, the Papal Nuncio being the spokesman of the diplomatic body. —Negroes in South America celebrate the anniversary of their emancipation. —Snow falls at Florence for the first time since 1864, being the largest fall known for many years. —Swearing-in of special constables in London and other places, to oppose the Fenians.
- Jan. 2. Thursday.**—Meeting of Metropolitan Working Men's Conservative Association in Westminster, to express attachment to the Throne and Constitution and abhorrence of Fenianism. —New year's festival of the National Temperance League in Exeter Hall, London. —The Seine at Paris completely frozen over. —The Louisiana Convention adopts an article of the Constitution prohibiting distinction on account of colour in public conveyances.
- Jan. 3. Friday.**—Swearing-in of special constables continued, including 700 officers and clerks of the Bank of England. —Police-constables in Chatham Dockyard armed with revolvers. —Report received at Trieste that Dr. Livingstone had been seen at Zanzibar. —Eruption of Mount Vesuvius assumes alarming proportions. —Sickness prevails amongst the French troops encamped around Civita Vecchia.
- Jan. 4. Saturday.**—The Prince and Princess of Wales return to Sandringham House, after visiting the Earl and Countess of Leicester at Holkham Hall. —The Duke of Edinburgh leaves Melbourne for Tasmania. —Slight shock of an earthquake felt between Langport and Hamhill, in Somersetshire. —The Rhone and Durance completely frozen over. —Sir Robert Napier lands in Annesley Bay to commence the Abyssinian campaign.
- Jan. 5. Sunday.**—Distribution of prizes to the successful competitors of the great International Exhibition at the Tuileries. —New Cabinet

under the Presidency of General Menabrea formed in Italy.—A torrent of lava from Mount Vesuvius follows the same direction as in the eruptions of 1858, 1859, 1860, and separates into two branches.

**Jan. 6. Monday.**—First Monday Popular Concert of the year.—Soirée in London for presentation of report of visit of British artisans to Paris during the Exhibition.—Settlement of dispute in the iron trade at Sheffield.—The Queen of Spain, in her reply to the Address of the Committee of Chamber of Deputies, says, "My fidelity to the Constitution will be as lasting as my Catholicity."—Examination, at Bow Street, of Fenians charged with murder and treason-felony, and supposed to be implicated in the Clerkenwell outrage.—Encounter between our troops in India and a band of Wagheer insurgents.

**Jan. 7. Tuesday.**—The Prussian Chambers reassemble at Berlin.—Visit of the Prince of Wales to the sufferers in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, from the Clerkenwell explosion.—Arrival of an Austrian war-frigate at Corfu with the remains of the late Emperor Maximilian.—The Official Journal of Rome publishes the retraction of Cardinal Andrea.—Lecture delivered in St. James's Hall, London, by Mr. Forster, M.P., under the auspices of the Reform League.—Gen. Sir Alexander Woodford, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Gen. Sir W. M. Gomm, G.C.B., Gen. Sir Hew Dalrymple Ross, G.C.B., and Gen. Sir J. Fox Burgoyne, gazetted field-marshal of the army.

**Jan. 8. Wednesday.**—Steamers leave New York for Europe, carrying \$1,500,000 in specie.—Rear-Admiral Halsted resigns the Secretaryship of Lloyds'.—The obituary of the *Times* records the death of seven ladies, aged respectively 95, 90, 86, 85, 84, 82, and 80; and of a gentleman, aged 96.

**Jan. 9. Thursday.**—Enthronement of the Bishop of Lichfield, in the cathedral church of Lichfield.—Ball given by the Mayor of Liverpool to Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Henriette of Schleswig-Holstein, and Prince Arthur, guests of Earl Derby at Knowsley.—Resumption of the case of *Martin v. Mackonochie* in the Court of Arches.—The New York papers state that the revolt in Hayti continues.—It is announced in Rio Janeiro that the belligerents in Paraguay are quiet, and that the blockade of Humaita is perfect.—Public meeting convened by the National Reform Union to consider the Church in Ireland question, in St. James's Hall, London.

**Jan. 10. Friday.**—Second reading at Berlin of the Bill conferring absolute liberty of speech upon Prussian Members of Parliament.—Publication in Italy of a circular of the Minister of the Interior to the prefects upon the internal policy of the Government.—Departure from Southampton of the first steamship of the Hamburg-American Company, under the new contract with her Majesty's Government, carrying English, French, and German mails.—Mass meeting held at Washington in favour of

securing rights of United States citizens abroad.—Prosecution of the *Irishman* in Dublin.

**Jan. 11. Saturday.**—The responsible editors of the Parisian papers *Constitutionnel*, *Journal des Débats*, *Opinion Nationale*, *Temps*, *Avenir National*, *Journal de Paris*, *Union*, *Siècle*, *Intérêt Public*, and *Glaneur* ordered to be cited before the correctional police for having published illegal reports of the proceedings of the Legislature.—Volunteer riflemen and fire brigade sworn as special constables at Warwick during the incarceration of the Fenian prisoners Burke, Casey, and Shaw.—The national debt of the United States is announced to be \$2,642,326,253. 48c.—The House of Representatives at New York passes a resolution requesting the President to intercede with the Queen in behalf of Father M'Mahon and other Fenians.

**Jan. 12. Sunday.**—The *Wien Zeitung* publishes three Imperial rescripts to summon the delegates from the Hungarian Diet and the Austrian Reichsrath to meet at Vienna on the 19th inst.—The stream of lava flowing from Vesuvius is from 7 to 8 mètres high and from 50 to 60 broad; numerous shocks and detonations occur.

**Jan. 13. Monday.**—The Committee of the Corps Législatif at Paris consent to the suppression of the right of procuring substitutes in the National Garde Mobile.—A reduction of the army is announced at Vienna.—Death of M. Athanase Coquerel, for more than thirty years pastor of the Reformed Church at Paris, and president of its presbyteral council.—Action brought by Wason v. Walter for three alleged libels in the *Times*.—Examination of the Fenians, charged with murder and treason-felony, continued at Bow Street.—Judgment declared by the Supreme Court of Natal in favour of the rights of Dr. Colenso.

**Jan. 14. Tuesday.**—It is stated at Madrid that the Cortes will soon be dissolved.—The United States Senate adopts a resolution reinstating Mr. Stanton as Secretary for War.—Mr. Gathorne Hardy's Act, abolishing self-elected poor law guardians, is put in force at Clerkenwell.—Austrian Budget settled; 80,000,000 florins allowed for ordinary works, 31,000,000 for extraordinary War Budget.—The Bank of Bombay closes, and the new one opens.

**Jan. 15. Wednesday.**—General Cialdini resigns the post of Italian Minister to the Court of Austria.—At a meeting of the Saw-grinders' Union at Sheffield a member remarks that the society has gone down on account of the cessation of rattening; which provokes a dispute in the club.—A conference on public education is commenced at Manchester.—A testimonial is presented in Scotland to the Rev. Patrick Bell for his invention of the reaping machine.—Earthquake at Formosa, in China.

- Jan. 16. Thursday.**—Publication of "Leaves from the Journal of Our Life in the Highlands."—Funeral service and procession with the body of the Emperor Maximilian at Trieste.—The Roman Catholics of Shrewsbury protest against the rumour imputing to them sympathy with the Fenians.—Report of the finances of the county presented at the Middlesex Sessions.—The legality of the arrest of Fazil Pasha (brother to the Viceroy of Egypt) argued before the Court of Queen's Bench.—The United States Senate passes the Bill repealing Mr. M'Culloch's authority to contract the currency.
- Jan. 17. Friday.**—The Italian Ultramontane press urges the Roman Catholics throughout Italy to relinquish political abstention, and take part in all political and municipal elections.—Letter received by the superintendent of police at Warwick, warning him of an intended attack upon the gaol by Fenians, with the view of effecting the liberation of the prisoners Burke, Casey, and Shaw.—Swedish chambers opened by the King in person, who says that the warlike preparations of Europe render an increase of the army necessary.—Arrest of Mr. G. F. Train in Ireland.
- Jan. 18. Saturday.**—Splendid reception of the Duke and Duchess d'Aosta at Naples.—The funeral obsequies of the Emperor Maximilian celebrated at Vienna.—Termination of the case of Martin v. Macknochie in the Court of Arches.—Violent gale on the north-east coast of England.—Meeting of the Governors of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy.—Advanced post of the British Army in Abyssinia pushed forward 12 miles beyond Senafé.
- Jan. 19. Sunday.**—The members of the Austrian delegation assemble for the first time.—The Roman Catholics of Warrington meet to disclaim sympathy with the Fenians.—Marriage of the hereditary Grand Duke of Leuchtenberg with the Princess of Oldenburg.
- Jan. 20. Monday.**—The Emperor of Austria receives the delegation of the Hungarian Parliament, and of the Austrian Reichsrath.—Financial statement in the Chamber of Deputies at Florence.—In the Chamber of Deputies at Berlin, Deputy Virchow is informed by the Minister of the Interior that the immediate abolition of public gaming tables is impracticable, out of regard to private interests.—Successful trial of a Government steam cutter, built on the lifeboat principle.—Examination, at Bow Street, of the Fenian, J. Clancy, charged with attempt to murder.
- Jan. 21. Tuesday.**—The Pope declares that the Holy See remains firm to its principles.—Signor Cambray Digny announces at Florence that the total deficit at the end of 1868 should be 630,000,000 lire.—Mr. Dudley Baxter lectures on our National Income to the Statistical Society.—Mr. G. F. Train released in Cork.—Conference respecting the administration of funds subscribed for the relief of distress at the East-end.

- Jan. 22. Wednesday.**—The House of Representatives at Washington passes a Bill declaring that there are no valid Civil Governments in the late rebellious States.—Banquet to her Majesty's Ministers at Bristol under the auspices of the Conservative Association.—Discussion of the Reform League respecting the suppression of local branches by the police.—Reception of Mr. Lowe at the Philomathic Society, Liverpool.—Fire at Sandhurst College.
- Jan. 23. Thursday.**—Presentation of prizes to the St. George's Rifle Corps in London.—Conference on Technical Education at the Society of Arts.—Conference on Education at Liverpool, Mr. Lowe being present.—Floods in many parts of England.—Conservative demonstration at Bristol.—Death of Mr. Charles Kean.
- Jan. 24. Friday.**—Terrible gale at Edinburgh; numerous wrecks on the coast of Glamorganshire.—Publication of Cambridge Mathematical Tripos list.—Dinner of the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Roebuck being present.—Death of J. D. Macbride, D.C.L., F.S.A., for 55 years Principal of Magdalen Hall, Oxford.—A young man taken in the act of posting a Fenian placard on the Mansion House, at mid-day.—Duel between the Italian Deputies Nicotera and Assanti at Florence.
- Jan. 25. Saturday.**—The responsible editors of ten Paris newspapers sentenced to a fine of 1,000f. each, or six months' imprisonment, for having published illegal reports of the debates in the Corps Législatif.—Death of General Genreau announced in Paris.—The Italian Chamber commences the debate on the Budget of 1867.—Meeting at Limehouse in connection with the distress at the East-end.—A brigade of all arms advances from Senafé to Antalo.
- Jan. 26. Sunday.**—Popular vote taken in the canton of Zurich; the revision of the Constitution by the constitutional council decided upon by 47,776 votes to 10,057.—The mail steamship *Douro* arrives at Southampton from the West Indies, conveying 78 passengers, \$1,480,976 in specie, and jewellery to the value of \$17,700.—Count Bismarck and M. Benedetti, the French Minister, exchange notes respecting dissolution of commercial treaty between Mecklenburg and France.
- Jan. 27. Monday.**—Three brigands executed at Marseilles.—The *Moniteur* publishes M. Magne's report upon the financial condition of France.—Application to the Court of Queen's Bench by the proprietor of the *Irishman* for a criminal information against the publisher of the *Daily Telegraph* for an alleged libel.—Supper given to the "uniform staff" of the Underground Railway in London.—Mr. Roebuck addresses working men, at Sheffield, on the topics of Capital and Labour.—Meeting of the Royal Geographical Society to hear report of the search for Dr. Livingstone.—Meeting of the Junior Bar in Lincoln's Inn Hall to consider the new County Courts Act.

- Jan. 28. Tuesday.**—Cabinet Council in Downing Street.—The Army Bill passed at Paris by 128 votes to 1.—In the Italian Chamber Signor Mellana censures the conduct of General Menabrea in retaining office notwithstanding the vote of Dec. 22.—The King of Prussia receives a deputation of Roman Catholics from Rhenish Prussia, and assures them of his intention to maintain religious equality.—A decree is published at St. Petersburg ordering that the naturalization laws hitherto in force in Poland shall be superseded by the Russian laws on that subject.—Sir Robert Napier, in Abyssinia, starts for the front.
- Jan. 29. Wednesday.**—The Italian Chamber votes from 524,000 to 700,000 lire, as an increased annual grant for the Roman immigrants.—A landslip at Naples, opposite the gate of Castello Nuovo, buries the adjacent houses and shops, together with a passing carriage and omnibus.—The members for Stockport address their constituents, and speak of the suffrage for women as desirable.—Meeting of the Ritual Commission.
- Jan. 30. Thursday.**—Annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce at Manchester.—Case of "rattening" among the scissors-grinders at Sheffield.—Sheriffs appointed for England (excepting Cornwall and Lancashire) and Wales.—M. Auber attains his 87th year, and the band of the National Guard of Paris gives him an *aubade*.—Disturbance in Shoreditch on account of the personal payment of rates.
- Jan. 31. Friday.**—The Bank of Holland reduces its rate of discount from  $3\frac{1}{4}$  to 3 per cent.—The Athenian journals publish intelligence from Candia of a night attack made by the insurgents, and a severe battle with the Turks.—The period permitted for sending in preliminary papers to the Law Digest Commissioners terminates.

## FEBRUARY.

- Feb. 1. Saturday.**—British troops occupy Addigraht, in Abyssinia.—General Menabrea's announcement of the contemplated marriage of Prince Humbert with Princess Margherita of Genoa received with great applause by the Italian Chamber.—Cab strike at Liverpool.—Heavy gale in the Metropolis.—Private view before the opening of the fourth of the water-colour exhibitions in the Dudley Gallery.—Termination of the "fence time" for salmon-fishing.—Official announcement at Washington that the treaty ceding the island of St. Thomas to the United States has been ratified at Copenhagen.
- Feb. 2. Sunday.**—At the sitting of the Hungarian delegation, Herr Ghyczy, the leader of the Left, announces that he is satisfied with the



reply of the Ministry to his interpellation as to the use of the title "Ministry of the Empire."—The communication by the Malta and Alexandria Telegraph interrupted.—Death of Sir Norton J. Knatchbull, of Mersham Hatch, Kent.

**Feb. 3. Monday.**—First meeting of the United Executive Committee for the relief of special distress at the East end of London.—Court-martial in Dublin on soldiers who took part in a Fenian funeral procession.—Meeting at Edinburgh to secure adequate representation for Scotland in the Commons.

**Feb. 4. Tuesday.**—The Members for Birmingham address their constituents.—The Austrian red book laid before the delegations.

**Feb. 5. Wednesday.**—Correspondence furnished to the United States House of Representatives shows that President Johnson, on the 29th of January, ordered General Grant to disobey the orders issued by Mr. Stanton, unless authorized by the Executive.—Discovery of hand-grenades near the House of Correction, Clerkenwell.—Ritual suit of Flamank *v.* Rev. T. B. Simpson in Court of Arches.—Meeting of the Central Protestant Defence Association in the Rotundo at Dublin.—A band of Cretan insurgents fall upon the Turkish troops, and kill a considerable number.—The Duke of Edinburgh is at Sydney, after visiting Tasmania.

**Feb. 6. Thursday.**—The two Houses of Convocation for the Northern Province assemble at York.—Banquet "hippophagique" at the Langham Hotel, London.

**Feb. 7. Friday.**—Meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce.—Arrest of "Captain Mackay," a notorious Fenian, in Cork, after a desperate resistance.—Investiture of the Marquis of Drogheda with the Order of St. Patrick, in Dublin Castle.—At the committee of the Austrian Reichsrath Delegation, the Minister of War declares that a reduction of the effective strength of the army is, as a general proposition, impossible.—Mr. Edward Thornton, newly-appointed Minister to the United States, is presented to President Johnson, and cordially received, the President remarking that the Queen, more than any other sovereign, commands the respect and sympathy of the people of the United States.

**Feb. 8. Saturday.**—H. R. H. the Prince of Wales ends his visit to the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, at Kimbolton Castle.—Case of the Duke of Buccleuch *v.* the Metropolitan Board of Works, in the Court of Exchequer.

**Feb. 9. Sunday.**—Rivers Thames and Medway rise to an extraordinary height, and cause much damage in consequence.

**Feb. 10. Monday.**—Opening of the Lewes and East Sussex Industrial and Fine Art Exhibition.—True bill found, at the Commission Court

in Dublin, against Mr. Pigott, of the *Irishman*, for seditious publications.—Decease of Sir David Brewster.—Serious riots in Cork, on account of the arrest of two Fenians: the police clear the streets with the bayonet.

**Feb. 11. Tuesday.**—Cabinet Council.—Presentation of the address of the loyal Irish of London at the Home Office.—Fire at the Oxford Music Hall.—The report of the committee on the Budget of Count Cambray Digny, at Florence, proposes an increase of the amount demanded by the Minister from 649,040,264 lire to 736,328,344 lire, on account of the expenses attending the conversion of the ecclesiastical property.

**Feb. 12. Wednesday.**—H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge holds a levée as Field-Marshal Commanding in Chief.—Conference of the clergy, churchwardens, and laymen of the diocese of London, at Willis's Rooms, on the subject of the Bishop of London's Fund.—The French printing establishment of the Abbé Migne burnt down; damages estimated at 6,000,000 francs.—The Budget committee of the Austrian Reichsrath add to their report upon the Estimates of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs the following paragraph:—"Austria requires the preservation of peace as a condition of her consolidation and advancement. The red book shows that the present Minister for Foreign Affairs has recognized this necessity, and acted upon it with as much prudence as dignity."—Ceremony, in the chapel of the palace at Madrid, of the delivery of the Golden Rose to the Queen of Spain, sent to her Majesty by the Pope.—Meeting of the Neutrality Laws Commissioners at Westminster.—The Convention in North Carolina, United States, decide to abolish the distinction between courts of law and equity.

**Feb. 13. Thursday.**—Reassembling of the Houses of Lords and Commons after the Christmas recess.—Announcement that the Italian and Swiss Governments have signed the final protocol of the treaty establishing the frontier line between the province of the Valtellina and the Canton Grisons.—Grand review of the Pontifical troops at the Villa Borghese, and many decorations distributed among officers and men.—Lawless state of Cork continues.

**Feb. 14. Friday.**—The Reconstruction Committee refuse, by six against three votes, to recommend the impeachment of President Johnson for opposing the Tenure of Office Bill.—The new State Constitution defeated in Alabama.—General revolution in Hayti.—Rising of the Bheels on the frontier of Cashmere: a force despatched against them.—Death of Mr. Justice Shee, and of Mr. Herapath, the toxicologist.—Sale of the materials of the boundary wall of the old Fleet prison, London.

**Feb. 15. Saturday.**—The Minister of the Interior in Prussia presents a Bill relative to the closing of the gambling establishments at Wiesbaden,

Ems, and Homburg; and the Finance Minister brings in a Bill to increase the funds for alleviating the distress in East Prussia.—Banquet given at Florence to Admiral Farragut by Italian senators and deputies.—Reactionary intrigues reported in Sicily, and precautionary measures taken by the Government.—Commencement of the Carnival at Rome; Corso very animated, with perfect order prevailing.—Great conflagration at Antwerp; a vessel laden with 200 barrels of petroleum having taken fire.—Announcement of a new Egyptian loan for £26,000,000 sterling.—The Prince of Wales presides at a meeting of his Council.—First meeting of the Fox Club.—Arrival at Antalo of Sir R. Napier's advance brigade.—Prince Kassai, of Tigré, meets Sir Robert Napier with 10,000 followers.

**Feb. 16. Sunday.**—Official announcement in Paris of the commercial treaty between France, Mecklenburg, and Prussia.

**Feb. 17. Monday.**—Adoption by the Chamber of Deputies of the Ministerial Bill for the immediate continuance of public works at the ports of Southern Italy.

**Feb. 18. Tuesday.**—The houses of Convocation for the province of Canterbury assemble at Westminster.—Conference of "trade-unions" with Mr. Gladstone.—Conclusion of the case for the prosecution of the prisoners concerned in the Clerkenwell outrage, and release of Allen.—Fire at Charing Cross Station.—Rumours in Madrid that a Carlist band of about fifty men had made their appearance in Navarre, and had a skirmish with the Civic Guard.—The police in Navarre seize 3,000 copies of the portrait of Don Juan's eldest son, whom his partisans denominated Charles VII.—The Upper House at Berlin passes the Bill for compensating deposed German monarchs.—At Vienna, Prince Coloredo Mansfield, the newly-appointed President of the Upper House of the Reichsrath, welcomes the new Ministry on behalf of the House, assuring them of its confidence.

**Feb. 19. Wednesday.**—The Upper House of Convocation adopts a resolution for the suppression of extreme ritual.—The Lower House of Convocation adopts a gravamen praying the Upper House to assent to the excommunication of Dr. Colenso.—The Habeas Corpus Act (Ireland) Suspension Bill read a third time in the House of Commons, and passed.—The King of Hanover gives a dinner in celebration of the 25th anniversary of his marriage, and expresses his conviction that he shall return to Hanover as a free king.—Mortality at Capetown from fever continues high.—Successes gained by the Brazilians over the Paraguayans.—Revolution at Monte Video, caused by a rising of the Blanco party under Berro; surrender of General Flores.

**Feb. 20. Thursday.**—Marriage donation of 5,000,000 livres to the Princess Margherita passed by the Italian Chamber.

- Feb. 21. Friday.**—The Upper House of Convocation for Canterbury appoints a Committee to consider the writings of Bishop Colenso. —The Lower House of Convocation discusses the Ritual question. —The Upper House in Berlin passes the whole of the Estimates in the Budget; the Minister of Finance states that Prussian stock is at a discount. —The Chamber of Deputies at Florence approves the total expenditure for 1868, estimated at 997,965,000 livres, the deficit for the year being 268,000,000, and the interest of the national debt amounting to 54 per cent. of the general expenses. —Committal of a Fenian at Manchester charged with the rescue of the Fenians Deasy and Kelly. —The inquest on the Clerkenwell outrage terminates, with the verdict of "wilful murder" against five men and one woman.
- Feb. 22. Saturday.**—First Parliamentary full-dress dinner of the Speaker of the House of Commons. —Cabinet Council. —Sentence of imprisonment pronounced upon Messrs. Pigott and Sullivan, at Dublin, for seditious libels in the *Irishman* and *Weekly News*. —Convention signed between Prussia and United States respecting the treatment of emigrants who have not fulfilled their military obligations in their own country. —The North German Confederation agrees to recognize the rights of naturalized citizens who have been five years in the United States.
- Feb. 23. Sunday.**—Slight shock of an earthquake experienced at Valetta, Malta. —Extensive fire in the Portman Market, Marylebone, London.
- Feb. 24. Monday.**—It is announced by Sir Richard Mayne that Mr. Speke is alive, after his strange disappearance. —Disturbance in the French Legislative Body respecting the refusal of the Government to investigate the charges of malversation and immorality against a judge of Londeac. —Meeting at Dublin in defence of Protestant institutions. —The House of Representatives of the United States adopts the resolution to impeach President Johnson.
- Feb. 25. Shrove Tuesday.**—Announcement in the Houses of Lords and Commons of the retirement of Lord Derby from the Premiership. —The House of Representatives at Washington appoints a Committee of two formally to impeach President Johnson at the Bar of the Senate, and a Committee of seven to prepare the Articles of Impeachment. —A Republican mass meeting endorses the impeachment of President Johnson. —The session of the States-General of the Netherlands opened by a Royal Commission. —Annual Meeting in London of the Church Association. —Death of Lord Wensleydale.
- Feb. 26. Ash Wednesday.**—The Pope takes part in the usual ceremonies in the Sistine Chapel. —The Chamber of Deputies at Berlin adopts the Bill respecting the closing of the gambling banks at Ems, Wiesbaden, and Homburg in 1872, with the amendment that the rooms are to be shut on Sundays and holidays.

**Feb. 27. Thursday.**—Sir R. P. Collier applies for a warrant against ex-Governor Eyre, which is refused by Sir Thomas Henry.—True bills found by the grand jury at Sligo against Colonel Nagle and eight others charged with treason-felony.—The Athenian journals state that several encounters have taken place in Candia between the Turkish troops and insurgents.

**Feb. 28. Friday.**—Mr. Disraeli has an audience with the Queen, and is appointed as First Lord of the Treasury.—Announcement in France of a ministerial ordinance fixing the price of exemption from military service for 1869 at 2,500f.—Case of *Sadler v. Smith* (boating case) in the Court of Queen's Bench.—Commencement of the spring assizes.

**Feb. 29. Saturday.**—Court held at Osborne by the Queen in Council: G. W. Hunt, Esq., sworn of her Majesty's Privy Council, and the Great Seal delivered to Lord Cairns.—Speaker's second Parliamentary full-dress dinner.—Dedication of a drinking-fountain in Hyde Park, erected by the Hon. the Maharajah of Vizianagram, K.C.S.I.—The King of Prussia closes the session of the Chambers with a speech from the throne.—Meeting of proprietors, managers, and editors of the Paris daily political papers to name a commission charged with submitting to the Ministers of State a request that the stamp duty on all journals and periodicals shall be abolished.—Conference at the offices of the Reform League, London, respecting the "redistribution scheme."



## MARCH.

**March 1. Sunday.**—Death of the Princess Cisterna, mother of the Duchess d'Aosta, at Turin.—Man found murdered in a drain near South Driffeld.

**March 2. Monday.**—Cabinet Council.—Death of Baron Bentinck, Ambassador from Holland.—Notifications received from Japan of the opening of the port of Hiogo and the city of Osaka to foreign trade.—Death of Admiral Lord Byron, R.N.—Brutal murder at Todmorden Parsonage.

**March 3. Tuesday.**—Levée held at St. James's Palace by the Prince of Wales.—The Queen returns from Osborne to Windsor.—A Royal decree issued at Berlin relative to the sequestration of the private fortune of King George of Hanover.—Cabinet Council.—Entire destruction of a vessel at Antwerp through petroleum.—It is announced that Bavaria has joined the Navigation Treaty, concluded Oct. 14, 1867, between Italy and the North German Confederation.—Commencement of the Liverpool Spring race meeting.

- March 4. Wednesday.**—The *Moniteur*, alluding to the retirement of Lord Derby, says that few men have so well deserved the popularity and respect of their fellow-countrymen.—Arrival of Prince Napoleon at Berlin.—It is officially announced at Berlin that the British Government has notified its accession to the International Telegraph treaty of 1865, so far as regards the telegraph lines in the East Indies.—New order instituted by the King of Italy, to be called "The Crown of Italy."—Arrival of Lord Clarendon in Florence.—Speaker's third Parliamentary full-dress dinner.—"Lock-out" of miners in South Derbyshire.—Liverpool Grand National Steeplechase.—Meeting of the National Rifle Association in Willis's Rooms, London.—Meeting of the Corporation for Promoting Middle-class Education at the Mansion House, London.—Meeting of Protestant working-men in the Ulster Hall.
- March 5. Thursday.**—The Houses of Parliament meet under the Premiership of Mr. Disraeli, Lord Cairns taking his seat on the woolsack.—Meeting of the Conservative party in Downing Street.—The United States Senate organized as a Court of Impeachment to try the charges against President Johnson; Chief Justice Chase presides.
- March 6. Friday.**—Court held by the Queen at Buckingham Palace.—Private telegrams received at Vienna to the effect that the Powers are negotiating for a settlement of the Cretan question by a conference of their Ambassadors.
- March 7. Saturday.**—Conversazione given by the President of the Royal Society in London.—Conference at the offices of the Reform League, for considering Mr. Hare's redistribution scheme.—Meeting of the unemployed of London at St. James's Hall.
- March 8. Sunday.**—Death of Mr. Crosland, M.P.—Bottle of Greek fire flung through the window of a police barrack in Cork.
- March 9. Monday.**—It is announced at Florence that General Pallavicini will direct the military operations to be undertaken for the suppression of brigandage on the Neapolitan frontier.—Enrolments of volunteers for the Pontifical army continue.—The Turkish red book appears.—Signing of Customs and commercial treaty between Prussia and Austria.—Opening of the Hungarian Diet at Pesth.—Debate on the labour question between Messrs. Evans and Odger in the Cleveland Hall, Fitzroy Square.
- March 10. Tuesday.**—Anniversary of the wedding-day of the Prince and Princess of Wales, who give a dinner party.—Dinner given in honour of telegraphy, by Mr. Cyrus Field, of New York.—A deputation from the Peace Society presents a memorial to Lord Stanley in reference to our relations with the United States.—Canadian volunteers arrive at Rome, and receive the benediction of the Pope.—Anniversary meeting of the Juridical Society.

**March 11. Wednesday.**—Speaker's fourth parliamentary full-dress dinner. — "In re Peto, Betts, & Crampton" in the Court of Bankruptcy. — Meeting of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution. — "Captain" Mackay, the Fenian, acquitted of the charge of murder. — Desertions from the Pontifical army in Rome are said to continue, but not to be numerous. — Rejoicings in Rio Janeiro on account of victories over the Paraguayans.

**March 12. Thursday.**—The Queen holds a drawing-room at Buckingham Palace. — Attempted assassination of the Duke of Edinburgh at Port Jackson, Australia. — Proceedings authorized by the Corps Législatif at Paris against the *Figaro* and *Situation* for articles offensive to the Chamber. — In the Lower House of the Reichsrath at Vienna the Minister of Justice brings in a Bill for abolishing imprisonment for debt. — Intelligence received from the Cape of Good Hope that her Majesty's Government are determined to extend British protection and control over the Basuto people; also of the death of Mr. C. J. Anderson, the traveller, in Oredoga, bordering on the Portuguese possessions. — According to the latest news epidemic prevails in Mauritius; and fourteen ships have been driven ashore, and the sugar crops damaged by a hurricane. — Oxford and Cambridge athletic sports.

**March 13. Friday.**—The Senate of the United States meets for the trial of President Johnson. — A verdict of "guilty" pronounced in the case of the Todmorden, and of "not guilty" in the case of the Bromley murder. — Monsignori Lucien Bonaparte, Gonella, Barili, Berardi, Moreno, Boromeo, and Capatti created cardinals in Secret Consistory at Rome. — Mount Vesuvius again extremely active. — Meeting in London to consider the question of workhouse reform. — Terrible famine continuing among the Arabs. — Strike among the Lancashire colliers.

**March 14. Saturday.**—Cabinet Council. — Opening of the Millwall Docks, Isle of Dogs. — Second meeting of the Fox Club. — Arrival of Prince Napoleon at Leipsic. — First article of the Bill against the right of holding public meetings adopted in Paris. — The Pope creates Monsignori Ferrieri and La Valetta cardinals. — Meeting of the Cambridgeshire, Cambridge, and Isle of Ely Conservative "Registration" Society. — The Hungarian Delegation agree to the naval estimates. — The International League of Peace and Liberty in London present an address to Mr. Adams, the American Minister, previous to his return to the United States. — Mr. Massey's financial statement in the Legislative Council of India; the accounts for the current financial year show a surplus of £230,000.

**March 15. Sunday.**—It is announced in St. Petersburg that the public debt amounts to 104,000,000 florins subscribed in Holland, £36,790,500 subscribed in England, and 617,000,000 roubles subscribed in Russia.

—Riots at Toulouse, followed by isolated attempts at disturbances in Montauban.—Cholera very severe at Buenos Ayres.—Shocks of earthquake continue at St. Thomas.—Special Lenten services commence at the Chapel Royal, London, and elsewhere.

**March 16. Monday.**—Publication of "people's edition" of the Queen's book.—Commencement of the trial of Fenians at Manchester for the murder of Sergeant Brett.—The King nominates 14 new senators at Florence, and Prince Amadeus is created vice-admiral.—It is announced at Berlin that the Chancellor of the North German Confederation has telegraphed to the Minister of the Bund at Constantinople, desiring him to examine at once into persecutions of Jews said to have taken place at Jerusalem.—Opening of the Egyptian Assembly of Delegates by the Viceroy.—Horses, mules, and donkeys purchased by the British authorities in Egypt for Abyssinia.

**March 17. Tuesday.**—Levée held at St. James's Palace by the Prince of Wales.—Commencement of Cambridge athletic sports.—The ministerial journals at Madrid state that an arrangement has been come to between Spain and Peru.—Festival of St. Patrick at Willis's rooms under the presidency of the Prince of Wales.—Commencement of Warwick Spring race meeting.—Meeting in the Hanover Square Rooms, London, to express approval of Mr. J. Abel Smith's Bill for restricting the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sundays.

**March 18. Wednesday.**—It is announced at Madrid that all duties upon foreign corn and flour imported into the Peninsula and the Balearic islands are abolished.—Meeting of commanding officers of volunteers to consider the representing to the Government the necessity for an increased capitation grant.—Meeting of the Nottingham Chamber of Commerce.

**March 19. Thursday.**—Formal visit of the Queen to Aldershot.—Speaker's fifth parliamentary full-dress dinner.—"Lock-out" at Saltaire Mill, Yorkshire.

**March 20. Friday.**—First sitting in London of the "referees" for the session, to inquire into railway schemes before Parliament.—M. Gremier, of the *Figaro*, sentenced to a fine of 1,000 francs; M. Richard, of the *Situation*, to two months' imprisonment and 5,000 francs fine.—"Captain" Mackay sentenced to 12 years' penal servitude.—Special meeting of the National Association in Dublin.

**March 21. Saturday.**—Cabinet Council.—Complete agreement between the Austrian and Hungarian Delegations respecting all the items of the common budget for 1868.—Vienna illuminated by the inhabitants, in consequence of the vote of the Upper House on the Civil Marriage Bill; victory over the Concordat.—Mr. Odo Russell is announced to have obtained the extension of the provisions of the Franco-Pontifical treaty of commerce to England, the arrangement to



date retrospectively from Nov. 1, 1867.—Funeral procession of Daniel Manin at Venice.—Presentation in the Guildhall, London, to Col. Richards, of the 3rd London Rifles, principal originator of the volunteer movement.—Admiral Farragut graciously received by the Pope.—Publication of an Imperial decree at St. Petersburg, by which the Government Commission for Internal Affairs in the Kingdom of Poland is abolished, and its administrative jurisdiction handed over to the respective authorities of the empire.

**March 22. Sunday.**—Baptism of the youngest son of the Crown Prince of Prussia.—Budget for 1869 presented by Count Cambray Digny to the Chamber of Deputies in Florence: ordinary revenue estimated at 775,531,835, and extraordinary at 28,984,908 lire; ordinary expenditure at 941,611,031, and extraordinary at 62,651,221 lire; total deficit, 199,745,509, or 8,331,918 lire less than in 1868.—The golden rose blessed by the Pope in the chapel of the Vatican.—Announcement of the return of the French Brigade Pothier to France from Italy.

**March 23. Monday.**—Army estimates in the House of Commons: vote of 138,691 men; £5,378,379, pay allowance and charges; £1,239,807, commissariat establishment.—Meeting of the Courts-martial Commission.—Commencement of impeachment trial of President Johnson before the Senate.—North German Parliament opened by the King of Prussia in Berlin.

**March 24. Tuesday.**—Cabinet Council.—Commencement of Epsom Spring meeting.—Meeting of the shareholders of the late Birmingham Banking Company.—Meeting of the Newport Market Refuge Institution.—Close of the Hungarian Session.—Count Bismarck appointed hereditary member of the Upper House of Diet.

**March 25. Wednesday.**—Reception by Mr. Disraeli, Prime Minister, in the new Government offices.—Speaker's sixth parliamentary full-dress dinner.

**March 26. Thursday.**—Disturbances in the coal district of Charleroi, in Belgium, in consequence of the strike of the colliers.—General Pallavicini assumes the command of Italian troops for the suppression of brigandage.—A sum of 48,358 crowns included in the Spanish Budget as indemnity for the ship *Victoria*.—General Lopez, the betrayer of the late Emperor Maximilian, imprisoned at Mexico.

**March 27. Friday.**—Cabinet Council.—Serious conflict at midnight at Chateleineau, in Belgium, between the troops and rioters; the Council of Ministers assembles twice in the course of the evening.—The Asylum for Idiots celebrates its 21st anniversary.

**March 28. Saturday.**—Conference in Willis's Rooms, London, to consider the condition of agricultural labourers in England.—Banquet and testimonial to Mr. Brand, M.P., by the Liberal members of the House

of Commons.—Reopening of the church of St. Bartholomew the Great, in Smithfield.—Death of the Earl of Cardigan.—Continued disturbances in Belgium.—Announcement at Munich that the object of the meeting summoned to examine the lists of the landwehrs in the Bavarian districts ceded to Prussia by the treaty of 1866 had been frustrated by disturbances.—Destruction of the Toulon railway-station by fire.

**March 29. Sunday.**—The *Moniteur* publishes the report of Marshal Niel upon the organization of the National Garde Mobile: estimated at about 550,000.—At a meeting held in Pesth, M. Kossuth is declared, by members of the former Corps of Honveds, to be a traitor to his country.

**March 30. Monday.**—The excitement in the Charleroi mining districts said to be subsiding.—Tranquillity temporarily disturbed at Grenoble by 300 young men singing the Marseillaise.—Commencement at Washington of the impeachment trial of President Johnson.

**March 31. Tuesday.**—O'Farrell found guilty of the attempted assassination of the Duke of Edinburgh, and sentenced to be hanged; announcement of the resignation of the Ministry in Melbourne in consequence of the Darling grant being again inserted in the Appropriation Bill; formation of a new Ministry.—Commencement of Northampton races.—Commencement of the season at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden.—Statement at Paris to the effect that Lord Lyons had addressed letters to the Israelite Alliance in Paris, announcing that England and Italy have taken diplomatic steps at Bucharest on behalf of the Jewish population of the Danubian Principalities.—Petitions presented in the House of Commons by Protestants of all denominations against the disestablishment or disendowment of the Church in Ireland; a small number presented in favour of the same.

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## APRIL.

**April 1. Wednesday.**—The Queen holds a drawing-room at Buckingham Palace.—Continuance of the colliers' strike in South Lancashire.—Meeting at Manchester in support of Mr. Gladstone's resolutions on the Church in Ireland.—Sirdah Futtah Mahomed Khan takes possession of Candahar in the name of Shere Ali Khan.

**April 2. Thursday.**—Rumours current of disturbances in Spain, but said to be without foundation.—A person disguised as a monk arrested in

the Castle of St. Angelo, at Rome, with a plan of the fortifications.—A Bill introduced into the Lower Hungarian Chamber for the coming of Hungarian money in gold, silver, and copper. M. Perczel receives a vote of confidence from the provinces.—It is semi-officially announced at Berlin that, although by virtue of the recent ukase the kingdom of Poland in Russia has ceased to exist, the Prussian consulate-general in Warsaw will still be continued, as the duties of his office are of a commercial, not a political, character.—Grand National Hunt steeple-chase near Bedford.—Destructive fire at Bolton.

**April 3. Friday.**—Defeat of the Government on the Church in Ireland question in the House of Commons.—Resolution adopted by the North German Parliament at Berlin that members shall not be liable to prosecution for speeches in the House.—Debate in the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath upon the Bill treating of the relations between different religious sects.—The impeachment managers of President Johnson's trial produce his own speeches in which he had denounced the action of Congress.—University athletic sports at Beaufort House, London.

**April 4. Saturday.**—The Duke of Edinburgh lays the foundation-stone of a new town-hall at Sydney.—Sir Charles Murray, the new British Minister, presents his credentials to the King at Lisbon.—Meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works.—Execution at Manchester of Miles Weatherill for the Todmorden murder.—Meeting of commanding officers of volunteers to arrange the programme for the Easter Monday review.—Oxford wins the boat race against Cambridge, being the fifteenth victory in twenty-five contests, and the eighth in succession.

**April 5. Palm Sunday.**—The Pope officiates at St. Peter's, blessing and distributing the palms.—Announcement at Rome that a camp is to be formed under General Lippi, including infantry, cavalry, and artillery.

**April 6. Monday.**—The Duke of Edinburgh leaves Melbourne for England.—Annual distribution of the Queen's bounty at the Almonry Office by the Lord High Almoner.—In the sitting of the Congress at Madrid the Minister brings forth a Bill for an additional credit of 90,050,000 reals for the maintenance of the army.—Assassination of Mr. Darcy M'Ghee, in Canada.

**April 7. Tuesday.**—In Dresden the Second Chamber sanctions the abolition of capital punishment.—In the Congress at Madrid the commercial treaty with the North German Confederation and the Zollverein is laid upon the table, by which Spain is placed upon the same footing as the most favoured nations.—Continuation of strike of workmen in Geneva, and meeting of employers.—Meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce.

- April 8. Wednesday.**—Some Hanoverian officers charged with high treason sentenced by the Supreme Court of Berlin to ten years' imprisonment.—Letter received by Sir R. I. Murchison containing assurance of Dr. Livingstone's safety.—Conclusion of the great insurance case of *M'Andrew v. Saunders*.—Death of General Sir G. Wetherall, governor of Sandhurst College.
- April 9. Thursday.**—Distribution of the Royal Maundy charities in Whitehall Chapel.—Death of Mr. Lang, Comptroller of the General Post Office.—It is announced at Rio Janeiro that the outer lines of the Paraguayan position have been taken by the allied troops, Cumpaiy abandoned, and Humaita evacuated.
- April 10. Good Friday.**—Termination of the workmen's strike in Geneva; reduction of hours of work to eleven per diem, and increase of wages 10 per cent.—*Conversazione* of the members of the Manchester Reform Club to meet Mr. Goldwin Smith.
- April 11. Saturday.**—The *New Prussian (Cross) Gazette* says that "the extension to the South German States of the law upon freedom of changing domicile has been secured by treaties."—It is stated at Munich that the new drill and training regulations for the Bavarian army have been drawn up with special reference to the system in vogue in Prussia, so as to secure the utmost possible unity in the German military system.
- April 12. Easter Sunday.**—High Mass celebrated at St. Peter's by the Pope, who afterwards pronounces the benediction *arbi et orbe* from the balcony overlooking the Piazza San Pietro.—Death of the Marquis of Salisbury, K.G.
- April 13. Easter Monday.**—Magdala taken by storm; death of King Theodore.—Great volunteer review at Portsmouth; 30,000 volunteers present.—Newmarket Craven race meeting.—Opening of the National Portrait Exhibition, in London.
- April 14. Tuesday.**—Banquet of the Cobden Club at Leeds.—Conference of railway shareholders from all parts of the kingdom at Manchester.—Strike of workmen, and disturbances at Bologna.—Duel at Munich between Baron Badberg and Baron Mayendorff.
- April 15. Wednesday.**—The Prince and Princess of Wales enter Dublin, and are enthusiastically welcomed.—Disturbances in Barcelona in connection with a workmen's strike.—Continued strike in the iron trade in South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire.—Gresham Lectures commence.—Meetings at Godalming and Leith in support of Mr. Gladstone's resolutions with regard to the Church in Ireland.
- April 16. Thursday.**—The Royal party in Ireland attend Punchestown races.—A popular meeting in Bologna resolves to petition Parliament against the unjust distribution of the income-tax.—A *Te Deum*

celebrated in the church of St. Ignatius at Rome on account of the anniversary, April 12, of the Pope's return from Gaeta.—Intelligence received from Japan that the Mikado has formally declared war against Stotsbashi: the Foreign Ministers had accepted an apology for the occurrences at Hiogo.—Public meeting in connection with the National Reform Union in St. James's Hall, to discuss the Church in Ireland question, Earl Russell in the chair.

**April 17. Friday.**—Great meeting of Protestants, in support of the Established Church in Ireland, in St. James's Hall.—Dinner given by the Home Circuit to Mr. Justice Hannen, on his appointment to a judgeship.—Application against the Vicar of Frome in the Court of Queen's Bench.

**April 18. Saturday.**—Installation in Dublin of the Prince of Wales as a Knight of St. Patrick, and banquet given to the knights of the order by the Lord Lieutenant.—The North German Parliament adopts a resolution to open negotiations with foreign Powers to recognize the inviolability of private property at sea, as a fundamental principle of international law.—The Minister of Justice presents a Bill to the Italian Chamber of Deputies for the reform of the judicial administration.—The Spanish Minister of Finance demands additional credit in the Budget for 35,000,000 reals for the construction of public works.—Steamers leave New York for Europe taking \$1,000,000 in specie.—Death of General Simpson, G.C.B.

**April 19. Sunday.**—The Prince and Princess of Wales attend service in Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin.

**April 20. Monday.**—The Royal visitors present at a review of troops in the Phoenix Park, Dublin.—A grand ball given in Dublin Castle.—Trial of the six prisoners charged with committing the Clerkenwell outrage commences at the Central Criminal Court.—The House of Representatives at Washington pass the Bill relative to the naturalization of immigrants to the United States, giving them the privileges accorded to native-born citizens.—The Crown Prince of Prussia is received with due honours at Turin.—High Mass in the church of St. John Lateran at Rome to celebrate the anniversary of the birth of the Emperor Napoleon.—Turbulent proceedings among the colliers on strike in South Lancashire.—Letter received in Edinburgh from Dr. Livingstone.—Commencement of break-up of ice on the Neva.

**April 21. Tuesday.**—The degree of LL.D. conferred on the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland by the University of Dublin, followed by the unveiling of Burke's statue; the Prince visits the Royal Hibernian Academy, the Roman Catholic University, and the Cattle Show.—Cabinet Council.—Great battle in Afghanistan between Sirdah Mahomed Yakob Khan, Governor of Herat, and the reigning Ameer, resulting in victory for the former.—

Reception of Prince Napoleon at Turin.—Meeting of the Fellows of Sion College in support of the Church in Ireland.—A meeting at Birmingham resolves, after considerable discussion, to petition Parliament in favour of Mr. Gladstone's resolutions.—Meeting of the Trade-Union Commissioners.—Meeting of the Reformatory and Refuge Union in Exeter Hall, London.—Seizure of Greek fire near Buckingham Palace.—Commencement of case of *Lyon v. Home* in Vice-Chancellor Giffard's Court.

**April 22. Wednesday.**—The Royal party in Ireland visit the College of Surgeons, Carton and Maynooth College, and the citizens' ball in the Exhibition Palace.—Cabinet Council.—Meeting at the "Metropolitan Tabernacle" in support of Mr. Gladstone's resolutions on the Church in Ireland.—Marriage of Prince Humbert and the Princess Margherita of Genoa, at Turin, amid popular acclamations.—At Vienna a meeting of the members of the Left is in favour of covering the deficit by the imposition of special taxes on the wealthier classes.—The yellow fever stated to be spreading in Peru: burials at Lima amounting to thirty and at Callao to fifty daily.—Colonel Balta has returned to Callao, having disarmed Chicklayo, uncertain whether he would become President.—The Chilian Government has received a satisfactory account of the Santiago and Valparaiso Railway.—The Guatemalan Government publishes a decree encouraging foreign immigration.

**April 23. Thursday.**—The Royal party in Ireland visit Powerscourt, and receive an address at Bray.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer explains the Budget in the House of Commons.—Death of the Bishop of Hereford.—Inaugural address of M. Jules Favre as member of the French Academy; he remarks that nations cannot be powerful without freedom and faith.—A rumour current on the Bourse at Berlin that France, Prussia and Austria had agreed to effect a reduction of their military forces by means of furloughs.—The Emperor of Austria is announced to have addressed an autograph letter to the Minister of Justice, instructing him to submit a list of criminals to be amnestied on the occasion of the Empress's confinement.—The club of the Liberal party in Vienna resolve that the principle of a general liability to military service shall be accepted.—Death of Marshal Narvaez at Madrid.—Charles Dickens leaves the United States for England.—The Queen of Spain is announced to have accepted the resignation of her Ministry.

**April 24. Friday.**—The Prince of Wales visits the National Gallery, College of Physicians, and, accompanied by the Princess, a flower-show in the Rotundo, Dublin; they visit the Mater Misericordiae College, the Constabulary Depot in the Phoenix Park, the Adelaide Hospital, and leave Ireland for England in the evening.—A letter from Mr. Gladstone appears in the *Times* denying that he was acting in concert with the Roman Catholics to destroy the Church in Ireland, that he is a member

of a Ritualistic congregation, &c.—167th anniversary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

**April 25. Saturday.**—Foundation of Keble College at Oxford.—It is announced at Berlin that reductions of the Prussian forces are to be effected.—It is stated at Hamburg that from May 1 twenty men from each battalion of the 9th army corps will receive indefinite leave of absence.—The *Nous Freie Presse* of Vienna states that 130 Jewish families have been expelled from the Bistritz district of Moldavia, being an arbitrary act of the authorities at Bucharest.—The Criminal Court at Vienna sentences the accused in the Ebergenyi poisoning case to twenty years' strict imprisonment, loss of nobility, and repayment of the cost of trial.—Launch of the *König Wilhelm* at Blackwall for the Prussian Government.

**April 26. Sunday.**—Re-establishment of telegraphic communication between Malta and Alexandria.

**April 27. Monday.**—Formal uncovering of the Birmingham statue to the late Prince Consort.—Presentation of petitions for and against Mr. Gladstone's resolutions for the disestablishment of the Church in Ireland.—W. Desmond, T. Desmond, and N. English found "not guilty," and Michael Barrett "guilty" of the Clerkenwell murder.—The Parisian journals speak in high praise of the victory achieved by the English at Magdala.—The session of the delegates elected in the countries belonging to the Zollverein, to sit in Berlin as a Customs Parliament, opened by the King of Prussia.—The Chamber of Deputies at Munich assents to the entire military estimates.—The Spanish Congress adopt an expression of regret at the death of Marshal Narvaez.—Commencement of Newmarket First Spring race meeting.

**April 28. Tuesday.**—The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland receive company to consider the missions of the Waldensian Church.—Meeting at Bradford passes resolutions in condemnation of the Church in Ireland.—Dr. Simson elected President of the Customs Parliament in Berlin.—The Crown Prince of Prussia and suite arrive at Florence, and are warmly welcomed.—Quarantine declared at Marseilles on account of cholera in South American ports.—Dead heat between Moslem and Formosa in the "Two Thousand" at Newmarket.

**April 29. Wednesday.**—Announcement in the Lower House of the Diet at Pesth that M. Kossuth had resigned the seat in the House to which he had been recently elected.—In the Second Chamber at the Hague, the President announces the resignation of the Ministry.—Meeting of the Geographical Society to receive letters from Dr. Livingstone.—Resolution passed at the Wigan Miners' Union that the reduction of 15 per cent. in wages shall still be resisted.—Opening of the Water-Colour and Institute of Painters Exhibitions in London.

**April 30. Thursday.**—Majority against the Government in the House of Commons on Mr. Gladstone's resolutions on the Church in Ireland question.—The Court of Queen's Bench grants an application to compel the magistrate at Bow Street to hear a charge of high crime and misdemeanour against Mr. Eyre, late Governor of Jamaica.—The Fenians Burke and Shaw sentenced at the Central Criminal Court respectively to fifteen and ten years' penal servitude.—The Chamber of Deputies at Munich assent to the grant of 15,000 new breech-loaders.—Prince Humbert and Princess Margherita enter Florence in state amid general rejoicings.—In the Spanish Congress the betrothal of the Queen's daughter, Princess Elizabeth, with Count Girgenti, brother of the ex-King of Naples, is announced.—Formosa wins the "One Thousand" at Newmarket.—The *New York Times* states that senators have received letters threatening them with assassination if they vote for the acquittal of President Johnson.

## M A Y.

**May 1. Friday.**—Conclusion of the case of *Lyon v. Home*; judgment reserved.

**May 2. Saturday.**—Hundredth anniversary dinner of the Royal Academy.—Rumours current in Vienna that differences have arisen between Baron Beust and Prince Metternich.—It is announced in Paris that a telegraphic despatch from Shanghai has been received, *via* Siberia, to the effect that the French Minister in Japan had obtained satisfaction for the recent murder of French seamen; twenty Japanese had been beheaded, and an indemnity paid of 750,000 francs.—Opening of the Thames Embankment, south side, to foot-passengers from Westminster to Lambeth Bridge.

**May 3. Sunday.**—Destruction of Greystoke Castle, Carlisle, by fire.

**May 4. Monday.**—Levée held by the Prince of Wales in St. James's Palace.—Ministerial statement in the House respecting the course to be adopted on account of the division on the Church in Ireland question.—Cabinet Council.—Promulgation at Vienna of the imperial sanction of the law abolishing imprisonment for debt.—Commencement of exhibition of the Royal Academy.

**May 5. Tuesday.**—Levée by the First Lord of the Admiralty.—The Duke of Wellington, K.G., appointed Lord-Lieutenant for Middlesex.—Anniversary of the Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress.—Twenty-ninth anniversary dinner of the News-vendors' Benevolent Association.—The Pope orders the medal of honour con-



ferred upon the medical men who distinguished themselves during the cholera visitation of 1867 to be granted to the Jewish doctors.—  
Chester race meeting.

**May 6. Wednesday.**—Anniversary dinner of the Royal Literary Fund in the Freemasons' Tavern, London, presided over by the Right Hon. B. Disraeli.—Annual athletic games of the cadets of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.—Public meeting of cabdrivers in St. George's Hall, Gray's Inn Road, London, to protest against the unreasonable demands of the proprietors.—Large and influential meeting of the "supporters of the union of Church and State" in St. James's Hall, London, to condemn Mr. Gladstone's resolutions.—Opening of Art Exhibition at Over-Darwen, in Lancashire.

**May 7. Thursday.**—Announcement of her Majesty's pleasure that the Queen's book shall be translated into Gaelic.—The House of Representatives at Washington passes a resolution to send vessels of war to the Gulf of St. Lawrence to protect the rights of United States fishermen.—The *Epoque* of Paris asserts that the guaranteeing Powers have presented a note to the Roumanian Government, demanding an indemnity for the Jews.—The distress which had prevailed in East Prussia is diminishing.—A Royal order is issued at Berlin, announcing that natives of the province of Hanover who have simply evaded their term of military service will be allowed to return unmolested to their homes till a certain date.—The Folksting at Copenhagen passes the Free Municipalities Bill, the cause of the recent ministerial crisis.—The Greek Chamber opened by the King in person.—Fiftieth anniversary of the Irish Society in the Hanover Square Rooms, London.—Thirty-third anniversary of the Church Pastoral Aid Society in St. James's Hall, London.—Death of Lord Brougham.

**May 8. Friday.**—Mandamus granted by the Court of Queen's Bench to compel the magistrate at Bow Street to hear the charge against ex-Governor Eyre.—Termination of festivities at Florence in honour of the marriage of Prince Humbert.

**May 9. Saturday.**—Cabinet Council.—The *Constitutionnel* defends the estimates of the French Ministry of War, showing that the effective force of 400,000 men is inferior to that of the North German Confederation.—The Customs Parliament at Berlin considers the Austro-German customs treaty.—Dr. Skene brings forward his report on the Budget at Vienna.—Confirmation of Count Stackelberg's appointment as Russian Minister at Paris.—The Spanish Senate adopts the treaty of commerce with the Zollverein.—Anniversary meeting of Institution for the Relief of Distressed Widows and Orphans of Artists.—Memorial presented to the Archbishop of Canterbury by graduates of Cambridge, in opposition to the Universities Tests Bill.

- May 10. Sunday.**—The Emperor and Empress of the French leave Paris for Orleans.—News received at Marseilles of excitement at Algiers, in consequence of the assassination of a child in the open street; the newspapers demand that the natives should be disarmed.—Alarming riots between the “Murphyites” and Roman Catholics at Ashton-under-Lyne; many houses demolished, several persons seriously wounded by gun-shots and otherwise, and one woman killed; the riots are suppressed by the military.
- May 11. Monday.**—Explanation of the Navy Estimates in the House of Commons: votes agreed to of £3,036,634, wages to seamen and marines; £1,335,842, victuals and clothing.—The Emperor of the French receives an address at Orleans.—The Tobacco-growers meet at Berlin to petition the Customs Parliament to reject the Government Bill for an increase of the tobacco-tax.—The Duke of Cambridge holds a levée at the Horse Guards.—Demonstration on Clerkenwell Green against the Church in Ireland, under the auspices of the Finsbury Branch of the Reform League.—Death of Mr. Crawford, the Oriental scholar.
- May 12. Tuesday.**—The Queen holds a drawing-room in Buckingham Palace.—The Queen’s answer to the address on the Church in Ireland question announced to the House of Commons.—It is announced at Moscow that the newspaper *Moskwa* has received a second warning.—Meeting summoned by the Reform League in London in support of Mr. Gladstone’s resolutions.—Meeting in Preston to same purport.—Annual meeting of the Society for Promoting the Employment of Additional Curates, in Willis’s Rooms, London.—York Spring race meeting.
- May 13. Wednesday.**—The Queen lays the foundation stone of the new St. Thomas’s Hospital.—The Prince of Wales takes the chair at the annual “view” dinner of St. Bartholomew’s Hospital.—The 914th anniversary festival of the Sons of the Clergy, in St. Paul’s Cathedral.—Public meeting in Trafalgar Square to protest against the existence of the Church in Ireland.—Meeting of the University of London to admit candidates to degrees.—In the French Legislative Body M. Thiers speaks against free trade.—Announcement that the King of Prussia has granted 50,000 thalers in aid of the German Arctic expedition.—In the Lower House of the Reichsrath at Vienna the Minister of War introduces a Bill fixing the number of recruits to be levied in the Cis-Leithan provinces in 1868 at 56,000, and in the Finance Committee a tax is voted of 25 per cent. upon coupons of the Austrian State debt.—Solemnization of the marriage of the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Queen of Spain, with the Count di Girgenti, at Madrid, her dowry being 36,000,000 reals.
- May 14. Thursday.**—Publication at Paris of a letter from Marshal Niel stating that the Emperor desires liberty of conscience to be accorded

to the fullest extent to the Mussulmans of Algeria.—In the Chamber of Deputies at Florence, Count C. Digny presents a Bill for an extraordinary credit of 300,000 lire, to be employed in destroying locusts in Sardinia.—The bishops of the Church in Ireland wait upon the Queen at Windsor Castle with a memorial.—Annual meeting of the Society for Promoting the Welfare of the Blind.

**May 15. Friday.**—State ball given by the Queen in Buckingham Palace; 1,700 invitations.—Enthusiastic reception of the King and Royal family of Italy in Genoa; flowers showered on the carriage of Prince Humbert and Princess Margherita.—The Committee upon the Finances authorizes the Austrian Minister to increase the floating debt by 25,000,000 florins.—Death of Cardinal Andrea from apoplexy.—Arrival at Rome of recruits from Spain for the Papal army.—Prosecution of ex-Governor Eyre at Bow Street.

**May 16. Saturday.**—Cabinet Council.—The Senate Court at Washington, United States, refuses to convict President Johnson upon the eleventh and last article of impeachment, upon which the vote was taken first.—The Tobacco Tax Bill passes the Customs Parliament in Berlin.—The North-West of Austria Railway Bill is adopted by the Upper House of the Reichsrath.—Messrs. Vanlenness and Stevens kidnapped by brigands at Smyrna: a heavy ransom demanded.

**May 17. Sunday.**—The St. Petersburg journals state that the relations of Russia with the Khan of Khokan are most friendly, and the reverse with Bokhara.—The Sunday League bands commence their season in Battersea and Victoria Parks, London.—Nautical fête and fireworks at Genoa.—Chantilly races.

**May 18. Monday.**—Celebration of the Queen's birthday and review of troops.—Her Majesty leaves Windsor for Balmoral.—Demonstration in the city of London in support of the United Church of England and Ireland.—The Duke of Sutherland arrives in Florence, having crossed Mont Cenis by the Fell Railway; time between St. Michael, Michel de Maurienne, and Susa, 4 hours and 6 minutes.—Commencement of the Thames yachting season with a cutter match.—Cricket match between the Marylebone Club and the Colts of England at Lord's; former wins by 175 runs.—Meeting of the London and Westminster Working Men's Constitutional Association.

**May 19. Tuesday.**—Inauguration of the Leeds Art Treasures Exhibition by the Prince of Wales.—Cabinet Council.—Rejection of the Bill for the abolition of capital punishment in the Upper House in Berlin.—The commercial treaty with the States of the Church adopted by the Customs Parliament, Berlin.—Anniversary meeting of the members of the Peace Society.—Prorogation of the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury.—Bath races.—Second great meeting of the metropolitan choral schools at the Crystal Palace.—Large meeting of the members of the Right at Florence.

**May 20. Wednesday.**—State concert, by command of the Queen, at Buckingham Palace.—Conclusion of the trial for high treason at Berlin of the twenty-two Hanoverians; Fruse acquitted and the rest imprisoned for a year, with an additional three months to Howald.—In the Lower House at Vienna the Minister of Commerce brings in the Austro-Bavarian Convention, relative to the accession of the Tyrolean commune Jungholtz to the Bavarian customs system, together with the treaty of navigation between Austria and England; proposals adopted with regard to the conversion of the State debt, and imposition of taxes on the prizes in the lotteries.—The Spanish Congress adopts a Bill for granting pecuniary aid to railways.—Committal of Mr. Eyre, at Bow Street, for trial, he being bound over in his recognizances.—The Chicago National Republican Convention assembles and the Southern delegations are admitted.

**May 21. Thursday.**—Cabinet Council.—Enthusiastic reception of Prince Humbert and Princess Margherita at Venice.—This being the festival of the ascension of the Pope, he blesses the people from the grand loggia of the Basilica of St. Peter at Rome.—It is stated in St. Petersburg that the Circassians are in revolt, and that the Armenian Patriarch has issued a pastoral against the attempts of the Turkish Armenians to establish a Patriarchate at Jerusalem independent of the Russo-Armenian Patriarchate.—Intelligence from New York that the Chicago Republican Convention has nominated General Grant for the Presidency.—Cricket match between the Marylebone Club and the University of Oxford, at Oxford; the latter wins.

**May 22. Friday.**—Meeting of the Association for Promoting the Extension of the Contagious Diseases Act of 1866 to the civil population of the United Kingdom.—Judgment for the Plaintiff in the case of *Lyon v. Home*.

**May 23. Saturday.**—Queen's birthday kept; annual grand guard mounting at the Horse Guards', and various State dinners given by the Ministry.—In the Customs Parliament at Berlin the tax upon petroleum is rejected, whereupon Count Bismarck withdraws the Tariff Bill; the session closed by the King.—All the supplies mentioned in the Budget voted by the Austrian Reichsrath.—The British squadron in the Mediterranean is announced to be cruising off the coast of Syria.—First flower-show of the season at the Crystal Palace.

**May 24. Sunday.**—The *Invalide Russe* announces the conclusion of a treaty of commerce between Russia and Khokan, and adds that Russia does not cherish any plans of conquest in Central Asia; the hostility of Russia having been called forth by the Emir's breach of faith.—Prince Humbert, at Venice, receives the representatives of the Italian National Rifle Association on the Giants' Staircase, and afterwards inaugurates the rifle competition.—Chantilly races.—New Ministry announced to have been formed in Melbourne by Mr. Sladen.

—Reports from Rio Janeiro of Brazilian successes against the Paraguayan forces; President Lopez alleged to be arming 4,000 women; the Brazilian Budget shows a deficit of 74,000 contos.

**May 25. Monday.**—Meeting of the Established Church (Ireland) Commission.—Launch of the armour-clad turret-ship *Monarch*.—Completion of the annual twenty-eight days' training of the 3rd Middlesex, Royal Sussex Artillery, Hampshire Artillery, Royal Wiltshire, 1st Somerset, Worcestershire, Royal South Gloucestershire, and other militia regiments.—Anniversary meeting and dinner of the Royal Geographical Society.—Entertainment at the Mansion House to the judges and the Bar.—The Emperor of Austria sanctions Bills relative to schools, civil marriage, and the position of different religious denominations.—Intelligence received at Bombay of a victory gained by the Russians over the Bokharians.—Cricket matches between Marylebone Club and county of Surrey at Lord's, and between Surrey Club and black Aboriginal Australians, at the Kensington Oval; the Marylebone and Surrey Clubs win.—Religious riots at Oldham.

**May 26. Tuesday.**—The Senate Court at Washington acquits President Johnson on the second and third articles of impeachment.—The *Moniteur de l'Armée* publishes a report from Marshal Niel to the Emperor, confirming the excellence of the Chassepot rifle, with which the whole of the French infantry are now armed.—A telegram received at St. Petersburg from Tien-tsin to the 1st instant states that 40,000 of the Southern insurgents had been besieging Tien-tsin for five days.—Michael Barrett, who fired the barrel at the Clerkenwell explosion, hanged in front of Newgate.—Commencement of Epsom races.—The Christian Patriarch and Israelite Rabbis are announced at Constantinople to have thanked the Sultan for his promise to observe justice and equality among all classes of his subjects.

**May 27. Wednesday.**—Derby day; Blue Gown wins the Derby.—At the resumption of the sittings of the North German Parliament a grant is allowed to meet the expenses of a scientific expedition to the East, to observe the total eclipse of the sun, August 18.—The Chamber of Deputies at Dresden votes the 4 per cent. loan of 20,000,000 thalers, of which 17,500,000 are to be devoted to the construction of railways; from July, 1873, the loan will be redeemed  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. annually.—A brigand chief sentenced to death at Naples.

**May 28. Thursday.**—In the French Legislative Body a Bill is presented calling out 100,000 men of the class of 1868, to recruit the forces of the army and navy in 1869.—Privy Councillor Levy is announced to proceed to Berlin in June, to receive the 20,000,000 thalers which constitute Schleswig-Holstein's quota of the Danish State debt.—Announcement at Constantinople of the appointments of Daoud Pasha as Minister of Public Works; of Franco Effendi, as Governor-General of the Lebanon; and of Omar Pasha, as Governor of Albania.

**May 29. Friday.**—Severe thunderstorm in London and other places. —Adoption of the Public Meetings Bill in the French Senate. —The Oaks day at Epsom; violent thunderstorm on the course. —Cricket match between Nottinghamshire and Lancashire. —The Pope is slightly indisposed. —Sefiors Ferreira and Conto, Portuguese Ministers of Finance and Public Works, are announced to have resigned in consequence of the opposition of the Chamber of Deputies to the contract with the South-Eastern Railway Company.

**May 30. Saturday.**—The Prince of Wales holds a levée at St. James's Palace. —The Emperor and Empress of the French visit the annual agricultural meeting at Rouen; the Emperor alludes to the past sufferings of the industrial classes, and says to the Archbishop of Rouen, "Let us never separate our love of God from our love of our country." —The heir to the throne of Egypt is decorated at Alexandria with the order of the Iron Crown. —Opening of the horse show at the Agricultural Hall, Islington. —Adjournment of Parliament for Whitsuntide.

**May 31. Sunday.**—The *Opinions* announces the conclusion of an agreement between England, France, and Italy, to secure the rights and interests of their respective subjects in Tunis. —A conference of the International Peace League assembles at Berne: delegates attend from France, Russia, Germany, and Italy. —Paris races in the Bois de Boulogne.



## J U N E.

**June 1. Monday.**—Inauguration of the Halton Industrial Exhibition. —First match of the New Thames Yacht Club. —Cricket match between the Marylebone Club and England at Lord's; England wins. —Grand Temperance demonstration in London. —Arrival of Colonel Milward at Suez with despatches and presents for the Queen from the Abyssinian army. —Opening of the International Maritime Exhibition at Havre.

**June 2. Tuesday.**—Publication of list of a new Ministry at the Hague, formed by M. van Thorbecke. —Meeting of the Bath and West of England Society; commencement of trials of mowing machines, &c. —The grand jury of Westminster returns "no true bill" in the case against ex-Governor Eyre. —The Attorney-General v. Leonard Edmunds, in Vice-Chancellor Giffard's Court. —Grand pigeon-shooting match at Harlingham House. —The Viceroy of Egypt is announced to have concluded a loan with Messrs. Oppenheim of £6,000,000, at 77; interest at 7 per cent.

**June 3. Wednesday.**—The Emperor of the French is said to be slightly indisposed.—Publication at Vienna of the scheme for the army; strength fixed at 800,000 for the next ten years, with a landwehr of 200,000.—Considerable reductions announced in the Spanish Budget.—Mr. Bright attends the Welsh National Reform Association at Liverpool.—In Hayti, Salnave repulses the Cacos attack on Port au Prince, and slaughters all the prisoners captured.

**June 4. Thursday.**—Reassembling of the House of Commons after the Whitsuntide recess.—Cabinet Council.—Monster petition presented to the Lower House at Pesth against the laws passed in 1867 for effecting an agreement between Austria and Hungary; the statement of the object of the petition received with laughter by the House.—Publication at St. Petersburg of advices from Central Asia announcing the advance of the Russians to Samarcand.—Publication of the Egyptian Budget, at Alexandria estimating the revenue at 7,477,495*l.*, and the expenditure at 4,826,805*l.*—Anniversary meeting of charity children in St. Paul's.—Speech-day at Eton College.—Lady Esmond's will case in Dublin.—Cricket: Sussex *v.* Kent, at Brighton; Marylebone Club *v.* Surrey, at Kennington Oval; and Marylebone Club *v.* Gentlemen of Ireland, at Lord's; Ireland and Sussex win, the other match a tie.

**June 5. Friday.**—Meeting of the Commissioners on International Coinage.—Count Bismarck suffering from over-taxation of the nervous system.—Adoption by the North German Parliament of the Bill relating to the pensioning of Schleswig-Holstein officers; and of the postal treaty between the North German Confederation, Bavaria, Würtemberg, Baden, and Switzerland.—Arrival of Prince Napoleon at Vienna.—Chinese embassy presented to President Johnson.—Termination of the horse show at the Agricultural Hall, Islington.—Death of the Earl of Shrewsbury.—Working men's banquet to Lord Elcho.

**June 6. Saturday.**—The Chancellor of the North German Confederation proposes the opening of negotiations with Great Britain and other maritime Powers to establish an international system of ship measurement, based on the English system.—Reports from Japan to the effect that the Mikado has re-issued the ancient edicts against converts to Christianity.—An Imperial Russian ukase grants an amnesty to foreigners detained in Siberia.—The *Invalide Russe*, in replying to the statement of a London morning paper respecting the Central Asian question, declares that it is physically impossible for the Russian Government in any way to influence the political situation in Afghanistan.—Sale of the Royal yearlings at Hampton Court.—Fourth annual procession of boats of London rowing clubs at Putney.—It is announced at Madrid that the Spanish colonies participate in the provisions of the treaty of commerce between Spain and the North German Confederation.

**June 7. Sunday.**—Paris races in the Bois de Boulogne: Grand Prix day.

**June 8. Monday.**—Deputation from the Ulster and other Protestant Defence Associations received at the Treasury by Mr. Disraeli.—The *France* states that, according to advices from Luxembourg, manifestations have been made in various parts of the grand duchy in favour of annexation to France.—The Russian Government addresses a communication to several foreign Governments proposing the prohibition by treaty of the use of explosive projectiles in war, or the limitation of such projectiles to submarine torpedoes.—Annual meeting of Strangers' Home for Asiatics.

**June 9. Tuesday.**—Commencement of Ascot races.—It is stated at Vienna, from a Roman source, that in his next allocution the Pope will declare that he has no intention of relaxing the Austrian Concordat.—It is announced in Brussels that, in the partial election of members for the Belgian Chamber, twenty-five of the Liberal and thirty-two of the Roman Catholic party have been elected.—Rioting reported in certain districts in Ulster.—Cricket match between Norfolk and Essex in Upton Park.—Meeting in Westbourne Grove in support of the Established Church in Ireland.

**June 10. Wednesday.**—Assassination of Prince Michael with his cousin and her daughter at Belgrade.—It is announced at Florence that an extradition treaty has been concluded between Italy and Spain.—General Klapka hails the arrival of Prince Napoleon (in one of the Hungarian newspapers) as the harbinger of an alliance between France, Prussia, Austria, and Hungary, against Muscovite tendencies.—International Enfield trophy match at Edinburgh.—Announcement at Calcutta that at the sixth opium sale the prices realized 175 rupees per chest above Mr. Massey's estimate.—The question of an Indian gold currency exciting much attention.

**June 11. Thursday.**—Corpus Christi day.—Provisional Government formed in Servia, consisting of Ministers Marmovic and Leschjamine and Citizen Petrovic; the National Skuptschina convoked, with the object of settling the succession to the throne.—The festival of Corpus Christi celebrated in Rome with great pomp; the Pope chants Mass in the Sistine chapel.—Publication of the second report of the Royal Commissioners on Ritual.—Meeting in support of the Palestine Exploration Fund.—Equal division in the House of Commons on the Married Women's Property Bill.—Cricket match between Sussex and Middlesex; Sussex wins.

**June 12. Friday.**—Announcement from Belgrade that the assassins of Prince Michael are in custody; his body embalmed.—Erection of a statue to the late Mr. Cobden at Camden Town.—Cricket match between the Marylebone Club and Aboriginal Australians at Lord's, the



former win.—Death of Sir J. Brooke, K.C.B., late Rajah of Sarawak.

**June 13. Saturday.**—Announcement at Belgrade of a proclamation from the Minister of War to the Servian army, stating that the deceased prince wished his nephew Milan Obrenowitz to be his successor, and calling upon the troops to support the will of their late sovereign; the proclamation very favourably received, and the feeling throughout the whole country in favour of this succession.—Bill adopted by the North German Parliament for the decimal system of weights and measures.—Article 7 of the Income Tax Bill adopted by the Italian Chamber of Deputies, permitting an increase of the property tax to 40 per cent.—In the Danubian Principalities the Senate passes a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry.—Brigade field day of volunteers in Hyde Park.—Commencement in the Court of Queen's Bench of the case of Risk Allah against the *Daily Telegraph*.—Revival of Handel's Firework Music at the Crystal Palace.—The Finance Committee of the Upper House of the Reichsrath at Vienna adopts the financial Bills as passed by the Lower House.

**June 15. Monday.**—Funeral of Prince Michael at Belgrade.—Adoption of the Lyons Railway Bill by the French Legislative Body.—The Austrian Society for the Relief of Soldiers Wounded in War appoints the Queen of Prussia an honorary member.—Commencement of the Handel Triennial Festival at the Crystal Palace.

**June 16. Tuesday.**—Count Bismarck leaves Berlin for Varzin, his estate in Pomerania.—The use of Welsh coal stated to have been introduced into the Prussian Federal navy, instead of coke.—The North German Parliament adopts the Bill relative to the abolition of gambling houses; and a resolution for the removal of existing restrictions upon the exercise of civil and political rights, in so far as proceeding from differences of religious belief, and especially as regards the taking of oaths by Jews.—It is announced at Belgrade that the proposal of the British Consul that the guardianship of Prince Milan should be intrusted to the Princess Julie is believed to have been adopted.—Annual meeting of the English Church Union.

**June 17. Wednesday.**—Banquet to Ministers at the Merchant Taylors' Hall.—Commemoration at Oxford.—Review of troops at Aldershot, in which the Inns of Court Volunteers participate.—Annual meeting of the National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church.—Distribution of the report of the Commission on the Budget at Paris, in which it is stated "France neither threatens nor fears any one: she wishes for peace, and her Government resolutely desires it."—The Parliament at Berlin passes the Bill settling the amount of the Budget of the North German Confederation for the year at 77,701,035 thalers.—Alarm prevails at

Alexandria among the Europeans respecting the propositions referred to by Mr. Layard in the House of Commons for an alteration of the capitulations.

**June 18. Thursday.**—Fifty-third anniversary of Waterloo celebrated at Wellington College.—Hampton races.—Cricket matches between Marylebone Club and Oxford, and Surrey and Cambridge, at Lord's and the Oval, respectively; the Marylebone Cricket Club and Surrey win.—The Bavarian Government is stated, at Munich, to be willing to participate in the formation of a South German Confederation.—Announcement at Copenhagen of the signature by the Danish Ministry, at Stockholm, of the marriage contract between the Crown Prince of Denmark and the Princess Louise of Sweden.—Announcement of the accidental death of the Hon. James Douglas in the Mauritius; fever said to be diminishing in the towns there.

**June 19. Friday.**—State concert at Buckingham Palace, given by command of the Queen.—H.R.H. Prince Arthur receives a commission in the Royal Engineers.—Discussion on coast defences at the Royal United Service Institution.—Conclusion of the case of *Risk Allah* in the Court of Queen's Bench.

**June 20. Saturday.**—Review of about 27,000 volunteers before the Queen at Windsor.—Cabinet Council.—The North German Parliament closed by the King of Prussia.—The French and Pontifical officers at Civita Vecchia give a dinner in celebration of the Pope's accession; General Dumont, in proposing the health of the Pope, says that France will never abandon him.—Grand funeral services celebrated at Belgrade in churches of all denominations in honour of Prince Michael.—The *Moniteur* says that, "by an order of the Government of Hayti, dated 10th of May, the Haytian ports and towns of St. Marc, Miragoune, and Jacmel are declared to be in a state of blockade."—The British flag insulted at Mazatlan, and the port blockaded by the frigate *Chanticleer*.

**June 21. Sunday.**—Banquet at Pesth in honour of the Croatian deputation.—Prince Napoleon leaves Pesth for Mezoe Hegyes.

**June 22. Monday.**—Breakfast party at Buckingham Palace.—Cricket match between Oxford and Cambridge at Lord's, Cambridge wins.—Crowded and uproarious meeting in the Guildhall, London, on the subject of the Church in Ireland.—Arrival of the King of Prussia at Hanover.—The financial estimates for Dutch Guiana and Carapoa pass the Second Chamber at the Hague.—The elections to the Skuptschina, in Servia, concluded, and the general sense of the vote believed to have been favourable to the choice of Prince Milan as successor to the throne.—The Servian semi-official organ remarks that "the Servian nation possesses the sovereign right of independently disposing of the throne."—The Pope holds a secret con-

sistory and pronounces two allocutions, one referring to the bull convoking a general council.

**June 23. Tuesday.**—Petition presented to the House of Lords signed by a few clergymen and others desiring the removal of the Established Church in Ireland.—The Pope, in allocution, condemns as abominable the Austrian civil marriage law.—Banquet given by the Lord Mayor to the Archbishops and Bishops on the anniversary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.—Banquet given to the judges by the Sheriffs of London.—Enthusiastic reception of Prince Milan at Belgrade.—The Queen of the Comoro Islands, near Madagascar, leaves Alexandria *en route* for Paris.—Colonel Ross leaves for England, after successfully completing the organization of the new Indian transport service through Egypt.—Opening of the Birmingham horse and hound show.—Orange meeting in the Hanover Square Rooms.—Bibury Club race meeting.—Madame Rachel committed for trial at Bow Street, but allowed to go out on bail.

**June 24. Wednesday.**—Uncovering of the Luther monument, in front of the cathedral church at Worms, present the Kings of Prussia and Würtemberg, the Grand Dukes of Saxe Weimar, Hesse Darmstadt, and the Prince of Baden, &c.—At the sitting of the Lower House in Pesth the navigation treaty with Great Britain is passed; the new defensive system to come into force in October.—The Emperor presides at a Cabinet Council at the Tuileries, and leaves for Châlons.—Consecration of the Bishop of Hereford.—Dinner of the Cobden Club at Greenwich.—Distribution of prizes at University College and St. Paul's School, and on the *Worcester*, mercantile navy training ship.—Meeting of the supporters of the Curates' Augmentation Fund in Willis's Rooms, London.—Election of sheriffs.—Stockbridge races.—Festival in aid of the Royal Caledonian Asylum.—Prince Napoleon received at Bucharest by Prince Charles and the Ministers.

**June 25. Thursday.**—The *Etandard* states that preparations for recruiting are going on in Central Italy under Menotti Garibaldi.—Announcement in Florence of an Austro-Italian treaty, concluded for the restitution of the private property of the ex-Duke of Modena, on condition of the restitution to Italy of the precious objects belonging to the Duchy of Modena.—In the Italian Chamber of Deputies the Minister of Public Works announces that he will present Bills providing for the construction of railways in the southern provinces.—Henley Royal Regatta.

**June 26. Friday.**—Levée held at St. James's Palace by the Prince of Wales.—Arrival of the Duke of Edinburgh at Windsor Castle.—Discussion in the French Legislative Body respecting the contingent of 1869; rejection of an amendment proposed by the Opposition to reduce the number of men from 100,000 to 70,000.—Trial at Belgrade of 13 persons accused of the murder of Prince Michael.—It is stated

at St. Petersburg that the Russians have occupied the city of Bokhara without resistance.

**June 27. Saturday.**—Cabinet Council.—Dinner in Willis's Rooms to Sir J. Young, K.C.B., late Governor of New South Wales, by colonists.—The Austrian Budget for 1868, the Civil Marriage Law, &c., receive the Emperor's sanction.—At Munich, the Count Chorinsky sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment and subsequent perpetual exile for complicity in poisoning the Countess Chorinsky.—It is stated at Madrid that the Government is endeavouring to induce the sons of Don Juan to recognize Queen Isabella, on condition of receiving back their title of Infante of Spain, with their confiscated property.—Arrival of Prince Napoleon at Constantinople.—Fête at the Crystal Palace in honour of the Crown Prince of Denmark.—Parade of the Royal Engineers at Chatham to witness the presentation by Prince Arthur of silver medals, &c., to non-commissioned officers and sappers.—Cricket match between the Houses of Parliament and Westminster School at Vincent Square, Westminster wins.

**June 28. Sunday.** The Vienna *Debate*, referring to the Papal allocution on the subject of the "Confessional Laws," says, "The Government does not attach any particular importance to this allocution xxx. Baron Beust reminds the Roman Court of the limits within which it may claim to influence the internal affairs of the empire."

**June 29. Monday.**—Rejection, by a large majority, of the Suspensory Bill, relative to the Church in Ireland, in the House of Lords.—Reassembling of the Victoria Parliament, and obstruction offered by the Opposition to the voting of supplies.—Promulgation of a Papal bull summoning a general council to meet in the Vatican, December 8.—Captain Mirzalovic, while occupying the police barracks at Belgrade with troops, shot in the presence of an immense number of persons.—The semi-official *Nord Deutsche Zeitung* states that perfect unanimity exists in the view taken by the great Powers on the Servian question.—The poet Longfellow arrives in London.—Cricket match between Gentlemen and Players at Lord's, Gentlemen win.

**June 30. Tuesday.**—The Houses of Convocation for the Province of Canterbury assemble at Westminster.—A search made at Belgrade for 750 revolvers, said to have been concealed for the arming of prisoners released from gaol, in order to occupy the town, after the murder of Prince Michael.—Speech day at Dulwich College.—Rose show of the Horticultural Society.—Channel match of the Royal Thames Yacht Club.—It is announced at Bombay that a wing of the 37th Regiment has been sent to assist Rajah Weungur against the rebels.

**JULY.**

**July 1. Wednesday.**—State ball, by command of the Queen, at Buckingham Palace.—Banquet to Dr. Jelf at King's College, London.—Exhibition of the Royal Botanic Society.—Banquet in Willis's Rooms, London, in honour of Cyrus W. Field and the completion of the Atlantic Cable.—The Upper House of Convocation agrees to present a petition to her Majesty in favour of the Church in Ireland.—Orange demonstration at Lisburn.

**July 2. Thursday.**—Votes of thanks to Sir Robert Napier moved and enthusiastically carried in the Houses of Lords and Commons.—Arrival in London of Sir Robert Napier, who proceeds to Windsor as the guest of her Majesty.—Announcement of the adoption by the Common Council of Vienna of a resolution protesting against the expressions contained in the recent Papal allocution.—Announcement at Belgrade of an order permitting shorthand writers to be present at the sittings of the Skuptschina.—Arrival of Prince Milan at Belgrade as fourth sovereign of Servia, amid great enthusiasm: in reply to the congratulations of the Skuptschina, the Prince says, "Although still young, I shall strive by every means in my power to learn how to make the people happy." 1,600 delegates from the militia encamped around Topscheider Park as a measure of precaution: a regency is proposed to be instituted.

**July 3. Friday.**—Visit of the Queen to Aldershot.—Enthronement of the Bishop of Hereford.

**July 4. Saturday.**—Cabinet Council.—Anniversary of the declaration of independence of the United States celebrated with the usual festivities, and observed as a holiday.—Announcement of a proclamation from President Johnson, pardoning all participants in the Southern rebellion, excepting those who have been indicted for treason-felony.—M. Jules Favre remarks in the French Legislative Body that France is not rich enough in the present state of her finances to bear the expense of the empire, and is called to order by the President.—Negotiations for a postal convention concluded between delegates of the Prussian and Italian Governments, in which the South German States are to be invited to participate.—The Council of Regency in Belgrade proclaim that they will observe the dictum of the late Prince Michael—"The law is the supreme will in Servia;" and that everything shall be done to insure prosperity and order to the country.—The Skuptschina resolves that Prince Karageorgevitch and his descendants shall never occupy the throne, and that the Skuptschina shall be convoked yearly.—Fête at the Crystal Palace in honour of the Duke of Edinburgh.—Cricket match between Eton and Winchester schools at the Winchester ground, Eton wins.

**July 5. Sunday.**—Solemn unction of Prince Milan as sovereign of Serbia celebrated in the cathedral at Belgrade.—Revolution in Panama.

**July 6. Monday.**—The Princess of Wales safely delivered of a princess at 4.25 a.m.—The French Government grants an exclusive concession for twenty years to Baron E. Erlanger and Mr. J. Reuter to lay and work a submarine telegraph cable between France and the United States.—Cricket matches between Marylebone Club and County of Norfolk, and Surrey against Sussex, at Lord's and the "Oval" respectively.—Metropolitan Amateur regatta.

**July 7. Tuesday.**—Newmarket July meeting.—The Democratic National Convention at New York declares that naturalized citizens of the United States abroad have equal rights with native-born subjects of the United States.—Mr. Bright on a visit to Mr. Peabody, at Castle Connell; received at the Limerick station by Dean O'Brien and members of the corporation.

**July 8. Wednesday.**—The High Court of Justice at Berlin condemns Count Platen Hallermund, Minister of Foreign Affairs to the ex-King of Hanover, to fifteen years' imprisonment for high treason.—It is rumoured at Madrid that the Government has recommended the Queen to advise the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier to leave the country; and that several generals are to be exiled.—Fête in honour of Sir Robert Napier at the Crystal Palace.—It is announced at New York that the Democratic Convention favour the restoration of the Southern States to the Union, with a general amnesty for political offences, and equal taxation, and it arraigns the Republican party for corruption and oppression.

**July 9. Thursday.**—Meeting of the Royal Naturalization Commissioners in London.—Announcement of the nomination of Mr. Horatio Seymour for the Presidency of the United States by the Democratic Convention, and General Frank P. Blair for the Vice-Presidency.—Sale of autograph MSS. of Sir Walter Scott.—Mr. Reverdy Johnson resigns his seat in the United States Senate.

**July 10. Friday.**—The Duke of Edinburgh visits the United States frigate *Franklin* at Southampton.—The Italian Chamber of Deputies passes a vote for 3,000,000 lire for the armament of the ironclad fleet and conversion of the marine rifles into breech-loaders.—Cricket matches between Eton and Harrow at Lord's, and Kent and Surrey at Gravesend; Harrow and Kent win.—Trial heat for the amateur championship of the Thames.—Dinner to Mr. Longfellow at the Langham Hotel, London, by Mr. Bierstadt, a United States artist.—£2,000 per annum granted to Lord Napier of Magdala for two lives.—Confirmation of reports of discovery of gold-fields in China.

**July 11. Saturday.**—Cabinet Council.—Encampment of volunteers at Wimbledon.—Dramatic College fête at the Crystal Palace.—

Banquet to Lord Napier at the United Service Club.—Second day of cricket match between Eton and Harrow at Lord's; Harrow wins.

**July 12. Sunday.**—The King of Prussia arrives at Ems.—The Bavarian Minister of the Interior says that the Government does not object to political opposition on the part of journals, but recommends that steps should be taken against newspapers infringing the law, especially by the publication of false insinuations.—At a military review at Madrid, Marshal Pezuela points out to the troops the folly of military demonstrations.—Inspection of the Corps of Commissionaires, in London, by the Prince of Wales.

**July 13. Monday.**—Arrival of the Empress of Russia at Warsaw.—Announcement of a concession for a railway between St. Petersburg and a port on the Baltic.—Prince A. Karageorgevitch charged with complicity in the assassination of Prince Michael at Belgrade.—Banquet to Lord Napier at the East India United Service Club, London.—Commencement of the annual meeting of the National Rifle Association at Wimbledon.—Cricket matches between Surrey and Notts, and the Marylebone Club against the County of Devon, at the Oval and Lord's respectively—Surrey and Devon win.—First anniversary meeting of the Guards' Institute in London.

**July 14. Tuesday.**—Arrest of twenty-five Mazzinians in the Romagna reported at Florence.—Announcement at St. Petersburg that the Russian Government has addressed a second despatch to the great Powers in reference to the non-employment of explosive missiles in war; the different Cabinets are urged to settle the question by the signature of a protocol.—Arrival of the United States Minister, Mr. Bancroft, at Carlsruhe, to conclude a treaty respecting the naturalization and protection of emigrants.—Announcement at Stuttgart of settlement of negotiations between the South German States with reference to the establishment of a South German defensive system.—Announcement that the convention in reference to the future garrison of Ulm has been ratified by Bavaria and Württemberg.

**July 15. Wednesday.**—The Speaker's sessional dinner to the clerks and officers of the House of Commons.—Negotiations in progress between Austria and Servia with regard to administrative affairs.—Treaty of commerce signed between Austria and Switzerland.—The Duke de Loulé summoned by the King of Portugal to form a new Ministry.—The *Vienna Evening Post* publishes the new law regulating the position of barristers, as sanctioned by the Emperor.—Convention signed for the restitution to Italy of the manuscripts removed by the Austrians from Venice.—Betrothal of the Crown Prince of Denmark and the Princess Louise of Sweden.—10,000 allied troops of Brazil and the Argentine Republic repulsed in an attack upon Humaita.—Deputation from Lancashire to present a memorial window to the Cor-

poration of London for the Guildhall, in commemoration of the relief afforded during the cotton famine.

**July 16. Thursday.**—Lord Napier visits the Queen at Osborne.—The Lords sit as a committee for privileges, and consider the claim to the Kinross peerage.—The police adopt measures in Madrid and the provinces for the expulsion of all superior officers suspected of adherence to the Liberal Union or Progressist party.—The arrest of two Spaniards at Porto Marigio, accused of enrolling men in aid of the Spanish insurrection, is reported at Florence.—Arrival of a Spanish frigate at Civita Vecchia to convey the Infanta Isabella and consort back to Spain.—Upwards of 300 deaths from sunstroke reported to have occurred, according to medical statistics, within the districts of New York.—Announcement from Panama that Amador is elected President; an insurrection in consequence, and the Isthmus placed under martial law.—Rain after five weeks of drought, and intense heat in Westmoreland.—Announcement of the discovery of an unpublished poem by Milton.

**July 17. Friday.**—Dinner to Lord Napier by the officers of Royal Engineers at Chatham.—Continuation of the ministerial crisis at Lisbon.—Prince Karageorgevitch refuses to obey the summons to appear before the Court of Justice at Pesth to answer the charge of complicity in the murder of Prince Michael.—Commencement of shooting for the Queen's prize at Wimbledon.—Ten thousand persons present at the Royal Agricultural Society's meeting at Leicester.

**July 18. Saturday.**—Conclusion of the first half of the proceedings of the association at Wimbledon, the Prince of Wales and the Belgian Volunteers being present.—Arrival of the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier at Lisbon; where Bishop Alvez Martino is intrusted with the formation of a new Ministry.—The Emperor of the French presides at a Cabinet Council in Paris, and leaves for Fontainebleau.—Publication of the treaty of commerce between the Pontifical Government and the North German Confederation.—Brigandage stated to be active in Italy, and frequent conflicts occur between the troops and brigands.—Grand review of the principal volunteers of Durham and Northumberland upon Newcastle Town Moor.—The fever in Mauritius decreasing.

**July 19. Sunday.**—Demonstration in Hyde Park for the disestablishment of the Church in Ireland.—Prince Napoleon, travelling *incognito*, arrives at Valetta in a steam yacht.

**July 20. Monday.**—The Prince of Wales dines at the Trinity House, and is sworn a younger brother of the corporation, other members of the Royal family, with Lord Napier and many of the Ministry, being present.—Publication of the report of the committee appointed to inquire into the operation of the malt-tax.—Four men carry off a sack



full of guns, at 9.30 a.m., from a gunmaker's shop in Cork, overawing him by presenting revolvers.—General Prim said to have disappeared from London, and the Spanish Government beginning to be alarmed.—A report prevalent at Madrid that the Portuguese Ministry are in favour of a revolution in Spain.—Prince Napoleon arrives at Syra; Cretan refugees wait upon him, and pray that France will not forget their cause, to which he replies cautiously.

**July 21. Tuesday.**—Commencement of hop picking in England.—Discussion in the Italian Chamber of Deputies between Generals La Marmora and Menabrea relative to the Prussian staff report of the campaign of 1866.—Announcement of the formation of a new Portuguese Ministry, under the Marquis de Sa.—Meeting of cab proprietors and drivers in London against the privileged railway cab system.—Cricket matches between Surrey and Sussex, Marylebone Club and Lancashire, at Brighton and Lord's respectively; Surrey and the Marylebone Club win.—International yacht race, from Havre.

**July 22. Wednesday.**—In the Italian Chamber of Deputies, General La Marmora reads an unpublished despatch relating to the plan of operations in the campaign of 1866.—Ministerial whitebait dinner at Greenwich.—Mr. Gladstone at Romsey.—Continuation in the *Times* of the controversy between Lord Winchelsea and others regarding the poem attributed to Milton.—Mosquitoes are reported to have been found in England, owing to the extraordinarily hot weather.—Disbandment of the 1st East York Artillery Volunteers on account of insubordination.—Death of a young man from sunstroke in London, and two cases at Witham.

**July 23. Thursday.**—Publication of report of Commission on the Sunday Liquor Bill.—Competition for the Elcho challenge shield at Wimbledon.—Report at Madrid of the discovery of a conspiracy against the Government among the crew of a frigate.—An encounter between Turkish troops and a band of Bulgarian insurgents, resulting in favour of the former, is reported to have taken place at Bucharest.—New York journals publish intelligence from Hayti stating that the British representative at Port au Prince has demanded an indemnity from Salnave for damage done to British vessels during the recent revolution; several generals have been shot by Salnave without trial.—The islands of St. Thomas and St. Domingo reported to be suffering intensely from drought.—The prospects of the harvest at Calcutta stated to have improved, though the cotton crop has suffered; Bhootan said to be again disturbed.—Cricket match between cavalry and infantry at Lord's.

**July 24. Friday.**—Publication of the report of the commissioners on the Married Women's Property Bill.—Anniversary festival of the City of London School.—Conclusion of the firing at Wimbledon.—H.R.H. the Duchess of Cambridge holds an assembly.—Publication of the

Cattle Plague Act.—Floods at Baltimore and Ellicott city, causing great destruction to life and property.—Abandonment of the opposition of the Italian Parliament against the tobacco contract.—Ministerial crisis at Rio Janeiro; a new Government comes into power.

**July 25. Saturday.**—It is said that three-fourths of the successful candidates for the Senate of the Danubian Principalities are announced to be adherents of the Government.—News received at Gotha from the German expedition to the North Pole; the highest latitude reached being 75° 20' N.—Announcement of an order from General Meade declaring the supremacy of the civil law in Georgia, U.S.—Review and distribution of prizes at the termination of the meeting of the National Rifle Association at Wimbledon.—Election Saturday at Eton College.

**July 26. Sunday.**—Meeting of the German Rifle Association at Vienna; procession of the riflemen, &c.; at the banquet the president proposes "Success to the efforts of Germany for the establishment of free institutions and equal rights."—Announcement at Rome of a discovery of a mine for blowing up the fortifications of Mount Aventine.—The Portuguese journals state that, by order of the Governor of Sierra Leone, an English armed force landed from H.M.'s gunboat *Pandora* at Colonia, in Guinea, and substituted the British for the Portuguese flag; and that two war-steamers are being prepared at Lisbon to proceed to the African coast.—The firman of the Sultan confirms Prince Milan's title of hereditary Prince of Servia, as convened by the Skuptschina.—Extensive floods in Orissa, causing much distress, are reported in Calcutta.—Japan is again reported to be unsettled.—Death of Lord Cranworth.

**July 27. Monday.**—Lord Napier of Magdala takes his seat in the House of Lords, and is entertained at dinner at the Oriental Club.—Commencement of Wesleyan Conference.—Public meeting of unemployed working men in Hoxton Market.—Cricket matches between the Marylebone Club and Northumberland, and Middlesex against Kent at Lord's and Islington respectively; the Marylebone Club and Middlesex win.—Death of Mr. Temple, Q.C.

**July 28. Tuesday.**—Cabinet Council.—Fourteen persons, condemned to death for complicity in the assassination of Prince Michael, are shot at Belgrade, and Prince A. Karageorgevitch condemned to twenty years' penal servitude.—Announcement at New York of the signature of a treaty with China, by which full reciprocal relations, both political and commercial, as well as religious freedom, are guaranteed to subjects of the two countries.—Affairs on the borders of the Persian Gulf reported at Bombay to be in a disturbed condition, owing to the piratical attacks of the chief of Bahrein; H.M.'s ship *Vigilant* sent to enforce redress.—Annual congress of the Royal Archæological Institute at Lancaster.—Goodwood races.—A large number of officers of the Abyssinian army dine together.—Annual show of the Agricultural

Society of Sootland at Aberdeen.—Foundation stone of an addition to Lancing College laid by the Bishop of Chichester.

**July 29. Wednesday.**—General Grant, with the approval of President Johnson, abolishes the second and third military districts, and forms them into a department of the South under General Meade.—State banquet given at the Mansion House, London, to her Majesty's Ministers.—Marriage of Mdle. Adelina Patti to the Marquis de Caux, a French nobleman connected with the Imperial Court.—Cricket match between Essex and Norfolk.

**July 30. Thursday.**—Announcement of the passing of a Bill by the Tennessee Legislature for funding, in thirty years 6 per cent. bonds, all the State debts existing or becoming due within three years; declaring the inability of the State to pay the interest due upon the debt.—A fire on the north shore of Lake Superior, destroys 6,000,000 dollars' worth of timber.—The Spanish Government thinks a revolution imminent, and has little confidence in the loyalty of the fleet.—Goodwood races, Cup day.—The Thames Embankment, north side, opened from the Temple to Westminster for foot passengers.—Cricket match between Surrey and Middlesex.—Opening of Wesleyan Conference at Liverpool.—Promulgation of the Imperial firman for the investiture of Prince Milan of Servia.

**July 31. Friday.**—Prorogation of Parliament; the Lord Chancellor reads the Queen's speech.—Cabinet Council.—The Committee of the Privy Council meet to consider the cattle plague.—It is stated in Madrid that the French Government have given General Prim permission to reside at Vichy.—Announcement that President Johnson had vetoed the Bill providing that such rebellious States as had not been restored to representation in Congress under the Reconstruction Act shall not participate in the Presidential election; he recommends to Congress a constitutional amendment providing that the President be elected by direct popular vote for a term of six years, and be ineligible for a second term, and that Senators be elected by the people instead of by a vote of the Legislature.—The United States Senate passes the Bill reducing the standing army; negro riots in Texas.—Panic in Lang's Music Hall, Victoria Street, Manchester; twenty-three lives lost; a gas-pendant was broken by several boys, and a cry of "Fire!" raised, the audience rushing from the building in confusion; twenty of the victims were lads between 14 and 20 years of age.

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## AUGUST.

**Aug. 1. Saturday.**—The High Court of Appeal at Paris declares, in the case of the *Crédit Mobilier*, that the directors are responsible for their acts.—In consequence of the existence of cattle plague in several Russian districts near the Prussian frontier, the importation of cattle is prohibited, a veterinary surgeon reports the disease to be only inflammation; several men who had been infected, have died.—The Governor of Cadiz is stated to have telegraphed to Madrid that he fears the outbreak of insurrectionary movements, adding that he has taken ample precautions.—Official announcement of the ratification of the treaty between Russia and the United States.—It is announced at Calcutta that the Government inspection of twenty-four pergunnahs shows that a large extent of crops has been destroyed by floods.—Board meeting in London of the Bishop of London's Fund.—Doggett's coat and badge rowed for on the Thames.

**Aug. 2. Sunday.**—An Imperial decree at Paris authorizes the issue of the loan voted by the Corps Législatif and the Senate, at the rate of 60f. 25c. per 100f.—The French Minister of the Interior affirms that Baron Erlanger and Mr. Reuter are the sole concessionnaires of the Transatlantic cable to be laid between France and the United States.—Public meeting at Vienna, at which speeches are made developing the programme of the German popular party; resolutions are adopted condemning the exclusion of Austria from Germany, and approving the solution of the German question upon a Democratic basis.—Announcement that the British Ambassador has signed the protocol by which Englishmen will be authorized to hold landed property in Turkey.—Telegrams received at Bucharest announcing engagements between Turkish troops and Bulgarian insurgents.—Death of Sir E. Blakeney.

**Aug. 3. Monday.**—Resumption of the sittings of the Wesleyan Conference at Liverpool.—Announcement at Madrid that insurrectionary bands have appeared in Arragon; the ministerial papers report them to be smugglers.—Accident at Chatham by the breaking of a spar bridge during a mock siege; one marine killed, and eleven injured.—Canterbury cricket week.—Decease of M. Boucher de Perthes, of Abbeville.

**Aug. 4. Tuesday.**—Meeting of the British Medical Association at Oxford.—Commencement of Brighton races.—Royal Yacht Squadron regatta.

**Aug. 5. Wednesday.**—The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh leave Osborne for Switzerland.—Siege operations at Chatham.—A magisterial investigation opened at Monaghan into the riots.—Half-yearly

meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce.—Great fire a Dunkerque, and destruction of Government buildings.—Bands of insurgents are reported at Madrid to have appeared in the mountains of Sierra Morena.—Inauguration at Glasgow of a statue to Lord Clyde.

**Aug. 6. Thursday.**—The Queen is visited by the Empress Eugénie, at the Embassy in Paris.—The closing banquet of the German Rifle Association at Vienna; Baron von Beust delivers a speech, in which he says he has become a good Austrian and remained a good German; he concludes by proposing "Peace and reconciliation, the basis of progress the guardians of a healthy freedom, and the pillars of order and security."—Returns from Kentucky indicate a Democratic majority of 70,000 during the elections: reports of the cotton crop in Georgia, Florida, and Mississippi are unfavourable on account of the rain.—Christening of the infant princess, fourth child of the Prince and Princess of Wales.—Yorkshire Agricultural Society's show at Wetherby.—Death of the Marquis of Downshire.

**Aug. 7. Friday.**—Arrival of the Queen at Lucerna.—Lord Stanley has an interview at Paris with the Marquis de Moustier.—The Duke of Edinburgh, and Lords Stanley and Lyons, entertained by the Empress at Fontainebleau.—It is asserted at Vienna that Count Usedom has received instructions from Berlin to remonstrate confidentially with the Italian Government on the rumoured alliance between France and Italy and to recommend an alliance between Italy and Prussia.—Meeting of Dr. Manning and Roman Catholics at Leeds.—Lewes races.—Death of the Right Hon. S. R. Lushington.

**Aug. 8. Saturday.**—Lord Stanley is received by Prince Napoleon, and leaves Paris for Lucerne.—Intelligence from Mexico that the affair of the *Chanticleer* has not led to any further rupture.—Arrest of Prince A. Karageorgevitch on a warrant from the city court of Pesth.—General Warmouth, appealing for national troops to suppress lawlessness in Louisiana, states that armed bands of desperadoes are murdering, plundering, and persecuting the Unionists.—Publication of a circular from the Spanish Minister of the Interior recommending governors of provinces to seek support in the civic and rural guards and the clergy, giving them to understand that the Government reposes little confidence upon the army.—Alarming rumours continue to prevail in Spain.—The Bulgarian insurrectionary movement is announced at Constantinople to be entirely suppressed.—Demonstration of Conservative working men at Liverpool.—Reception of Lord and Lady Napier in Wales.

**Aug. 9. Sunday.**—Intelligence received at St. Petersburg of the restoration of order and security in the South Russian district of the Amoor, which had been disturbed by Chinese tribes.

- Aug. 10. Monday.**—Announcement of the accession of the Grand Duchies of Mecklenburg Schwerin and Mecklenburg Strelitz and of the free city of Lubeck to the Zollverein.—The Emperor Napoleon, at Troyes, in answer to an address, is reported to have said, "I urge you to continue it [the progress of industry], for nothing to-day threatens the peace of Europe."—The Prince and Princess of Wales leave Marlborough House for Scotland.—Disastrous fire in the Borough.—Royal Victoria Yacht Club regatta.
- Aug. 11. Tuesday.**—Arrival of the Duke of Edinburgh at Potsdam.—The much-desired rain-fall occurs.—Cricket match between Surrey and Kent at the Oval; Kent wins.—Announcement of the restoration of the submarine cable between Sicily and Algeria.—Great fire at Lisbon.—The Hungarian Diet pass the Army Bill unanimously.—Communication interrupted by rail and road over Mont Cenis.—Prorogation of the Canadian Parliament till September 19. The Anti-Union Convention at Halifax is stated to have passed a resolution deprecating rebellion against the Crown, or annexation to the United States, but favouring constitutional means to withdraw Nova Scotia from the Confederation.
- Aug. 12. Wednesday.**—Arrival of Prince Arthur at Edinburgh, on his way to Abergeldie.—The Queen of Belgium returns from Spa to Brussels, on account of a relapse in the health of the Prince Royal.—The Danish Royal family leave for Russia.—Announcement at Madrid of a decree extending the free importation of corn to July 31, 1869.—Commencement of grouse-shooting.
- Aug. 13. Thursday.**—The King of Prussia leaves Coblenz for Wiesbaden.—The Emperor of Russia passes through Frankfort-on-the-Main, returning from Schwalbach to Kissingen.—Admiral Farragut, with the United States Minister, Mr. Morris, at Constantinople, completes his official visit to the Turkish Ministers.—First private execution within prison walls, according to the recent Act of Parliament, at Maidstone.—Death of Dean Goode.—Fearful earthquakes in Peru and Ecuador; 25,000 to 30,000 lives lost, and a large amount of property destroyed.
- Aug. 14. Friday.**—Grand review at Paris in honour of the Emperor's fête, Lord Napier being present.—M. Rochefort sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment and a fine of 10,000 francs for his writings against the Government in the *Lanterne*, and M. Dubuisson, the printer, to two months' imprisonment and a fine of 2,000 francs. Neither of the accused put in an appearance.—The action by the editor of the *Figaro* against the printer of the *Inflexible* for libel is tried at Brussels, and defendant is condemned in default to pay 10,000 francs damages to plaintiff.—Shere Ali enters Cabul with 5,000 men, and ascends the throne.—Murders in Tipperary: Mr. Scully wounded.—Death of Mr. M. J. Higgins ("Jacob Omnium").

**Aug. 15. Saturday.**—Festival of the Assumption.—The Emperor's fête at Paris.—The Pope gives his benediction to the people at the church of S. Luigi dei Francesi; the French Ambassador is present at a *Te Deum* in celebration of the Emperor Napoleon's fête.—The *Moniteur* publishes a list of persons decorated on the Emperor's fête; among these are M. Schneider, M. Forcade de la Roquette, and M. Pinard.—Cricket matches between Kent and Cambridgeshire, Middlesex and Yorkshire, at Gravesend and Islington respectively; Cambridgeshire and Middlesex win.—Royal Victoria Yacht Club regatta: ocean race from the Isle of Wight to Cherbourg.—Promulgation of notices respecting the admission of unattached students to the University of Oxford.

**Aug. 16. Sunday.**—The house of the Rev. Mr. Drew, of Youghal, attacked by a party of eight men, who produce revolvers and demand arms, but meet with resistance.—Arrival of the Danish Royal family at St. Petersburg.—It is reported at Madrid that, in consequence of measures taken by the Government against military men, Generals Pezuela, Novaliches, Gapet, San Roman, and others, have tendered their resignations, and a ministerial crisis is believed to exist.

**Aug. 17. Monday.**—Protestant demonstration at the Crystal Palace.—Publication at Berne of official announcement by the Federal Council that Switzerland would reject any proposals, if made, for a military or commercial alliance with France.—The miners accused of having created disturbances at Charleroi, in Belgium, are acquitted before the assize court of the province of Hainault.—Death of the Earl of Abergavenny.—Disastrous fire in Northumberland House.—York August race meeting.

**Aug. 18. Tuesday.**—The Solicitor-General, Mr. Serjeant Hayes, and A. Cleasby, Esq., Q.C., appointed additional judges under the recent Bribery Act.—Foresters' fête at the Crystal Palace.—Cricket match between Surrey and Middlesex against England at the Oval; Surrey and Middlesex win.—A Royal Spanish decree orders quarantine to be enforced on arrivals from England.—Great eclipse of the sun observed in India; weather unfavourable.—Announcement at Bombay that disturbances have broken out in the Huzara country, on the north-west frontier; Punjab independent tribes attacked the police posts; British forces under General Wilde sent to punish them.

**Aug. 19. Wednesday.**—Second sitting of the conference for regulating the sugar duties between France, Belgium, Prussia, Holland, and England.—The *Neue Freie Presse* of Vienna says, "Our letters from Moldavia confirm the rumour that a new expedition for crossing the Danube into Bulgaria, and for promoting another outbreak of disturbances in that province, is being organized under the eyes of the Roumanian Government."—Trial at Paris of action brought by M. Perière against M. Mires for libel: M. Halbron, editor of the *Presse*,

fined 500*l.*; and M. Mires, 2,000*l.*.—British Association for the Advancement of Science meets at Norwich.

**Aug. 20. Thursday.**—Dreadful railway accident near Abergele, on the Holyhead line, 33 persons killed.—Trial of Madame Rachel at the Central Criminal Court.—Cricket match between Middlesex and Surrey at Islington; Middlesex wins.

**Aug. 21. Friday.**—Announcement of the payment of the 20,000,000 thalers due by Prussia to Denmark, according to the provisions of the treaty of peace concluded at Vienna.—Occasional skirmishing continues in the mountainous parts of Crete.—Announcement of the resolution of the Indian Government to withdraw the allowance made to the Bhootan Government, in consequence of the conduct of Punakka Durbar.—Death of the Bishop of Peterborough.

**Aug. 22. Saturday.**—Announcement that the Queen has left Lucerne for the Furka.—Turito evacuated by the Paraguayans; the Brazilian army advancing, a garrison having been left at Humatia.—The *Lanterne* again seized in Paris.—M. Deleschuze sentenced to three months' imprisonment and a fine of 5,000*l.* for inciting to contempt of the Government.—The Austrian provincial Diets open.

**Aug. 23. Sunday.**—Count Bismarck is thrown from his horse, and receives some injury.—Contradiction given to the report in a French newspaper that a Fenian had been arrested in Switzerland on the charge of attempting the life of Queen Victoria.—A Japanese Imperial decree forbidding Christianity is posted on the gates of Yokohama.

**Aug. 24. Monday.**—The French Minister of Finance informs the Emperor that his anticipations have been exceeded; the subscriptions to the new loan represent a capital of more than fifteen milliards.—The projected conference between plenipotentiaries from the South German States, to discuss the formation of a military commission, is said to be abandoned.—Announcement of the arrival of two English artillery staff officers at Turin to examine some models of field artillery recently invented; they are courteously received by the Italian officers.—It is announced at Rio Janeiro that Humaita is being levelled by the allies; that the Paraguayan garrison, which evacuated the fortress, surrendered; that the council of Brazilian Ministers have resolved to prosecute the war; and that a division of Brazilian ironclads has left for the capital of Paraguay.—Extensive fire in the hemp and flax dépôt at St. Petersburg.—Explosion from fire-damp on board the Union Steam Company's mail steamer *Briston* at Southampton.—Cricket matches between Surrey and Yorkshire, Kent and Sussex, at the Oval and Gravesend, respectively; Kent and Yorkshire win.—Contest at Natal between the Legislative Assembly and the Lieutenant-Governor on the subject of retrenchment; the Legislature considers the Imperial Government should bear a moiety of the expense of developing the Natal coal-fields.



**Aug. 25. Tuesday.**—Burial of Lord and Lady Farnham and the other victims of the Abergele disaster.—Count Bismarck is said to be in a fair way of recovery from the effects of his accident.—Publication at Madrid of the Budget of the Isle of Cuba for the current year.—It is announced at Bombay that a large additional body of troops has been sent to the north-west frontier in expectation of a campaign.—Last great autumn fruit and flower show at the Crystal Palace.—Anglo-American yacht race; the *Cambria* wins.

**Aug. 26. Wednesday.**—The Lord-Lieutenant at the Royal Irish Agricultural Society's show at Londonderry.—Announcement of a banquet at Odessa, at which the Minister of Public Works stated that by the end of 1869 Odessa would be connected by railway with St. Petersburg.—Telegrams received at Vienna announce that cholera has broken out at Teheran.—Political affairs in Japan unsettled; the Mikado's troops drive the rebels northwards.

**Aug. 27. Thursday.**—Fenians stated to be holding conventions in New York and elsewhere, with a view to reorganization.—Mr. W. Scully is reported out of danger.—Banquet and conclusion of the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science at Norwich.—Disinterment of the remains of William Rufus in Winchester Cathedral.—A large quantity of needle-guns are said to have arrived in Bucharest for the troops of the Danubian Principalities.—It is stated that King Theodore's son is to be trained for the Indian Civil Service.—The Committee of Public Health at Lisbon orders all vessels from British ports, except Ireland and Scotland, to be subject to three days' quarantine, for cholera.

**Aug. 28. Friday.**—M. Rochefort sentenced to thirteen months' imprisonment, and a fine of 10,000 francs, for articles in the *Lanterne*.—Announcement of negotiations to be opened in London for concluding a postal treaty between Switzerland and Great Britain.—Great fire at Marimpol, in Russia; 250 houses destroyed.—Half-yearly meeting of the mortgagees of the London, Chatham, and Dover railway.—The Russian railway between Grimsi and Eletz opened for traffic.—Disastrous fire at Dunkerque.

**Aug. 29. Saturday.**—The democrats of Charleston petition for military protection against apprehended outrages of negroes; Indian outrages increasing in Kansas; the rinderpest spreading in the west and south.—The *Nene Freie Presse* of Vienna announces that the Minister of Justice has notified to the superior civil tribunals that in case the clerical courts should refuse to deliver up any documents in their custody, when required for legal purposes, they must be forced to do so by the employment of legal execution.—General Garibaldi is announced to have resigned his seat as a deputy in the Italian Parliament.—The Ministerial journal of Madrid urges the necessity of carrying

on works of public utility to prevent revolutionary outbreaks; discovery of a secret depot of powder and ammunition; insurgent bands of about 60 strong on the mountains near Toledo.—Death of Lord Howard de Walden.

**Aug. 30. Sunday.**—It is stated at St. Petersburg that the subscription for the shares of the Tambow Coslow railway has been successful, 100,000 having been applied for, though the number to be allotted was only 15,000.—Duel in the wood of Visinet, near St. Germain, between M. Paul de Cassagnac and M. Lissagaray, in which the latter is wounded.—Strike of night cabs in London.

**Aug. 31. Monday.**—Arrival of the *Ariel*, first of the competing clipper tea-ships from China.—A congress of political economists assembled at Breslau.—Grand fête at Fontainebleau in honour of the Count and Countess di Girgenti.—Cricket match between the Marylebone Club and the Counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, at Dereham and Bury St. Edmunds respectively; M. C. C. wins in both.—Sir H. Rawlinson, M.P., and Mr. T. Hughes, M.P., inaugurate a working men's Liberal union at Frome.



## S E P T E M B E R.

**Sept. 1. Tuesday.**—It is announced that the Governor-General of Eastern Siberia is about to proceed to the Chinese frontier, in order to settle definitively the boundaries of China and Siberia.—Meeting of the German Society of Architects at Hamburg.—Commencement of partridge-shooting; broods have been affected by the extreme heat; birds wild, and few heavy bags made.—Close of salmon-fishing, the season having been, on the whole, a bad one.—Baden Baden races.

**Sept. 2. Wednesday.**—The *Breslau Gazette* states that the Bishop of Plotzk has been sent to Siberia for refusing to obey the Russian Government.—Failure of the first attempt to launch the Bermuda floating dock.—Consecration of the English church at Homburg by the Bishop of London; Lutheran clergy join in the ceremony.—Dr. Manning lectures at Mile End on Thomas à Becket.—The Cape of Good Hope Parliament prorogued by Governor Wodehouse, who makes a conciliatory speech.

**Sept. 3. Thursday.**—Departure of the Emperor of the French and the Prince Imperial to the camp at Châlons.—Annual feast of the Cutlers' Company at Sheffield; Mr. Roebuck and Hon. Reverd Johnson present.—Launch of the Bermuda dry dock near Silver-town.—The Archbishop of Dublin commences his triennial visitation,

and delivers a charge to the clergy in St. Patrick's Cathedral.—Announcement at New York that the projected Fenian picnic in aid of Whelan, charged with the assassination of Mr. Darcy M'Ghee, had been abandoned.—Serious outrages on missionaries reported at Hong Kong.

**Sept. 4. Friday.**—Verdict of the coroner's inquest in the case of the Abergele accident.—Arrival of the Duke of Edinburgh at Potsdam.—Prince Napoleon returns to Havre.—Intelligence received at Berlin that the German expedition to the North Pole had reached a high latitude, July 18.—Bands of insurgents, in the districts of the Balkan, are reported at Belgrade.—Intelligence from Japan is received at Hong Kong; Prince Mimitam has been recalled from Paris as the successor of Prince Mits, lately deceased; native Christians have had their punishments commuted from drowning to hard labour for a term of years.—The Neinfei rebellion is said to be suppressed.

**Sept. 5. Saturday.**—Arrival of Lord Stanley at Paris.—Serious Murphy riot at Manchester.—Cab strike in London.—Application is made at the police-court, Abergele, for a summons against the station-master, charged with manslaughter, for the Abergele accident.—The Pope assists in the centenary of the Madonna Della Salute in the church of Santa Maddalena.—The Fell railway over Mont Cenis restored to working order.

**Sept. 6. Sunday.**—Official denial of the statement in the *Indépendance Belge* that the Prince Imperial had said, "When I become Emperor I shall not allow any one to be without religion."—News is received at Paris that agitation prevails in Cochin China owing to the recent massacre of the outpost of French soldiers there.—Third international working men's congress at Brussels.—Death of Lord Ashburton.

**Sept. 7. Monday.**—French papers state that most peaceful assurances were exchanged between Lord Stanley and the Marquis de Moustier at their interview.—The statement is confirmed that the Emperor of the French had deprecated the use of irritating language against Prussia.—A telegraphic message is received at Copenhagen announcing that 200 nautical miles of the Anglo-Danish submarine telegraph cable have been paid out without accident.—Resignation of Signor Cadorna, Italian Minister of the Interior, on account of ill health; Count Catellia, Minister of Public Works, assumes his office *ad interim*.—Vessels coming from any port of Great Britain, except London, are allowed free of quarantine at Lisbon.—Dismissal of several Spanish officers on suspicion of being implicated in the late revolutionary attempts; strong bodies of the Civic Guard patrol the streets of Madrid.

**Sept. 8. Tuesday.**—Arrival of the King of Prussia at Dresden; he is received by the King of Saxony.—The Empress of Austria arrives at Munich on her way to Vienna.—First private execution in Newgate.—Meeting of the executive committee of the National Reform Union.—Opening of new line of railway between Suez and Alexandria.—Trial of Whelan for the assassination of Mr. Darcy M'Ghee in Canada.—The United States Secretary of War has instructed troops to be furnished for courts of law in Kentucky, the execution of whose processes is resisted by armed mobs.

**Sept. 9. Wednesday.**—The Queen leaves Lucerne.—Arrival of the Duke of Cambridge at Paris from Germany.—The Congress of the International Association of Workmen at Brussels resolves that workmen cannot be completely emancipated by means of strikes; that these should be regulated by a code of rules, and that societies of resistance in all trades should be organized, and connected through various countries.—Termination of the London cab strike.—Doncaster race meeting; Formosa wins the St. Leger.

**Sept. 10. Thursday.**—The Queen arrives at Paris, visits St. Cloud, and is deeply moved by the recollection that she visited there with Prince Albert.—Announcement at St. Petersburg of the death of the Emir of Bokhara.—Gloucester musical festival.—Two railway accidents reported from Philadelphia.—Review of French troops before the Emperor in the camp at Châlons.—Announcement of the adoption of the British registry in ports of the United States as the basis of their port charges for British vessels, in reciprocation of a similar courtesy extended to vessels of the United States by the British Government.

**Sept. 11. Friday.**—Improvement in the condition of the Crown Prince of Brussels.—It is announced that the Spanish Government has offered to contribute a contingent of 30,000 soldiers to serve as a garrison for Rome in the event of a war between France and Prussia.—Determination announced of the Italian Government to take vigorous steps for the restoration of order in the Romagna.

**Sept. 12. Saturday.**—The *Moniteur* announces that the rate of interest on Treasury bonds has been fixed as follows:—Bonds for 3 to 5 months,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.; 6 to 9 months, 1 per cent.; 12 months,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  per cent.

**Sept. 13. Sunday.**—Closing of the International Working Men's Congress at Brussels, with a speech from President Dupont, of London; the Congress calls upon working men to pronounce energetically against war.—Chantilly races.—Remains of the late Madame Musurus, wife of his Excellency Musurus Pasha, taken from the Kensal Green Cemetery, on board the steamer *Parana*, and placed in a *chapelle ardente*, for conveyance to Constantinople.

**Sept. 14. Monday.**—Mr. Reverdy Johnson, introduced by Lord Stanley, delivers his credentials to her Majesty as envoy of the United States.—The Grand Duchess Alexandra leaves Athens to return to Russia: much excitement is caused at Athens by attempts made to send back the Cretan refugees to Candia.—Seven gunners killed by the bursting of a shell at Valetta.—Fresh armed bands are stated to have made their appearance in Andalusia, levying contributions on the inhabitants, but regularly paying for their food and wine.—Señor Manuel Orobio, Minister of Public Works, leaves Madrid for Saragossa, to inaugurate the industrial exhibition there.

**Sept. 15. Tuesday.**—The King of Prussia is stated to have said, in reply to an address from the rector of the University of Kiel, "I do not see any cause in the whole of Europe for peace to be disturbed." He reviews the fleet of the North German Confederation.—It is announced at Rome that a subscription has been commenced by the Roman Legitimists to present the Pope with twelve 4-pounder rifled cannon.—Mr. Newdegate attends the meeting of the Warwickshire Agricultural Society at Warwick.—Commencement of the registrations for Westminster and other places.—Inspection of the Metropolitan Extension Railway.

**Sept. 16. Wednesday.**—Freedom of the city of Edinburgh conferred on Lord Napier of Magdala.—"Great day" of the rejoicings on the coming of age of the Marquis of Bute, at Cardiff.—The King of Prussia attends a review at Flensburg, afterwards visits the grounds of the Civic Rifle Association, and fires some shots at the target.—Opening of the Hungarian Diet at Pesth.—The Archduke Albrecht makes a tour of inspection through the Hungarian garrisons.—For the first time, students of every creed, attending lectures in the superior schools at Warsaw, compelled to say the usual opening prayers in the Russian language.

**Sept. 17. Thursday.**—It is announced at St. Petersburg that reinforcements have been sent to the Russian army in Turkestan.—The Right Hon. B. Disraeli leaves London for Balmoral.

**Sept. 18. Friday.**—Terrible explosion in a cartridge manufactory at Metz.—Conclusion of the extradition treaty between Italy and Bavaria.

**Sept. 19. Saturday.**—It is reported in Madrid that the whole fleet at Cadiz has risen against the Spanish Government, under Rear-Admiral Topete; that the generals exiled to the Canary Islands have returned to Cadiz; that the garrison has pronounced in their favour; that several towns have joined the insurrectionary movement, headed by Marshal the Duke de la Torre, formerly President of the Senate; and that a panic prevails in the Court at Madrid.—It is

said in Paris that General Prim has embarked from London to take command of the insurrection.—The King of Prussia assures the clergy of Schleswig-Holstein that, by annexation to Prussia, complete freedom of worship has been guaranteed to all creeds.—Bill introduced into the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet for establishing the political equality of all Christian creeds.—Opening of the railway from Moscow to Kursk, which will extend to the Sea of Azov.—The Chinese cotton crop is reported at St. Petersburg to be a failure.—The King of Italy proceeds to the camp at Fojano.—Publication of the report of the Commission on the Established Church in Ireland.

**Sept. 20. Sunday.**—Resignation of the Spanish Ministry accepted by the Queen.—At about half-past eleven at night an armed party of about sixty persons, headed by a leader in green uniform, attack the residence of Mr. J. B. Justice, of Mount Justice, county Cork, and carry off all the arms they can find.

**Sept. 21. Monday.**—Seville and its garrison in insurrection; Generals Prim and Caballero de Rodas march on Madrid; Queen Isabella II. remains at San Sebastian.—The Dutch Chambers opened at the Hague by the King in person.—Second trial of Madame Rachel at the Central Criminal Court, London.

**Sept. 22. Tuesday.**—A proclamation to the Catalans declares that "the dynasty, deaf to advice, treats the nation as an enemy," and appeals to the army to join the people of Spain, as the time has come for the nation to assume the sovereignty, to proclaim universal suffrage, and the assembling of a constituent Cortes.—A Royal decree appoints General Don José Concha President of the Council; the Provisional Government proclaims General Espartero President; the forces of the insurgents in Andalusia are estimated at 14,000 men and 11 vessels of war.—Burgos pronounces for the insurgents, after severe fighting.—The maritime departments of Ferrol and Carthagena remain faithful to the Government.—Prince William of Baden is announced to have resigned the command of the troops of the Grand Duchy; he is succeeded by General Beza.—An Imperial ukase at St. Petersburg grants the Association of Landed Nobility in the province of Revel a concession for the construction of a railway between a port on the Baltic and St. Petersburg.—A serious riot in Georgia is announced at New York.—The *Calcutta Englishman* says that all the objections against Lord Mayo are negative, and demands that the Anglo-Indians should give him a fair trial.—Opening at Brussels of the Belgian Tir National, a kindred association to the English National Rifle Association.—Commencement of Newmarket First October meeting.

**Sept. 23. Wednesday.**—Great excitement in Spain; panic on the Madrid Bourse.—General Novaliches in command of the Royal forces, and martial law proclaimed; tranquillity stated to prevail through Arragon, Valencia, the two Castilles, and Madrid; telegraph

wires worked only for the service of the Government.—The Provisional Government is announced to have established Juntas in all the towns which have joined the insurrection.—Tempestuous weather and floods in Italy; the railway in the Apennines seriously damaged.—The Hon. Reverdy Johnson in Leeds.—General Peel and Lord R. Montagu at the Huntingdonshire Agricultural Society at Ramsey.

**Sept. 24. Thursday.**—Generals Serrano and Prim command the insurgent forces in Andalusia, to the number of 20,000; General Calonge enters Santander with 3,000 men, after a desperate engagement.—General Novaliches, with the Royal forces, fifteen miles from Cordova, which the insurgents have occupied, having destroyed the bridge over the Guadalquivir.—The Peace and Liberty Congress at Berne demand the separation of Church and State, the abolition of Concordats, and the suppression of all religious teaching in public schools.—Slight shock of an earthquake at Valetta.—The Paraguayans are announced in Rio Janeiro to have abandoned Tebiquary; Gen. Lopez at Villa Rica with 15,000 men; the allies, numbering 36,000, marching towards Assumption.

**Sept. 25. Friday.**—Resignation of the President of the Austrian Ministry, Prince Carl von Auersperg, through ill health.—The Peace and Liberty Congress at Berne resolve that the confederation systems existing in Switzerland and North America are models for the constitution of a United States of Europe.—The Lower House of the Hungarian Diet agree to send a congratulatory telegram to Agram, in consequence of the adoption of the Bill for the settlement of the relations between Hungary and Croatia; the Budget of 1868 adopted *en bloc*—Death of Dean Milman.—Madame Rachel sentenced to penal servitude for five years.

**Sept. 26. Saturday.**—The Spanish insurrection extends over the provinces of Cadiz, Seville, Cordova, Huelva, Granada, Valencia, Alicante, Algeiras, Malaga, Vigo, Ferrol, Corunna, and Logrono.—The citizens of Bejar manufacture guns by melting down the church bells; two assaults upon the town by the Government troops repulsed.—Termination of the shooting for prizes for Englishmen at Brussels, Sergeant Reid carrying off the first prize.—The Peace and Liberty Congress protest against a war between France and Germany.—It is reported at Bombay that the situation is unaltered in the Agra Valley; the enemy is fortifying the pass into the Terrec Valley; the British camp is healthy.—News from Abyssinia reports that everything is quiet in Tigré, and along the Egyptian border; Kassa is vigorously conducting experiments in gunnery; Wakshun Gobayze proclaimed Emperor of Abyssinia.—It is stated that Shere Ali Khan, ruler of Cabul, has deputed an agent to maintain friendly relations with the British Government; distress through want of rain in Rajpootana.

**Sept. 27. Sunday.**—Tranquillity is said to prevail in the provinces of Catalonia, Arragon, Valencia, and at Carthagen. —General Serrano is said to be near Cordova, whither he has sent for rations for 20,000 men. The Royal army under General Novaliches, concentrated on the left bank of the Guadalquivir near Cordova, can neither advance nor retire. —The insurgent forces, commanded by the Duke de la Torre, occupy the right bank with formidable defences; they have abandoned the town of Alcoy; the Government troops have abandoned the castle of San Felipe. —Insurrection in Saragossa and Leon. —Cadiz is declared a free port by the Provisional Government. —Duel fought on Dutch territory between M. Rochefort and M. Baroche. —Second day of Paris Autumn races.

**Sept. 28. Monday.**—Defeat of the Royal army by the Spanish insurgents under Marshal Serrano. —According to an official statement issued at Rome, the strength of the Pontifical army is 16,405 men, including 673 cavalry and 933 artillery. —The Pontifical gendarmes are said to have captured the notorious brigand-chief Zarofala, near Falvaterra.

**Sept. 29. Tuesday.**—Resumption of the deliberations of the Commission at Mannheim for regulating the navigation of the Rhine. —The Emperor of Russia leaves Potsdam for Warsaw. —It is announced at Madrid that the force under General Novaliches has been repulsed near Cordova. Great commotion and enthusiasm in Madrid; the Queen's bust and arms dragged in the dust, and a provisional Junta appointed. —Election of the Lord Mayor of London. —The Alabama Convention presents a memorial from the Legislature to President Johnson asking for the aid of the national troops to preserve peace in the State: decision reserved. —General Butler is re-nominated for Congress. —The leading democrats of Virginia and Mississippi resolve to hold a presidential election, and demand that their votes be counted, notwithstanding the Reconstruction Act. —Mr. Delmar, Director of the Bureau of Statistics, estimates the national expenditure (United States) of the fiscal year at 476,000,000 dols., and the receipts at 321,000,000 dols. —A large body of Indians menace the Pacific Railway in Arkansas: a force of frontier cavalry sent in pursuit.

**Sept. 30. Wednesday.**—Flight of the Queen of Spain, who leaves San Sebastian *en route* for Pau; has an interview at Biarritz, lasting fifteen minutes, with the Emperor and Empress of the French. —The Official Gazette proclaims the sovereignty of the people, and adds, "Down with the Bourbons." —Madrid said to be perfectly tranquil. —Inauguration of the annual meeting of the National Association of the Promotion of Social Science at Birmingham. —Church Congress at Dublin. —Publication of an apostolic letter of the Pope to all Protestants, and other religious bodies not in communion with the see of Rome, announcing that in his quality of universal pastor he has convoked a General Council, and that his Holiness prays earnestly for their union with the Roman Catholic Church.



## OCTOBER.

- Oct. 1. Thursday.**—The Spanish General Chesse, forsaken by his troops, takes refuge in France; Generals Prim and Serrano united in opinion: a congratulatory address presented by British residents to the Revolutionary Junta.—The elections take place in Madrid.—Disturbances in Barcelona, which joins the insurrection.—Attempt at Alexandria to assassinate the Viceroy of Egypt.—The Prince Royal of Athens receives the title of Duke of Sparta.—Grand review of troops by the Duke of Cambridge at Portsmouth.—Funeral of Dean Milman in St. Paul's Cathedral.—Terrific explosion at the Green Pit, Ruabon.—Meeting of the Evangelical Alliance, for prayer, in Freemasons' Hall, London.—Opening of the Metropolitan medical schools.—Acquittal of S. Eaton, the station-master, on the charge of manslaughter in the Abergele accident.
- Oct. 2. Friday.**—Perfect order prevails in Madrid. Flight of the Captain-General of Catalonia with a few soldiers.—Publication of a manifesto which has been circulated in Catalonia, proposing a Federative Republic, with General Espartero as President.—Baron von Meysen-berg, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, is stated to have been appointed the Austrian Envoy at the General Council to be held at Rome.
- Oct. 3. Saturday.**—Announcement of the arrival and enthusiastic reception of Marshal Serrano with his troops in Madrid. The Junta comprises 14 Progressists, 9 Unionists, and 7 Democrats.—Queen Isabella II. sends a violent protest from Pau against the overthrow of her Government.—The army and National Guard, at Madrid, are reviewed before the Junta. Banners are carried with the inscriptions "Down with the Bourbons!" "Long live the Sovereignty of the People!" "Long live Religious Liberty and Free Education!"—The ex-Queen of Naples arrives at Rome.—The Anglo-Indian expedition, under the command of Major-General Wilde, advances beyond Oghee.
- Oct. 4. Sunday.**—Announcement that Count di Cheste recognizes the Revolutionary Government.—The Duke and Duchess d'Alençon arrive at Munich, *en route* for England.—The Emperor of Russia dissolves the Government Commission which performed the functions of Ministry of Justice in Poland.
- Oct. 5. Monday.**—The protest of the Queen treated with contempt at Madrid. Marshal Serrano accepts the responsibility of forming a Provisional Government. The central Junta at Madrid definitively constituted.—Arrival of the Empress of Russia at Milan, having been obliged to leave Cernobbio on account of the inundations of the banks of Lake Como.—Opening of the Danish Diet by the King.—The

*Octavia* reports, at Trincomalee, that Dr. Livingstone is believed to be within a week's journey of Zanzibar.—Termination of the court-martial on the captain of the *Warrior* on account of the collision with the *Royal Oak*: he is acquitted.—Newmarket Second October race meeting.

**Oct. 6. Tuesday.**—Public tranquility in Portugal is announced not to have been disturbed by the Spanish insurrection.—The United States recognize the Spanish Junta as a Government *de facto*.—Publication of an Imperial decree at Paris ordering the execution of a detached geological map of France at the expense of the State.—A signalman sentenced to two months' imprisonment for neglect in putting up a signal, whereby an accident happened on the Chester and Holyhead Railway.—First of Mr. Charles Dickens's "leave-takings," at the St. James's Hall.—Dr. Gray, metropolitan of South Africa, and Mr. Macrorie, Bishop-designate of Natal, hold parting services in London.—Commencement of the hunting season of the Queen's Royal buckhounds.

**Oct. 7. Wednesday.**—Arrival of the Prince and Princess of Wales at Edinburgh.—General Prim enters Madrid amid much enthusiasm.—Don Juan abdicates his right to the Crown of Spain in favour of his son, Don Carlos.—The Junta of Madrid imitates other Juntas, and makes a reduction of one-third in the customs' tariff.—Destruction by fire of the Royal flour-mill at Buda, Hungary: loss estimated at 611,000 fl.—The consular body in Alexandria congratulates the Viceroy of Egypt upon his recent escape.—Cases attested of poisoning from coloured socks.—A discharged postman charged with robbing pillar letter-boxes in London.—Dreadful explosion at a fire-work manufactory at Barnsley.

**Oct. 8. Thursday.**—The Prince of Wales lays the foundation-stone of the new buildings of the University of Glasgow.—Proclamation at Madrid, signed by Marshal Serrano, General Prim, and the members of the Junta, containing an assurance of confidence in the initiators of the revolution; account of addresses of adhesion and congratulation from several provincial Juntas.—Intelligence received that the triumph of the revolution has not sufficed to revolutionize Cuba. Great demonstration at Madrid in favour of religious liberty and equality; banners are inscribed "Down with the Concordat!" "Down with the Tyrants of Rome!" "Long live Rome liberated!" The entire city illuminated. A bull-fight announced for the morrow.—Good understanding said to prevail between workpeople and employers at Barcelona.—A reverse sustained by the colonial forces from the Maories is announced from Wellington, New Zealand; the colonial troops said to be much demoralized and disorganized.—A severe shock of earthquake in Japan is announced at Yokohama.

**Oct. 9. Friday.**—Publication at Madrid of a declaration of the Central Junta in favour of complete civil, political, and religious liberty.—Arrival of the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia at Dresden.—The war expenses of the Brazilian Government are announced at Rio Janeiro to amount to £1,500,000 monthly.—Directors of the Merchants' Company charged before the Lord Mayor of London with publishing a false prospectus.—It is announced at Trieste that the British Consul has stated, at Candia, that England does not recognize the existence of an insurrectionary or provisional Government there.—It is stated at St. Petersburg that an Englishman has been arrested in Syria for exciting sedition against the Porte.

**Oct. 10. Saturday.**—The *Madrid Gazette* publishes the official recognition of the Revolutionary Government by the United States.—The Junta at Madrid issues a statement in favour of the abolition of capital punishment, and of upholding individual liberty and the inviolability of domicile and private letters; it opens subscriptions to succour the distressed classes.—Valencia and Valladolid, the only provinces of Spain, that have not sent in their adhesion to the Government.—A democratic meeting is held at the Ministry of the Interior; complete tranquillity said to prevail at Madrid and in the provinces.—General Novaliches said to be recovering.—Competition at Wormholt Scrubs of the Westminster, St. George's, West Middlesex, and 36th Middlesex corps in a shooting-match for a silver cup: the St. George's win.—The abolition of the Usury Laws agreed to in the Lower House at Pesth.—Arrival in the Weser of the German expedition to the North Pole.

**Oct. 11. Sunday.**—Announcement at Florence of the capture of the brigands who have infested the Romagna.—The Emperor Francis Joseph leaves Pesth for Vienna.—It is announced at New York that Queen Isabella's birthday was celebrated in Havannah.—Appointment of Generals R. Novellas and La Torre as Captains-General of Catalonia and Valencia.—Admiral Topete enters on his duties as Minister of Marine at Madrid.—Opening day of Chantilly autumnal meeting.—Large gathering of people at Prague dispersed by the military; several persons wounded, and quiet restored.

**Oct. 12. Monday.**—General Prim addresses a letter to the *Gaulois*, thanking that paper for its sympathy, and observing that eight days have sufficed to overthrow a dynasty 300 years old, and that they have succeeded in attaining the political ideal of a constitutional monarchy founded upon the most extended liberal basis.—The *France* in Paris says, "We are in a position to affirm that England is completely in unison with France upon all questions which bear reference to Turkish interests."—The Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia conclude their visit to the Saxon Court, and leave Dresden for Darmstadt.—The Sanitary Congress at Geneva terminates its

labours respecting the navies of the various countries represented there.  
 —Alarming accident on the Great Northern Railway.—Death of Richard Purser, aged 112, said to be the oldest man in England.

**Oct. 13. Tuesday.**—Cabinet Council.—Announcement from Melbourne of the prorogation of the Victoria Parliament, and from Adelaide of the defeat of the Ministry and the formation of a new Administration by Mr. Hart.—The Junta at Madrid proposes the abolition of the privileges of religious communities. The Minister of Justice issues a decree suppressing the Society of the Jesuits throughout Spain and the Spanish islands.—Close of the preliminary inquiry into the charge of criminal negligence preferred against the railway company's servants for the Abergele accident; the breaksmen, R. Williams and R. Jones, bound over to appear for trial.—Public meeting of the citizens of London in the Guildhall, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, to initiate a subscription for the sufferers in the earthquakes in Peru and Ecuador.

**Oct. 14. Wednesday.**—The *Gazette* at Madrid announces the abolition of the octroi duties throughout Spain and the adjacent islands.—The eruption of Mount Vesuvius increases in intensity.—Aggregate meeting of the delegates of the London trade societies at the Bell Inn, Old Bailey.—Commencement of the annual athletic sports of Westminster School.—Death of Dr. W. B. Herepath.—It is stated at New York that General Lersundi, Captain-General of Cuba, has not acknowledged the Provisional Government in Spain, but will hold it as a Spanish possession, irrespective of any party in the mother country.

**Oct. 15. Thursday.**—The *Madrid Gazette* publishes a decree of the Minister of Public Instruction, ordering that henceforth primary education shall be absolutely free.—The *Diario* at Barcelona publishes an article opposing the proposal as candidates for the throne of Spain of the Duke of Edinburgh, any descendant of Queen Isabella II., and any prince not born a Roman Catholic.—The address in reply to the speech from the Throne is brought forward in both houses of the Denmark Diet, at Copenhagen.—Tumultuous assemblage of people at Dresden: the police required to act.—The Porte is announced to have concluded a loan of 125,000,000 f. with the Société Générale of Paris.—The *Moniteur Belge* states that a consultation of physicians yesterday announced an improvement in the health of the Prince Royal.—The Right Hon. B. and Mrs. Disraeli leave town to visit the Earl of Abergavenny.—Annual meeting of the Queen's University, in Dublin Castle, for conferring degrees, &c.; the Duke of Abercorn present.—Meeting at Lloyd's, London, to consider the relative position of underwriters and merchants.—Crowds assemble at Dresden, and are dispersed by the military.—At the requisition of the Government of Bohemia, more troops are ordered to Prague.—Publication of the report of the Commissioners on International

Coinage.—Opening of the inquiry into the deaths at the colliery accident near Ruabon, at Acrefair.

**Oct. 16. Friday.**—The Junta at Madrid proposes that the colonies shall be represented in the Cortes by four members.—Congress assembles at Washington, but there is not a quorum present in either House, and the Houses are adjourned.—The Marylebone vestry discusses the question of the poor.

**Oct. 17. Saturday.**—It is announced at Carlsruhe that the Rhine Navigation Act, as recently revised, is signed this day, at Mannheim, by the plenipotentiaries of the States interested in the question.—The Reichsrath at Vienna meets for the first time since its prorogation. The supplementary conventions of the Anglo-Austrian and Austro-Swiss commercial treaties are laid upon the table.—General Köller, Governor of Bohemia, is announced to have issued a fresh proclamation against the riotous proceedings of the inhabitants.—The cholera is announced at St. Petersburg to have disappeared from Teheran.—Marshal Serrano, Admiral Topete, and Señor Olozago are entertained at Guadalajara, on their return from Saragossa: the latter states that he and his friends consider monarchy a necessity for Spain.—The Junta at Madrid proposes to the Provisional Government to declare that it belongs solely to the Constituent Assembly to decide upon the future form of government.

**Oct. 18. Sunday.**—An animated democratic meeting in the Circus at Madrid resolves in favour of a Federal Republic.

**Oct. 19. Monday.**—A decree of the Spanish Minister of Justice suppresses all religious establishments of both sexes founded since July 29, 1837; convents longer established are to be reduced one-half in number, and to receive no more novices; the State takes their property, and the monks and nuns will receive no pensions, though they may claim property formerly their own; they may enter remaining establishments.—The rivers in the south of France have risen to such an extent that the telegraphic communication between Marseilles and Lyons and Nice has been interrupted.—First day of the Newmarket Houghton race meeting.

**Oct. 20. Tuesday.**—Publication of the manifesto of the Provisional Government at Madrid.—The Crown Princess of Prussia arrives at Paris from Baden, with her two children.—Count Taaffe presents Bills in the Lower House of the Reichsrath at Vienna relating to the army: the strength of the army and navy on a war footing to be 800,000.—A telegraph despatch from Simla, sent by the Viceroy of India to the India Office, announces that "the Huzara force has returned into Bithoor (?) territory: there has been little fighting, most of the tribes coming in and submitting to our arms: the result is satisfactory."

- Oct. 21. Wednesday.**—The Crown Princess of Prussia arrives at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, and proceeds to the Royal Victoria Hotel.—The Duke of Cambridge, as Commander-in-Chief, holds a levée at the Horse Guards.—Announcement at Madrid that the Ministry decrees the dissolution of all the Juntas.—Large anti-Ritualistic meeting at Brighton.—Lord H. Lennox addresses his supporters at Chichester on the subject of Admiralty administration.—Intelligence received of a severe earthquake and much damage at San Francisco, in California.—At the general quarter sessions for the county of Northumberland, Earl Grey, the chairman, refers to the encampment of the Countess of Derwentwater on the highway at Dilston, as claiming the Derwentwater estates.
- Oct. 22. Thursday.**—The Minister of Education at Madrid decrees that the universities shall be open from November 1, to all classes who desire to avail themselves of this mode of education.—Foundation-stone of St. Chad's College, Denstone, laid.—Public presentation at the Guildhall of the freedom of the city of London to Sir J. Burgoyne, Governor of the Tower.—The Hon. Reverdy Johnson, United States Minister, received at the Town Hall, Liverpool, Lord Stanley and Mr. Gladstone present.—Consecration of the Crimean Memorial English Church at Constantinople; the Bishop of Gibraltar officiates, and the Greek Patriarch sends his vicar and a bishop there.—It is announced at Yokohama that the Mikado of Japan has attained his majority, and assumed the reins of government.
- Oct. 23. Friday.**—Publication at Paris of a telegram from Bucharest, announcing the commencement of the organization of armed bands in Roumania to invade Bulgarian territory, Garibaldians participating in the movement.—Mr. Broadhead is hooted out of a public meeting for considering the Trades' Societies Bill, in the Temperance Hall, Sheffield.—Aggregate meeting of the Liberal party of the city of London at the Terminus Hotel, Cannon Street, Baron Rothschild, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Goschen, and Alderman Lawrence, the members, present.—The Bishop of Chester, at one time Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford, in his charge to his clergy at Liverpool, pronounces a decided condemnation of Ritualism.
- Oct. 24. Saturday.**—A decree from the Minister of Justice at Madrid declares the absolute liberty of the press, and suppresses the literary and dramatic censorship.—The Paris *Figaro* announces that Queen Isabella II. has been in Paris for a few days *incognito*.—The *Constitutionnel* says, commenting on Lord Stanley's speech at Liverpool, "Nothing could better serve the cause of European peace than the well-wishing and disinterested neutrality of Great Britain, defined with such dignity by Lord Stanley."—The Synod of St. Petersburg is stated to have received an invitation from the Pope to the Œcumenical Council.—It is announced at Bombay that Muscat has fallen without a struggle, that Synd Selim, the Imaum, has been deposed and succeeded

by the chief of the Wochabres; and that the expeditionary force is operating against the independent Swatees.

**Oct. 25. Sunday.**—It is announced at Madrid that France, England, and other Powers have opened friendly relations with the Provisional Government: the French communication is said to be responsive and sympathetic, the English cold and reserved; also that the Papal Nuncio has expressed a wish to maintain good relations with the Spanish Government.—The French *Moniteur de l'Armée* contains a decree reserving annually for soldiers who re-enlist, 7,800 civil appointments as compensation for the abolition of premiums on re-enlistment.—Autumnal race meeting at Pesth.

**Oct. 26. Monday.**—The manifesto of the Provisional Government to the nation issued at Madrid: after detailing the events which have led to the present administration, it says that the revolution has decreed universal suffrage, with religious liberty, &c.; that Spain can quietly proceed to choose a final form of government, with respect to the will of the national sovereignty.—Conclusion of an official inquiry at the Greenwich Police-court into the overloading of sea-going vessels.

**Oct. 27. Tuesday.**—M. Forcade de la Roquette, French Minister of Public Works, &c., in closing the Maritime Exhibition at Havre, says that England especially has occupied an important position therein.—Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce at Manchester; the Marquis of Salisbury present.—Death of the Archbishop of Canterbury.—At Grotta Ferrata, in the Roman Campagna, brigands enter the country residence of the pupils of the Scotch College at Rome, and carry off Abbé Campbell to the mountains, demanding a ransom of 100,000 francs.

**Oct. 28. Wednesday.**—The Paris *Constitutionnel* states that the formation of the Garde Mobile has been received with enthusiasm in the provinces.—The new map of France issued.—In the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet, at Pesth, the Bill relating to the rights of the different nationalities of Hungary is introduced: it provides that every citizen may employ his mother tongue in communication with the authorities.—Distribution of prizes to successful students in the Lancashire and Cheshire Union, in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester; the Marquis of Salisbury presides.—Death of the Right Hon. Sir R. Pakenham, K.C.B.

**Oct. 29. Thursday.**—The Belgian Court holds that Doulton's offence does not come under the new penal code of Belgium; but is very severe in its comments on his alleged fraudulent misrepresentations.—Señor Figuerola, Minister of Finance at Madrid, has issued a financial statement, in which the deficit is estimated at two and a half milliards of reals. This is accompanied by a decree opening public subscriptions to a loan, guaranteed by "pagares" on the Church property and Crown

dominions.—The brigands who carried off Abbé Campbell are surrounded by troops, and set him at liberty.

**Oct. 30. Friday.**—General Dulce is announced at Madrid to have been appointed Captain-General of Cuba; also that Austria and Sweden have recognized the Provisional Government.—A man pleads guilty at the Brighton police-court of interrupting the services (Ritualistic) of St. James's Chapel, Brighton, and is fined 20s. and costs.—First annual meeting of the Manchester National Society for Women's Suffrage, in the Town Hall.—Shock of an earthquake felt in many places in the west of England and in South Wales.

**Oct. 31. Saturday.**—Cabinet Council.—An order is issued at Washington by General Grant, by command of President Johnson, reciting the Act of Congress which prohibits officers of the army and navy from interfering in elections.—The Huzara field force is announced at Bombay to have returned to British territory, after little fighting. The tribes have mostly submitted to the terms offered by the Government.—Announcement at Madrid that the Minister of the Colonies has authorized the municipality of Havannah to borrow ten millions of crowns in England, to cover the deficit and complete the Isabella Canal: the loan for twenty years, and its redemption to commence eleven years after the date of its being contracted.—516 ladies of Madrid are stated to have presented an address to the President of the Council, requesting the preservation of churches ordered to be pulled down.—Belgium is announced to have recognized the Provisional Government of Spain.—Close of the National Fine-Art Exhibition at Leeds.—Opening of the Dudley and French Picture Galleries; private view.—Indians attack the Pacific Railway, interrupt the traffic, and wreck a train; one person killed. Troops are despatched after them.

## NOVEMBER.

**Nov. 1. Sunday.**—Circular issued by Señor Zoulla at Madrid, recommending municipalities to take independent steps towards extending public education. Several Republican meetings and demonstrations held there. A split announced in the Democratic party. General Novaliches stated to be better.

**Nov. 2. Monday.**—A decree of Señor Sagosta published at Madrid, sanctioning the right of public meetings, when conducted in an orderly manner; twenty-four hours' notice to be given to the authorities, and the meetings not to be periodical or permanent.—Commencement of the legal year: opening of the law courts at Westminster by the Lord



Chancellor and judges in state. The new judges, Mr. Justice Hayes, Mr. Justice Brett, and Mr. Baron Cleasby, received with applause.—Presentation of the Lord Mayor elect (Alderman J. Lawrence) to the Lord Chancellor (Lord Cairns) at his residence at South Kensington.—First meeting for the session of the Royal Institute of British Architects in [Conduit Street, Hanover Square.—Serious riots at Blackburn, repressed by the military.

**Nov. 3. Tuesday.**—A decree of the Minister of the Interior at Madrid abolishes the Prince Alfonso Academy of Archæology and Geology. Members to be called to account for abuses committed.—This being the anniversary of the battle of Mentana, 200 men with black banners march to the cemetery of San Miniato at Florence, and perform a commemorative ceremony.—Funeral of the Dowager Duchess of Sutherland at Trentham, Staffordshire; the Prince of Wales and Mr. Gladstone among the pall-bearers.—Mr. Bright presented with the freedom of the city of Edinburgh.—Dinner to Sir J. Fergusson in Willis's Rooms, St. James's, before leaving to assume the Governorship of South Australia.—Presidential election of the United States in favour of General Grant. Riot in Savannah between whites and negroes, and several persons killed.—It is stated at Hong Kong that two English missionaries have been ferociously assaulted by a Chinese mob at Formosa.

**Nov. 4. Wednesday.**—Her Majesty leaves Balmoral for Windsor.—The Prussian Diet at Berlin opened by the King in person with a speech.—Meeting of the Judicature Commission at the Westminster Palace Hotel.—Banquet, inaugurating the new sheriffs of London, in Haberdashers' Hall; Hon. Reverdy Johnson present.—Meeting in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Saturday half-holiday.—Inauguration dinner of the Worcestershire Chamber of Agriculture at Worcester, Earl Beauchamp presiding.

**Nov. 5. Thursday.**—Accident on the South Wales Railway near Newnham; three persons killed and six wounded.—Last day for lodging appeals at the Roll Office of the Court of Common Pleas against decisions of revising barristers: 66 entered for hearing.—The Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin appoints Mr. William Wright, of London, a corresponding member of the Philosophical Historical Section.

**Nov. 6. Friday.**—According to advices from Cuba received at New York, the insurgents who plundered the town of Manati were driven off by a gunboat. General Lersundi refused the request of a Cuban deputation to hold a public meeting.—It is stated at Madrid that Jews residing in London and Lisbon have inquired whether the old laws, which expelled them from Spain, have been abrogated, and been answered in the affirmative.—In the Lower House of the Diet at Berlin the Minister of Finance brings forward the Budget for 1869. The deficit amounts to 5,200,000

thalers, to be covered by the sale of railway shares, &c., in possession of the Government. The balanced expenditure will then be 167,597,463 thalers, or 7,840,605 more than in 1867.—Official intelligence received at Lisbon from Mozambique announces that a Portuguese expedition sent into the interior of the province of Quillimane against a ferocious black chief named Bouga has been surprised and routed.—Liverpool races: Cup day.—Twenty-fourth general meeting of the Courts of Justice Commission, in 37, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

**Nov. 7. Saturday.**—Council held at Windsor; the Queen creates the Earl of Mayo, the Governor-General of India, an extra Knight of St. Patrick.—A new Ministry formed at Sydney, Mr. Robertson Premier.—Announcement at Washington of the ratification of treaties between the United States, Italy, and Bavaria, providing for the reciprocal recognition of the naturalization laws, as well as for the extradition of criminals, but not of political offenders.—A decree issued at Madrid by Marshal Serrano, confirming General Prim in the rank of Commander-in-Chief of the Army, which was conferred on him September 30; also one presenting the municipality with the private part of the Buen-retiro, to be converted into a public park.—Appeals from the revising barristers' decisions on the subject of female suffrage taken in the Court of Common Pleas.

**Nov. 8. Sunday.**—Publication at Madrid of the official decree appointing General Dulce Captain-General of Cuba, in the place of Señor Lersundi.—The Paris *Etendard* states that the *Avenir National*, *Tribune*, and several provincial newspapers have been seized for publishing lists of subscriptions towards erecting a monument to Baudin.

**Nov. 9. Monday.**—Twenty-seventh birthday of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales; the Prince and Princess serenaded in the morning by the choir of St. George's Chapel at Windsor.—A fully-organized reactionary conspiracy discovered by the police at Palermo.—Prince Halim exiled from Egypt on account of a seditious letter from him said to have been found on Hassan Bey (O'Reilly) in Syria.—A decree signed by Marshal Serrano at Madrid nominates twenty-five Councillors of State.—Lord Mayor's Day in London: Alderman James Lawrence, the new Lord Mayor, escorted from Guildhall to Westminster, according to custom, to be presented to the Barons of the Exchequer; the Duke of Cambridge, Mr. Disraeli, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Stanley, and the Hon. Reverdy Johnson among those present at the banquet in the Guildhall.—First meeting of the Royal Geographical Society in the School of Mines, Jermyn Street.—First day of Shrewsbury Autumn races.

**Nov. 10. Tuesday.**—Congress meets at Washington, but adjourns again, a quorum not being present.—By the electoral law promulgated at Madrid, every citizen of twenty-five, not deprived of his political rights, is entitled to vote for the election of town councillors, provincial deputies, and

deputies to the constituent Cortes.—The editors of the *Avenir National*, *Réveil*, *Tribune*, *Revue Politique*, and several persons present at the manifestation at Baudin's grave, summoned to appear before the Correctional Tribunal of the Seine at Paris.—A paper called the *Moniteur of the Government* ordered by the Emperor of Russia to appear as the sole organ of the Russian Ministry.—Death of the Marquis of Hastings.—New Ministry formed at Adelaide, under the direction of Mr. Bagot.

**Nov. 11. Wednesday.**—A decree of the Minister of Justice at Madrid reduces the punishment apportioned to various crimes.—The *Impérial* contains a decree, dated Monday, authorizing the Rev. George Fitch to erect a Protestant church at Madrid.—It is announced that at the conference held at St. Petersburg against the employment of explosive missiles in war it was decided on Monday that no explosive projectiles weighing less than 400 grammes shall be used.—The Queen's proclamation for dissolving the present Parliament and calling another is issued.—Lord Augustus Loftus, the Right Hon. Sir J. Napier, Bart., and Sir J. Fergusson, Bart., sworn of her Majesty's Privy Council.

**Nov. 12. Thursday.**—It is stated at New York that the Cuban insurgents have offered to submit to the authorities if pardoned; General Lersundi refuses pardon to the leaders.—It is rumoured in Paris that M. Berryer has signified his approval of the subscription for erecting a monument to Baudin.—An Imperial ukase is issued at St. Petersburg, ordering a levy of four in every thousand throughout the empire, to complete the army and navy.—Nomination of the sheriffs for 1869 in the Court of Exchequer, before the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and other dignitaries and judges.

**Nov. 13. Friday.**—Her Majesty visits the Queen of the Netherlands at Claridge's Hotel, London.—The Minister of the Colonies at Madrid issues decrees for facilitating the colonization of Fernando Po, and the establishment of a naval station there.—The Army Bill passed in the Lower House of the Reichsrath at Vienna.—It is stated at St. Petersburg that the Christian inhabitants of Trebizond are leaving in great numbers and settling in the Caucasus.—Lord Stanley addresses his constituents at King's Lynn.—Usual celebration at Bristol of the memory of the great philanthropist Edward Colston by the three philanthropic societies established there.—Opening of the railway between Delhi and Umballa.—At an inquest in Bethnal Green on the death of a willow-utter from starvation a discussion ensues as to whether blame is attached to the workhouse people; it was stated that when the wife applied for relief, she was rebuked and told there was the door.—Shock of an earthquake at Bucharest.

- Nov. 14. Saturday.**—The subscriptions to the national loan at Madrid are announced to amount to 5,684,000 crowns.—M. Gaillard, sen. and M. Quentin, one of the editors of the *Réveil*, sentenced to a fine of 500 francs each, and a month's imprisonment; M. Delescluze, editor of the *Réveil*, to a fine of 2,000 francs, and six months' imprisonment; MM. Peyrat and Lacour, editors respectively of the *Avenir National* and *Revue Politique*, and M. Duret, to a fine of 2,000 francs each.—Death of Rossini.
- Nov. 15. Sunday.**—A monarchical and democratic meeting (in favour of a monarchy derived from popular rights and universal suffrage) held in the court of the palace, 50,000 being present, and procession with banners through the streets of Madrid.—The envoy of the Khan of Khokand received in formal audience by the Emperor of Russia at St. Petersburg.—Death of Baron James Rothschild.—Eruption upon an immense scale from the newly-opened cone of Vesuvius.
- Nov. 16. Monday.**—Commencement of the nominations for the elections: 61 members of Parliament elected for uncontested boroughs.—Señor Olozaga, at Madrid, is announced to be receiving from all parts of the provinces enthusiastic expressions of adherence to the principles of the Liberal Electoral Committee.—First performance for the eleventh season of the Monday Popular Concerts in St. James's Hall, London.—Opening of the Croatian Diet at Agram; the Royal rescript well received.
- Nov. 17. Tuesday.**—The Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, and Princess Louise leave Marlborough House at 8.20 P.M. for Dover, *en route* to the Continent. The Princess Victoria Alexandra leaves Marlborough House for Windsor, to remain with the Queen.—Commencement of the polling for the elections of members of the House of Commons. Commencement of the nominations for Scotland and Ireland.—Action of Phillips *v.* Eyre (ex-Governor of Jamaica) in the Court of Queen's Bench; the Court takes time to consider its judgment.—Arrival of the Empress of Russia at Berlin.—Death of Lord Somerville while hunting.—Sculler's race for the championship between Renforth and Kelley, from Putney to Mortlake; Renforth wins; time of race, 22 min. 35 sec.—Lord Mayo, *en route* to India, crosses Mont Cenis in four hours by the Fell railway.
- Nov. 18. Wednesday.**—The Prince and Princess of Wales arrive at Paris, and proceed to the Bristol Hotel. Lord Lyons meets them at Calais.—Intelligence received at New York from Maxico states that several towns of Sonora and Lower California, and the city of Alamos, have been destroyed by tornados.—Riot in Toledo on account of the masters refusing an increase of wages.—The Italian Government determines to celebrate the obsequies of Rossini at the expense of the State.—The Pope, cardinals, and prelates celebrate at St. Peter's at Rome the anniversary of the dedication of the Cathedral (finished in 1621).

**Nov. 19. Thursday.**—Destruction of the Ohio (United States) Lunatic Asylum by fire; six patients burnt to death.—Arrival of the representative of the King of the Sandwich Islands at Berne to exchange the ratifications of the treaty of commerce of 1864 between Switzerland and the Sandwich Islands.—Great rioting at the election in Sligo; Capt. King shot dead while proceeding to vote for Major Knox, the Conservative candidate.—The Hon. Reverdy Johnson receives an address at Brighton from the corporation of that town.—Salnave attacks the town of Jacmel in Hayti, and is repulsed with a loss of 200.

**Nov. 20. Friday.**—The Prince and Princess of Wales proceed to Compiègne; the Emperor Napoleon receives them at the station.—Mr. Burlingame, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from China, with his suite, presents his credentials to her Majesty at Windsor Castle.—In the Lower House of the Diet at Berlin, Herr Guerard's resolution in favour of freedom of speech is read a first time by an almost unanimous vote—no member of the House to be prosecuted outside the House for votes or speeches within it.—Sir L. M'Clintock's voters at Drogheda prevented polling by the mob; the Riot Act is read, and order partially restored by the military; one man killed and several seriously wounded.—The Queen of the Netherlands visits Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein at Frogmore.

**Nov. 21. Saturday.**—The Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia visit the Kensington Museum and return to Windsor, being the birthday of the Princess (Princess Royal of Great Britain).—Funeral of Rossini in the new church of the Trinity in Paris.—Acquittal of a French provincial journalist in Clermont-Ferrand on the same charge for which journalists had been convicted in Paris—publishing lists of subscriptions to the Baudin memorial.—The Pope is said to have confirmed the sentence of death on one of the two men convicted of participating in the attack on the Serristori barracks in Rome, in October, 1867.—Banquet to the Hon. Reverdy Johnson at Brighton.—A decree of Señor Sagosta, at Madrid, sanctions the formation of public companies, on submitting their object to the local authorities.—Presentation of plate to Sir T. Fergusson, late member for Ayr, at Ayr, on his proceeding to South Australia as Governor.

**Nov. 22. Sunday.**—General Prim holds a grand review of the troops of the garrison of Madrid.—Fenian demonstration in Hyde Park.—Masses celebrated in Roman Catholic chapels of Cork and Queenstown for the souls of the "Manchester Martyrs."

**Nov. 23. Monday.**—The Prince and Princess of Wales at Paris receive the Prince and Princess Napoleon, and dine at the English Ambassador's in the evening.—A decree of Signor Figuerola, at Madrid, authorizes the entry of either wooden or iron vessels into Spanish ports on payment of dues ranging from 50 to 180 reals per ton; it declares that the reductions in the Customs' duties granted by the

Juntas are null and void after October 16.—Arrival of Prince Humbert and Princess Margherita at Naples amid great rejoicings.—The painting-rooms of Messrs. Grieve and Telbin in Charles Street, Drury Lane, destroyed by fire.—Mr. Lumley has an audience of the King and Queen of Belgium in Brussels.

**Nov. 24. Tuesday.**—A decree, published at Madrid, pardons inhabitants condemned for smuggling since the year 1857.—The Italian Chamber of Deputies reassembles at Florence after the autumn vacation; no speech delivered from the throne. The Minister of Finance, in an appendix to the budget of 1868, shows that the deficit of the present year has been reduced from 217,000,000 lire to 81,000,000.—The Emperor and Empress of Austria arrive at Buda.—In the sitting of the Hungarian Diet the Croatian delegates appear for the first time, and are warmly received. The Diet commences the discussion of the Bill relative to the different nationalities of Hungary.—Lord Napier of Magdala arrives at Alexandria.—Opening of the metropolitan meat and poultry market in Smithfield by the Lord Mayor and Corporation.—The *Times* contains the obituaries of four ladies and two gentlemen whose united ages amount to 518 years.

**Nov. 25. Wednesday.**—The Queen of the Netherlands leaves Claridge's Hotel, London, where she has been staying for some weeks, to return to Holland.—Princess Louis of Hesse (Princess Alice) gives birth to a prince at Darmstadt.—Telegrams from Havannah announce at New York that the insurgents are surrendering in large numbers.—Advices from Yokohama state that the southern troops have captured Hakodadi and Nagati.—Señor Sagosta issues decrees at Madrid ordering the municipalities to revise the volunteer and civic militia lists.—Signor Mari elected President of the Chamber of Deputies at Florence. Several members give notice of their intention to interrogate the Government relative to the execution of Monti and Tognetti at Rome.—The Viceroy of Egypt invested with the order of the Star of India, at Cairo, by Lord Napier of Magdala.—An organized mob do great damage at Whittlesey, in Cambridgeshire.—Ten men charged at the Criminal Court, Bristol, with damaging houses.—Serious election riots in Monmouthshire, Leicestershire, Staffordshire, and other places.—Case of *Wason v. Walter* decided in the Court of Queen's Bench; judgment for the defendant.

**Nov. 26. Thursday.** Announcement that the Queen has conferred a peerage on Mrs. Disraeli (Viscountess Beaconsfield).—Fearful colliery explosion at Arley, about fourteen miles from Manchester, 57 persons killed and 10 others seriously burnt.—Signor Mari, in assuming the Presidency of the Chamber of Deputies at Florence, points out the necessity for the attention of the Parliament to be bestowed on administrative reform and the finances of the country.

**Nov. 27. Friday.**—The Prince and Princess of Wales, with their children, arrive at Cologne.—Council of French ministers at Compiègne.—The Minister of Justice at Madrid issues a decree reorganizing the Supreme Court of Justice.—The Roumanian chambers opened at Bucharest by Prince Charles in person, with a speech, in which he says that the internal state of the country and foreign relations are highly satisfactory; a ministerial crisis exists.—Gen. Sheridan's troops (United States) destroy an Indian village in the Indian territory after a severe battle.

**Nov. 28. Saturday.**—Cabinet Council.—The Prince and Princess of Wales arrive at Lubeck.—The Military Reorganization Bill passed in the Upper House of the Reichsrath at Vienna.—In the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet the Bill relating to the different nationalities of Hungary is adopted.—Private view of the Birmingham Cattle, Poultry, and Dog Shows.—Athletic meeting at the Beaufort House Grounds, Fulham.

**Nov. 29. Sunday.**—The Prince and Princess of Wales arrive at Copenhagen, and proceed to the Castle of Fredensborg; the King receives them at the railway station.—A Republican assemblage meets at Madrid, Señor Castellao, addressing it in front of the Royal Palace, says, "Let us swear that no king shall ever again enter the palace."—Manifestation at Valladolid of the Monarchical party.—In the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet a Bill is introduced limiting the jurisdiction of the military courts.—Death of M. Berryer.—Shocks of earthquake at Lahore and Peshawur are announced at Bombay.

**Nov. 30. Monday.**—The *Times* contains a notice of the creation of new Baronets, Sir F. A. Knox Gore, of Belleck Manor, Mayo; Sir Smith Child, of Newfield, Staffordshire; Sir R. J. H. Harvey, of Crown Point, Norfolk; Sir J. Walker, of Sand Hutton, Yorkshire; and Sir G. Etienne Cartier, of Montreal, Canada.—Opening of the Federal Council at Berlin.—Adoption by the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet of the Bills relating to mixed marriages and religious equality.—Formation of a new Roumanian Cabinet at Bucharest.—The Parisian *Moniteur* publishes a telegram from Port Said, in Egypt, stating that the French war vessel *Levette* had passed through the Suez Canal, proceeding *en route* for Mayotte.—First meeting for the present session of the Health Department of the Social Science Association, in Adam Street, London.—This being the Sultan's thirty-ninth birthday, the usual salute is fired at Constantinople, and an official reception held at the palace.



## DECEMBER.

- Dec. 1. Tuesday.**—In Jefferson Davis's case, at Richmond, United States, counsel moves to quash the indictment, on the ground that the 14th Amendment to the Constitution prescribes disfranchisement as the only punishment for rebellion.—The Chamber of Deputies at Florence is announced to have approved of the Bill introduced by Signor Carli, granting Italian civil and political rights to all Italians of the provinces not united to the kingdom of Italy.—Public demonstration in Lisbon, on the anniversary of the expulsion of the Spaniards from Portugal, against the formation of an Iberian union.—The Earl of Mayo and Lord Napier of Magdala leave Suez.—Sculler's race between Kelley and Sadler, from Putney to Mortlake; time 23 minutes 26 seconds; Kelley wins.
- Dec. 2. Wednesday.**—Cabinet Council.—Resignation of Mr. Disraeli and his colleagues.—The Court of Review in France annuls the judgment of the Tribunal of Clermont-Ferrand, and sentences the manager of the *Indépendant du Centre* to a fine of 500 francs.—Arrival of Count Bismarck at Berlin.—Mr. Reverdy Johnson at Birmingham; grand banquet given to him in the Chamber of Commerce.—Arrest of six persons in Paris in consequence of an attempted demonstration at the cemetery of Montmartre.—In the Chamber of Deputies at Bucharest, the President declares that the Danubian Principalities desire to maintain their connection with the Porte.—Riot in the Isle of Bourbon; the military fire on the mob and cause much loss of life.
- Dec. 3. Thursday.**—Mr. Gladstone proceeds to Windsor to receive her Majesty's commands with respect to the formation of a new Ministry.—Election of sixteen representative peers for Scotland, in the Picture Gallery, Holyrood House, Edinburgh.—The Austrian Delegation vote the Budget of the Minister of War.—Sixty-two persons arrested in consequence of the demonstration at the cemetery of Montmartre, thirty-seven afterwards discharged.—Death of the Hon. Charles Langdale, regarded as the Nestor of the old English Roman Catholics.—An inquest and several examinations held before magistrates on account of the rioting at elections.
- Dec. 4. Friday.**—The King of Würtemberg opens the Chambers at Stuttgart in person, with a speech from the throne.—Collision between two United States steamers on the Ohio river, nearly one hundred lives lost.—The Porte is announced to be determined to act vigorously against the Hellenic Government, if open assistance continues to be afforded to the Cretan insurgents.—The Budget for 1869 submitted to the Hungarian Diet; receipts estimated at 170, expenditure at 180 millions of florins.



**Dec. 5. Saturday.**—Mr. Jefferson Davis's case is announced at Philadelphia to be removed to the Supreme Court at Washington.—Armed demonstration at Port Santa Maria, Cadiz, by Republicans who refuse to lay down their arms, and erect barricades, and are charged by troops of the Marine.—Eighty-one journalists at Brussels present a petition to the Chamber of Representatives complaining of the arrests, domiciliary visits, and seizures to which they have been subjected during the recent press trial.—The Emperor of Austria is announced, at Vienna, to have conferred the hereditary rank of Count upon Baron Beust.—The Austrian and Hungarian Delegations hold their closing sittings, and agree to the common budget (81,000,000 fl.).

**Dec. 6. Sunday.**—The subscriptions to the Spanish National Loan are announced to amount to 358 millions of reals (£3,729,166).

**Dec. 7. Monday.**—Commencement of the session of Congress at Washington: President Johnson delivers his message.—Strike of the workmen engaged by the Municipality of Madrid, in consequence of a reduction in their wages; the Government reiterates its opinion in favour of a monarchy, not chosen by universal suffrage, but by those whom the people send as their representatives to the Constituent Cortes.—Lord Lyons has an interview with the Marquis de Moustier in Paris on the subject of Greece, and the formation of the new English Ministry.—The English, French, and Russian ministers, upon learning the course of events at Constantinople, hand in a collective note to the Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs.—The National Council, and Council of Estates opened at Berne.—Private view of the Cattle Show at the Agricultural Hall, Islington.—Two men sentenced at the Chester Assizes to four and three months' punishment respectively, for rioting during the elections at Sandbach.—The jury find that Captain King's pistol went off accidentally during a struggle with Mr. Webber, at the Sligo borough election.

**Dec. 8. Tuesday.**—It is stated at Madrid that the announcement of the surrender of the Cadiz insurgents was premature.—Meeting of the members of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge in the Freemasons' Hall.—First shilling-day of the Smithfield Club Cattle Show at the Agricultural Hall, Islington.

**Dec. 9. Wednesday.**—The Queen holds a Council at Windsor Castle at 1 o'clock; the members of the late Administration present; the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Privy Seal, the five Secretaries of State, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, each has an audience of her Majesty and resigns the Seals of Office; the Duke of Marlborough also has an audience of her Majesty and resigns his Seals of Office; Mr. Baron Cleasby, Mr. Justice Hayes, Mr. R. Baggallay, M.P., Mr. L. Mallett, C.B., receive the honour of knighthood. The Queen holds

a second Council at 2.30; the new Ministers receive their seals and badges of office, and kiss hands on appointment; previous to the Council Mr. Gladstone has an audience with her Majesty. The insurgents at Cadiz are announced at Madrid to have asked for an armistice.—Banquet given by the French Bar in Paris, at the Grand Hotel, to foreign barristers at present with them: the chair taken by M. Grévy, with Mr. Huddleston, Q.C., on his right, who returns thanks for the foreign barristers.—100 delegates from metropolitan vestries and boards meet at the Court House, Marylebone Lane, to consider the question of metropolitan police with reference to the increase of street robberies.—Installation of the Very Rev. H. L. Mansel, D.D., as Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral.—Banquet to Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., in St. James's Hall, London, "to celebrate the glorious triumph of Constitutional principles in Westminster;" about 750 guests, many being working men, are present.—Annual festival of the Law Association at the Albion, Aldersgate Street.

**Dec. 10. Thursday.**—The King and Queen of Denmark, and Prince and Princess of Wales, honour the royal theatre at Copenhagen with their presence.—It is stated at Madrid that the fighting at Cadiz has been of a sanguinary character; the proposals for the capitulation of the insurgents rejected, and the foreign consuls detained in the Hôtel de Ville; end of the armistice agreed to for forty-eight hours for the purpose of burying the dead and allowing the women and children to depart.—Both branches of the Hungarian Diet hold their last sittings at Pesth, and separate with cheers for the king and fatherland; the speech from the throne enumerates the fortunate results which have attended the labours of the Diet.—Opening of Parliament by Royal Commission.—The Right Hon. John Evelyn Denison chosen Speaker of the House of Commons.—The Queen grants the dignity of a baron of the United Kingdom to Sir W. Page Wood (Lord Chancellor) under the title of Baron Hatherley, of Down Hatherley, county Gloucester.—Banquet at Fishmongers' Hall, London.

**Dec. 11. Friday.**—Vileta taken by the Brazilians and their allies, 16 guns and 3,000 prisoners captured; 1,500 hors de combat on the side of the allies: the war at an end.—Formal opening of the Convocation of the Clergy for the province of Canterbury in St. Paul's Cathedral.—Twenty-seven men brought before the magistrates at Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, charged with being concerned in the riots on nomination-day.

**Dec. 12. Saturday.**—The Queen holds a Council at Windsor Castle, at 2.45 p.m. Officers of the Household, and Body Guard, &c., resign their wands and badges of office: the new officers kiss hands on appointment.—The Spanish Government declares that no compromise can be held with the insurgents at Cadiz.—Sixth meeting this season of the Fox Club at Brookes'.—Founders' day at the Charterhouse.—The

Greek Government is said, at Athens, to have rejected the terms of the ultimatum of the Porte.

**Dec. 13. Sunday.**—General Caballero de Rodas addresses a proclamation to the inhabitants of Cadiz, which produces an impression; they send a delegate, accompanied by the Consul of the United States, offering to lay down their arms. The troops enter Cadiz at 2 p.m.—Alarm prevails at Madrid respecting a rising of the workmen there.—Announcement that the Duke de Montpensier has left Lisbon with the view of offering his sword to the Provisional Government, and the Government in reply, express respect for the intentions of his Royal Highness, but request him to return to Lisbon immediately.

**Dec. 14. Monday.**—This being the 7th anniversary of the death of H.R.H. the Prince Consort, her Majesty and the Royal Family proceed to the Royal mausoleum at Frogmore, hold a special service, and place immortelles upon the sarcophagus.—Meeting of the Trade-Unions Commissioners in Westminster.—The House of Representatives at Washington passes a resolution, by 154 votes to 6, declaring all forms of repudiation of the national indebtedness odious to the people of the United States.

**Dec. 15. Tuesday.**—The House of Lords meets; the Lord Chancellor takes the oaths, and the House is adjourned to February 16, 1869.—The House of Commons meets and adjourns till the 29th instant.—Cabinet Council in Downing Street, under the premiership of Mr. Gladstone.—General tranquillity is announced to prevail at Madrid.—The official *Evening Post* at Vienna publishes an article, in which it notices the hostile tone of the Prussian semi-official press, when speaking of Austria.—Orders received at Sonderburg, from the Prussian Government, for the permanent completion of the fortresses of Sonderburg and Düppel.—Second representation of Terence's "Phormio" at Westminster School; the prologue and epilogue spoken for the first time.—Dinner at the Queen's Concert Rooms, Hanover Square, in aid of the funds of the French Hospital and Dispensary.—Severe gale in the Channel; traffic suspended on the railway between Weymouth and Portland, on account of the heavy sea.—Atrocious murder near Wigan.

**Dec. 16. Wednesday.**—The House of Representatives at Washington passes the Bill adopted by the Senate, which permits the re-organization of the militia in those Southern States that have been admitted to representation in Congress.—Inquest on the body of a railway guard killed at Three Bridges by the explosion of oil in a package consigned from Dieppe.—The members of the Junior Athenæum Club celebrate the inauguration of their new house in Piccadilly by a dinner.—Official information that Greece has rejected the Porte's ultimatum. Announcement at Constantinople of an encounter between the Hellenic blockade-runner *Enosis*, and a cruiser of Hobart Pasha's fleet, near Syra. Musurus

Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador at the Court of St. James, leaves for London.

- Dec. 17. Thursday.**—An official denial is given at Copenhagen to statements which have appeared in foreign papers to the effect that the King of Denmark and Prince of Wales had counselled the King of the Greeks to submit to the demands of the Sublime Porte.—The Spanish Consul at Gibraltar announces, at Madrid, that individuals concerned in the insurrection have taken refuge in Gibraltar, and that the British Authorities have determined upon allowing them to remain there till they can depart on a steamer.—The Court of Cassation of the Criminal Chamber of Paris rejects the Petition of Mademoiselle Virginie Lesurques to quash the sentence passed on her father (condemned to death for murder) in 1796 (Courier of Lyons case).—Meeting in [the room of the Society of Arts, London, under the auspices of the London Society for the Prevention of Pauperism and Crime.
- Dec. 18. Friday.**—It is announced at Madrid that a conspiracy, organized by the Carlists, has been discovered in the province of Navarre, and several arrests made.—The Upper House at Berlin passes the Rhine Navigation Treaty.—Announcement at Paris of the appointment of the Marquis de Lavalette as Minister of Foreign Affairs, in place of the Marquis de Moustier, whose resignation has been accepted, of that of M. Forcade de la Roquette, Minister of the Interior, and of M. Gressier, Minister of Agriculture.—Mr. Reverdy Johnson distributes prizes in connection with the Birkbeck Institution at the Society's theatre in Southampton Buildings.—Father Ignatius lectures in the Store Street Hall, Bedford Square.
- Dec. 19. Saturday.**—The elections to the Constituent Cortes of Spain by universal suffrage, pass off tranquilly.—Numerous municipal deputations are stated to be presenting loyal addresses to Prince Humbert and Princess Margherita at Palermo.—Alarming accident on the Midland Railway, near Nottingham; forty persons more or less injured.
- Dec. 20. Sunday.**—The public competition for the concession to construct a railway between Moscow and Smolensk is announced to have been opened at St. Petersburg: the cheapest tender made by Messrs Subzbach and Schepeler.—The ambassadors of England, France, and Austria, at Constantinople, are said to have refused the request of the Greek Minister, M. Delyanni, to take the interests of the Greeks expelled from Turkish territory under their protection.
- Dec. 21. Monday.**—It is announced at Washington that Congress has adjourned till January 5, 1869. The Cheyenne Indians sue for peace.—Termination of the municipal elections at Madrid: a large majority of the councillors elected are said to belong to the Democratic Monarchical party.—The Pope holds a secret consistory at the

Vatican: he nominates ten archbishops and bishops, and deplores the evils suffered by the Church in Spain.—Intelligence is received at St. Petersburg from Tiflis, asserting that at Erzeroum an attempt has been made to assassinate Mr. Taylor, the British consul.—Re-election of Mr. Gladstone, and other members of the Ministry whose seats were vacated on appointment.—Disastrous storm on the eastern seaboard of Caithness.—The Infante Don Henry of Bourbon, brother-in-law of Queen Isabella II. of Spain, writes to the Provisional Government, requesting to be allowed to return to Spain as a simple citizen.

**Dec. 22. Tuesday.**—Cabinet Council at the Foreign Office.—The Prince of Wales leaves Stockholm for Denmark.—Cold sets in at Stockholm, accompanied with snow, and navigation is entirely stopped.—Opening of a Boys' Refuge Farm Schools at Bisley, by the Earl of Shaftesbury.—Re-election of members of the Ministry continued.—It is stated at Constantinople that Turkey will not recede from her demands, which the European Cabinets acknowledge to be legitimate.—The Athenian Government has demanded of the Chambers the approval of an extraordinary credit of 100,000,000 drachmas, and also of an extraordinary levy of troops.—Turkish vessels reported to be still cruising before Syra.—At Sanguessa, in Navarre, cries of "Long live the monks!" and "Long live Charles VII.!" are raised, and the troops are compelled to retire; one person killed.

**Dec. 23. Wednesday.**—Earl Spencer arrives in Dublin, and is sworn into office as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.—Anniversary festival of the Commercial Travellers' Institution at the London Tavern.—Marriage of Earl Percy, M.P., and Lady Edith Campbell.—Case of *Martin v. Mackonochie* decided by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council against the Respondent.—M. Delyanni, the Greek Minister, leaves Constantinople.—Death of Major-General Sir Herbert Edwardes, and of Mr. James Disraeli.

**Dec. 24. Thursday.**—The retirement is announced of the Austrian envoy at Athens, Baron von Testa, who is succeeded by Baron von Eder, the Austrian Consul-General at Bucharest.—The Emperor of the French receives Señor Olozaga in private audience. The latter presents his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary of the Provisional Government of Spain.—It is stated at Vienna that Baron Prokesch-Osten, the Austrian Internuncio at the Porte, has been permitted to resign his post.—The Spanish journals publish a manifesto from the Duke of Montpensier, dated Lisbon, 9th inst.—About twenty ships carrying Greek fugitives are announced to have arrived from Turkish territory in Roumanian ports.—Death of Mr. A. Cooper, R.A.

**Dec. 25. Friday.—Christmas Day.**—Presidential proclamation issued in the United States, pardons all Confederates hitherto unpardoned, including Jefferson Davis, General Lee, General Breckenridge, Mr. Benjamin, Mr. Mason, and Mr. Slidell.

- Dec. 26. Saturday.**—The leaders of the Republican Spanish party are stated, at Madrid, to be considering the advisability of renouncing for the present the republican form of government, and of putting Espartero forward instead, as candidate for the throne. Numerous reinforcements have been sent to the Havannah.—According to a semi-official article published at Munich, in the case of a foreign war the South-German army will be with and for North Germany.—Boxing night: pantomimes or burlesques produced at most of the metropolitan theatres.
- Dec. 27. Sunday.**—The Greeks are reported at Athens to have sunk the vessel *Enosis*, rather than accede to the demands of Hobart Pasha for the Porte.—The Greek Government has purchased at Bordeaux two iron-clad vessels.—The Porte has informed its representatives abroad that it is prepared to join the Conference, provided the programme be limited to the discussion of the five points contained in the ultimatum sent by Turkey to Greece.—Señor Samodães is announced to have been appointed Portuguese Minister of Finance.—The Prince Royal of Belgium reported better.—The Pope's fête: he assists at Mass in the Vatican at Rome; receives the congratulations of the Sacred College, &c., and expresses confidence in Divine Providence.—Death of Sir Richard Mayne, K.C.B.
- Dec. 28. Monday.**—The circular of the Turkish Government to its representatives abroad on the subject of the invitation to the Conference says, that the Sublime Porte does not admit the necessity of the proposed Conference, but is, nevertheless, willing to agree to it, provided that the five points of the Turkish ultimatum form the basis of the discussion, and the Cretan question is not brought forward.—It is stated at New York that the garrison of Santiago in Havannah, 2,000 strong, has been besieged by the insurgents.—Severe storm in London, house blown down at Lambeth.—Commencement of festivities at Arundel Castle to celebrate the Duke of Norfolk's coming of age.
- Dec. 29. Tuesday.**—Cabinet Council at the Foreign Office.—It is stated at Constantinople that Petropoulaki, with 900 Greek volunteers, has surrendered to the Turkish forces in Crete.—The Turkish army in Thessaly about to be raised to 50,000 men.—The Greek Minister arrives at Athens from Constantinople.—The Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia arrive at Brussels.—Opening of a conference at Agram, called by the Ban of Croatia, to deliberate upon the organization of an independent government for the country.—The officers and soldiers of the Marine Division at Plymouth are forbidden by the Colonel Commandant to attend the performances at the theatre.—The House of Commons meets and adjourns to February 16, 1869.
- Dec. 30. Wednesday.**—The insurrectionary provisional Government of Crete, and all the insurgents in the island are stated at Constantinople to have made their submission.—It is stated at Berlin that the Powers have agreed on the bases of the projected conference, and that Turkey and Greece have shown a disposition to come to an understanding.—

Intelligence at New York from San Domingo announces that the revolutionary forces have been disbanded, and that the revolt against the authority of President Baez has been suppressed.—Terrible explosion in the Haydock Colliery, seven miles from Wigan: twenty-two lives lost.

**Dec. 31. Thursday.**—Arrival of the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia at Berlin.—Mr. G. C. Wood, J.P. of Bansha, Tipperary, shot near his house; the serving of ejectment processes being assigned as the reason.—Death of Sir Thomas Esmonde, of county Wexford, Ireland, aged eighty-two, the defendant in the Esmonde will case.—First trial, under steam, of H.M.'s screw iron armoured frigate *Hercules*, off Spithead; the trial proves the excellence of the machinery, the steadiness of the ship, and her readiness in answering the helm.

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## APPENDICES.



# APPENDIX I.

## STATUTES, TREATIES, DIPLOMATIC AND OTHER OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

### No. I.—LIST OF STATUTES, 31 & 32 Vict.

**PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS** passed in the **THIRD SESSION** of the **NINETEENTH PARLIAMENT** of the United Kingdom, being the **SEVENTH PARLIAMENT** of **QUEEN VICTORIA**, with date at which they received the Royal Assent.

**I.** AN ACT to apply the Sum of Two Million Pounds out of the Consolidated Fund to the Service of the Year ending the Thirty-first day of March, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.—Dec. 7, 1867.

**II.** To grant to her Majesty additional Rates of Income Tax.—Dec. 7, 1867.

**III.** To confirm a Provisional Order under "The Drainage and Improvement of Lands (Ireland) Act, 1863," and the Acts amending the same.—Dec. 7, 1867.

**IV.** To amend the Law relating to Sales of Reversions.—Dec. 7, 1867.

**V.** For the Amendment of "The Metropolitan Streets Act, 1867."—Dec. 7, 1867.

**VI.** To forbid the Issue of Writs for Members to serve in this present Parliament for the Boroughs of Totnes, Reigate, Great Yarmouth, and Lancaster.—Dec. 7, 1867.

**VII.** To further continue the Act of the Twenty-ninth Year of the Reign of her present Majesty, Chapter One, intituled "An Act to empower the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland to apprehend, and detain for a limited time, such Persons as he or they shall suspect of conspiring against her Majesty's Person and Government."—Feb. 28, 1868.

**VIII.** To provide for the Acquisition of a Site for a Museum in the East of London.—Feb. 28, 1868.

**IX.** To regulate the Disposal of extra Receipts of Public Departments.—March 30, 1868.

**X.** To apply the Sum of Three hundred and sixty-two thousand three hundred and ninety-eight Pounds Nineteen Shillings and Ninepence out of the Consolidated Fund to the Service of the Years ending the Thirty-first Day of March, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven and the Thirty-first Day of March, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.—March 30, 1868.

**XI.** To amend an Act to make further Provision for the Despatch of Business in the Court of Appeal in Chancery.—March 30, 1868.

**XII.** To facilitate the Alteration of Days upon which, and of Places at which, Fairs are now held in Ireland.—March 30, 1868.

**XIII.** To apply the sum of Six million Pounds out of the Consolidated Fund to the Service of the Year ending on the Thirty-first Day of March, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.—March 30, 1868.

XIV. For Punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters.—April 3, 1868.

XV. For the Regulation of her Majesty's Royal Marine Forces while on shore.—April 3, 1868.

XVI. To apply the Sum of Seventeen million Pounds out of the Consolidated Fund to the Service of the Year ending on the Thirty-first day of March, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.—May 29, 1868.

XVII. To further continue and appropriate the London Coal and Wine Duties.—May 29, 1868.

XVIII. To give further Time for making certain Railways.—May 29, 1868.

XIX. For declaring valid certain Orders of her Majesty in Council relating to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England and to the Deans and Chapters of certain Churches.—May 29, 1868.

XX. To enable Persons in Ireland to establish Legitimacy and the Validity of Marriages, and the Right to be deemed Natural-born Subjects.—May 29, 1868.

XXI. To provide Compensation to Officers of certain discontinued Prisons.—May 29, 1868.

XXII. To amend the Law relating to Places for holding Petty Sessions and to Lock-up Houses for the temporary Confinement of Persons taken into Custody and not yet committed for Trial.—May 29, 1868.

XXIII. To render valid Marriages heretofore solemnized in the Chapel of Ease of Frampton Mansel, in the Parish of Sapperton in the County of Gloucester.—May 29, 1868.

XXIV. To provide for carrying out of Capital Punishment within Prisons.—May 29, 1868.

XXV. To extend the Industrial Schools Act to Ireland.—May 29, 1868.

XXVI. To enable certain guaranteed Indian Railway Companies to raise Money on Debenture Stock.—May 29, 1868.

XXVII. For raising the Sum of One million six hundred thousand Pounds by Exchequer Bonds for the Service of the Year ending on the Thirty-first day of March, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.—May 29, 1868.

XXVIII. To grant certain Duties of Customs and Income Tax.—May 29, 1868.

XXIX. To amend the Law relating to Medical Practitioners in the Colonies.—May 29, 1868.

XXX. To amend the Act of the Seventh and Eighth Years of the Reign of Victoria, Chapter Forty-four, relating to the Formation of *quoad sacra* Parishes in Scotland, and to repeal the Act of the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Years of the Reign of Victoria, Chapter Seventy-seven.—May 29, 1868.

XXXI. To amend the Act passed in the Session of Parliament held in Ireland in the Thirty-ninth Year of the Reign of his Majesty King George the Third, intituled "An Act for the better Regulation of Stockbrokers."—June 25, 1868.

XXXII. For annexing Conditions to the Appointment of Persons to Offices in certain Schools.—June 25, 1868.

XXXIII. For the Collection and Publication of Cotton Statistics.—June 25, 1868.

XXXIV. To alter some Provisions in the existing Acts as to Registration of Writs in certain Registers in Scotland.—June 25, 1868.

XXXV. To extend the Provision in "The Duchy of Cornwall Management Act, 1863," relating to permanent Improvements.—June 25, 1868.

XXXVI. To make perpetual the Alkali Act, 1863.—June 25, 1868.

XXXVII. To amend the Law relating to Documentary Evidence in certain Cases.—June 25, 1868.

XXXVIII. For the Appropriation of certain unclaimed Shares of Prize Money acquired by Soldiers and Seamen in India.—June 25, 1868.

XXXIX. To give Relief to Jurors who may refuse or be unwilling from

alleged conscientious Motives to be sworn in Civil or Criminal Proceedings in Scotland.—June 25, 1868.

XL. To amend the Law relating to Partition.—June 25, 1868.

XLI. To make Provision in the Case of Boroughs ceasing to return Members to serve in Parliament respecting Rights of Election which have been vested in Persons entitled to vote for such Members.—July 13, 1868.

XLII. To amend the Act of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Years of the Reign of her Majesty, Chapter Fifty, by abolishing the Rate imposed by the said Act on all Occupiers of Premises within the extended Municipal Boundaries of the City of Edinburgh.—July 13, 1868.

XLIII. For extending the Provisions of "The Thames Embankment and Metropolis Improvement (Loans) Act, 1864," and for amending the Powers of the Metropolitan Board of Works in relation to Loans under that Act.—July 13, 1868.

XLIV. For Facilitating the Acquisition and Enjoyment of Sites for Buildings for Religious, Educational, Literary, Scientific, and other Charitable Purposes.—July 13, 1868.

XLV. To carry into effect a Convention between her Majesty and the Emperor of the French concerning the Fisheries in the Seas adjoining the British Islands and France, and to amend the Laws relating to British Sea Fisheries.—July 13, 1868.

XLVI. To settle and describe the Limits of certain Boroughs and the Divisions of certain Counties in England and Wales, in so far as respects the Election of Members to serve in Parliament.—July 13, 1868.

XLVII. To amend "The Consecration of Churchyards Act, 1867."—July 13, 1868.

XLVIII. For the Amendment of the Representation of the People in Scotland.—July 13, 1868.

XLIX. To amend the Representation of the People in Ireland.—July 13, 1868.

L. To amend the Acts for the Administration of Prisons in Scotland in so far as regards the County of Lanark; and for other Purposes.—July 13, 1868.

LI. To amend the Law relating to Fairs in England and Wales.—July 13, 1868.

LII. To amend the Act for Punishing Idle and Disorderly Persons, and Rogues and Vagabonds, so far as relates to the Use of Instruments of Gaming.—July 13, 1868.

LIII. To continue in force an Act of the Second Year of King George the Second, Chapter Nineteen, for the better Regulation of the Oyster Fishery in the River Medway.—July 13, 1868.

LIV. To render Judgments or Decrees obtained in certain Courts in England, Scotland, and Ireland respectively effectual in any other Part of the United Kingdom.—July 13, 1868.

LV. To provide for the Collection by means of Stamps of Fees payable in the Supreme and Inferior Courts of Law in Scotland, and in the Offices belonging thereto; and for other Purposes relative thereto.—July 13, 1868.

LVI. To amend the Act Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Victoria, Chapter Sixty-six, for the safe keeping of Petroleum.—July 13, 1868.

LVII. To make Provision for the Appointment of Members of the Legislative Council of New Zealand, and to remove Doubts in respect of past Appointments.—July 13, 1868.

LVIII. To amend the Law of Registration so far as relates to the Year One thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and for other Purposes relating thereto.—July 13, 1868.

LIX. To amend the Law relating to Reformatory Schools in Ireland.—July 16, 1868.

LX. To make better Provision for the Management and Use of the Curragh of Kildare.—July 16, 1868.

LXI. For removing Doubts as to the Validity of certain Marriages between British Subjects in China and elsewhere, and for amending the Law relating to the Marriage of British Subjects in Foreign Countries.—July 16, 1868.

LXII. To extend the Provisions of "The Renewable Leasehold Conversion (Ireland) Act" to certain Leasehold Tenures in Ireland.—July 16, 1868.

LXIII. To enable Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Failure of the Bank of Bombay to examine Witnesses on Oath in the United Kingdom.—July 16, 1868.

LXIV. To improve the System of Registration of Writs relating to Heritable Property in Scotland.—July 31, 1868.

LXV. To amend the Law relating to the Use of Voting Papers in Elections for the Universities.—July 31, 1868.

LXVI. To confirm certain Provisional Orders made under an Act of the Fifteenth Year of the Reign of her present Majesty, to facilitate Arrangements for the Relief of Turnpike Trusts.—July 31, 1868.

LXVII. To amend the Law relating to the Funds provided for defraying the Expenses of the Metropolitan Police.—July 31, 1868.

LXVIII. To facilitate Liquidation in certain Cases of Bankruptcy Arrangement and Winding-up.—July 31, 1868.

LXIX. To assimilate the Law in Ireland to the Law in England as to Costs in Actions of Libel.—July 31, 1868.

LXX. To amend "The Railways (Ireland) Act, 1851," "The Railways (Ireland) Act, 1860," and "The Railways (Ireland) Act, 1864," as to the Trial of Traverses.—July 31, 1868.

LXXI. For conferring Admiralty Jurisdiction on the County Courts.—July 31, 1868.

LXXII. To amend the Law relating to Promissory Oaths.—July 31, 1868.

LXXIII. To relieve certain Officers employed in the Collection and Management of her Majesty's Revenues from any legal Disability to vote at the Election of Members to serve in Parliament.—July 31, 1868.

LXXIV. To extend the Powers of Poor Law Inspectors and Medical Inspectors in Ireland.—July 31, 1868.

LXXV. To amend the Law relating to Petit Juries in Ireland.—July 31, 1868.

LXXVI. To defray the Charge of the Pay, Clothing, and contingent and other Expenses of the Disembodied Militia in Great Britain and Ireland; to grant Allowances in certain Cases to Subaltern Officers, Adjutants, Paymasters, Quartermasters, Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons, and Surgeons' Mates of the Militia; and to authorize the Employment of the Non-Commissioned Officers.—July 31, 1868.

LXXVII. To amend the Law relating to Appeals from the Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in England.—July 31, 1868.

LXXVIII. To amend the Law relating to Proceedings instituted by the Admiralty; and for other Purposes connected therewith.—July 31, 1868.

LXXIX. To further amend the Law relating to Railway Companies.—July 31, 1868.

LXXX. To amend the Contagious Diseases Act, 1866.—July 31, 1868.

LXXXI. To authorize Loans of Public Money to the Portpatrick and the Belfast and County Down Railway Companies, and a Payment to the Portpatrick Company in consequence of the Abandonment of the Communication between Donaghadee and Portpatrick.—July 31, 1868.

LXXXII. To abolish the Power of levying the Assessment known as "Rogue Money," and in lieu thereof to confer on the Commissioners of Supply of Counties in Scotland the Power of levying a "County General Assessment."—July 31, 1868.

LXXXIII. To afford greater Facilities for the Ministrations of Army Chaplains.—July 31, 1868.

LXXXIV. To amend in several Particulars the Law of Entail in Scotland.—July 31, 1868.

LXXXV. To apply a Sum out of the Consolidated Fund and the Surplus of Ways and Means to the Service of the Year ending the Thirty-first Day of March, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and to appropriate the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament.—July 31, 1868.

LXXXVI. To enable Assignees of Marine Policies to sue thereon in their own Names.—July 31, 1868.

LXXXVII. To amend the Act of the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Years of the Reign of her present Majesty, Chapter Fifty-two, intituled "An Act to further Extend and make Compulsory the Practice of Vaccination in Ireland."—July 31, 1868.

LXXXVIII. For transferring the Fee and other Funds of the Courts of Chancery and Exchequer in Ireland to the Consolidated Fund.—July 31, 1868.

LXXXIX. To alter certain Provisions in the Acts for the Commutation of Tithes, the Copyhold Acts, and the Acts for the Inclosure, Exchange, and Improvement of Land; and to make Provision towards defraying the Expense of the Copyhold, Inclosure, and Tithe Office.—July 31, 1868.

XC. To empower certain Public Departments to pay otherwise than to Executors or Administrators small Sums due on account of Pay or Allowances to Persons deceased.—July 31, 1868.

XCI. To settle an Annuity upon Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Napier, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., and the next surviving Heir Male of his Body, in consideration of his eminent Services.—July 31, 1868.

XCII. To declare the Powers of the General Assembly of New Zealand to abolish any Province in that Colony, or to withdraw from any such Province any Part of the Territory thereof.—July 31, 1868.

XCIII. To remove Doubts respecting the Operation of the New Zealand Company's Act of the Ninth and Tenth Years of Victoria, Chapter Three hundred and eighty-two (Local and Personal).—July 31, 1868.

XCIV. To authorize the further Extension of the Period for Repayment of Advances made under the Railway Companies (Ireland) Temporary Advances Act, 1866.—July 31, 1868.

XCV. To amend the Procedure in the Court of Justiciary and other Criminal Courts in Scotland.—July 31, 1868.

XCVI. To amend the Procedure in regard to Ecclesiastical Buildings and Glebes in Scotland.—July 31, 1868.

XCVII. To make Provision for the Audit of Accounts of District Lunatic Asylums in Ireland.—July 31, 1868.

XCVIII. To make Provision for the Payment of Salaries to Clerks of the Peace and Clerks of the Crown in certain Boroughs in Ireland.—July 31, 1868.

XCIX. To continue certain Turnpike Acts in Great Britain, to repeal certain other Turnpike Acts, and to make further Provision concerning Turnpike Roads.—July 31, 1868.

C. To amend the Procedure in the Court of Session and the Judicial Arrangements in the Superior Courts of Scotland, and to make certain Changes in the other Courts thereof.—July 31, 1868.

CI. To consolidate the Statutes relating to the Constitution and Completion of Titles to Heritable Property in Scotland, and to make certain Changes in the Law of Scotland relating to Heritable Rights.—July 31, 1868.

CII. To alter the Qualifications of the Electors in Places in Scotland under the "General Police and Improvement (Scotland) Act, 1862," or under the Act Thirteen and Fourteen Victoria, Chapter Thirty-three, and to amend the said Acts in certain other respects.—July 31, 1868.

CIII. To amend the Law which regulates the Burials of Persons in Ireland not belonging to the Established Church.—July 31, 1868.

CIV. To amend the Bankruptcy Act, 1861.—July 31, 1868.

CV. For enabling her Majesty to accept a Surrender upon Terms of the Lands, Privileges, and Rights of "The Governor and Company of Adventurers of

England trading into Hudson's Bay," and for admitting the same into the Dominion of Canada.—July 31, 1868.

CVI. For the Prevention of the holding of Unlawful Fairs within the Limits of the Metropolitan Police District.—July 31, 1868.

CVII. To amend the Law relating to the Indorsing of Warrants in Scotland, Ireland, and the Channel Islands.—July 31, 1868.

CVIII. To amend the Laws for the Election of the Magistrates and Councils of Royal and Parliamentary Burghs in Scotland.—July 31, 1868.

CIX. For the Abolition of compulsory Church Rates.—July 31, 1868.

CX. To enable her Majesty's Postmaster-General to acquire, work, and maintain Electric Telegraphs.—July 31, 1868.

CXI. To continue various expiring Laws.—July 31, 1868.

CXII. To amend the Law of Registration in Ireland.—July 31, 1868.

CXIII. To render valid Marriages heretofore solemnized in the Chapel of Ease called Saint James-the-Greater Chapel, Blakedown, in the Parish of Hagley, in the County of Worcester.—July 31, 1868.

CXIV. To amend the Law relating to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England.—July 31, 1868.

CXV. To amend "The Sanitary Act, 1866."—July 31, 1868.

CXVI. To amend the Law relating to Larceny and Embezzlement.—July 31, 1868.

CXVII. To amend "The District Church Tithes Act, 1865," and to secure Uniformity of Designation amongst Incumbents in certain Cases.—July 31, 1868.

CXVIII. To make further Provision for the good Government and Extension of certain Public Schools in England.—July 31, 1868.

CXIX. To amend the Law relating to Railways.—July 31, 1868.

CXX. To relieve the Consolidated Fund from the Charge of the Salaries of future Bishops, Archdeacons, Ministers, and other Persons in the West Indies.—July 31, 1868.

CXXI. To regulate the Sale of Poisons, and alter and amend "The Pharmacy Act, 1852."—July 31, 1868.

CXXII. To make further Amendments in the Laws for the Relief of the Poor in England and Wales.—July 31, 1868.

CXXIII. To amend the Law relating to Salmon Fisheries in Scotland.—July 31, 1868.

CXXIV. To amend the Laws relating to the Inland Revenue.—July 31, 1868.

CXXV. For amending the Laws relating to Election Petitions, and providing more effectually for the Prevention of Corrupt Practices at Parliamentary Elections.—July 31, 1868.

CXXVI. To enable her Majesty the Queen to carry into effect a Convention made between her Majesty and other Powers relative to a Loan for the Completion of Works for the Improvement of the Navigation of the Danube.—July 31, 1868.

CXXVII. To prevent the Removal of the Tower of the Church of Saint Mary Somerset, in the City of London, and for vesting the said Tower and the Site thereof, and a Portion of the Burial-Ground attached to the said Church, in the Corporation of the said City.—July 31, 1868.

CXXVIII. To extend the Provisions of the Act Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Victoria, Chapter One hundred and thirteen, to Persons who have held the Office of Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands.—July 31, 1868.

CXXIX. To amend the Law relating to the Registration of Ships in British Possessions.—July 31, 1868.

CXXX. To provide better Dwellings for Artizans and Labourers.—July 31, 1868.

In addition to the above, 182 Local and Personal Acts, and 11 Private Acts, of which the last three are not printed, were passed.



## NO. II.—THE REFORM QUESTION.

The important Acts amending the Laws relating to the REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE are appended ; and in order to render the information complete, the Act (30 & 31 Vict. c. 102) for England and Wales, passed August 15, 1867, is also given.

### i.—Reform Act (England and Wales).

(30 & 31 Vict., c. 102.)

**A**N ACT further to amend the Laws relating to the REPRESENTATION of the PEOPLE in ENGLAND and WALES. [15th August, 1867.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the laws relating to the representation of the people in England and Wales :

Be it enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

1. This Act shall be cited for all purposes as "The Representation of the People Act, 1867."

2. This Act shall not apply to Scotland or Ireland, nor in anywise affect the election of members to serve in Parliament for the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge.

#### PART I.—FRANCHISES.

3. Every man shall, in and after the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, be entitled to be registered as a voter, and, when registered, to vote for a member or members to serve in Parliament for a borough, who is qualified as follows (that is to say) :—

1. Is of full age, and not subject to any legal incapacity ; and
2. Is on the last day of July in any year, and has during the whole of the preceding twelve calendar months been, an inhabitant occupier, as owner or tenant, of any dwelling-house within the borough ; and
3. Has during the time of such occupation been rated as an ordinary occupier in respect of the premises so occupied by him within the borough to all rates (if any) made for the relief of the poor in respect of such premises ; and
4. Has on or before the twentieth day of July in the same year *bond fide* paid an equal amount in the pound to that payable by other ordinary occupiers in respect of all poor rates that have become payable by him in respect of the said premises up to the preceding fifth day of January :

Provided that no man shall under this section be entitled to be registered as a voter by reason of his being a joint occupier of any dwelling-house.

4. Every man shall, in and after the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, be entitled to be registered as a voter, and, when registered, to vote for a member or members to serve in Parliament for a borough, who is qualified as follows (that is to say) :—

1. Is of full age, and not subject to any legal incapacity ; and
2. As a lodger has occupied in the same borough separately and as sole tenant for the twelve months preceding the last day of July in any year the same lodgings, such lodgings being part of one and the same dwelling-house, and of a clear yearly value, if let unfurnished, of ten pounds or upwards ; and

3. Has resided in such lodgings during the twelve months immediately preceding the last day of July, and has claimed to be registered as a voter at the next ensuing registration of voters.

5. Every man shall, in and after the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, be entitled to be registered as a voter, and, when registered, to vote for a member or members to serve in Parliament for a county, who is qualified as follows (that is to say):—

1. Is of full age, and not subject to any legal incapacity, and is seised at law or in equity of any lands or tenements of freehold, copyhold, or any other tenure whatever, for his own life, or for the life of another, or for any lives whatsoever, or for any larger estate of the clear, yearly value of not less than five pounds over and above all rents and charges payable out of or in respect of the same, or who is entitled, either as lessee or assignee, to any lands or tenements of freehold or of any other tenure whatever, for the unexpired residue, whatever it may be, of any term originally created for a period of not less than sixty years (whether determinable on a life or lives or not), of the clear yearly value of not less than five pounds over and above all rents and charges payable out of or in respect of the same :

Provided that no person shall be registered as a voter under this section unless he has complied with the provisions of the twenty-sixth section of the Act of the second year of the reign of his Majesty William the Fourth, chapter forty-five.

6. Every man shall, in and after the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, be entitled to be registered as a voter, and, when registered, to vote for a member or members to serve in Parliament for a county, who is qualified as follows (that is to say) :—

1. Is of full age, and not subject to any legal incapacity ; and
2. Is on the last day of July in any year, and has during the twelve months immediately preceding been, the occupier, as owner or tenant, of lands or tenements within the county of the rateable value of twelve pounds or upwards ; and
3. Has during the time of such occupation been rated in respect to the premises so occupied by him to all rates (if any) made for the relief of the poor in respect of the said premises ; and
4. Has on or before the twentieth day of July in the same year paid all poor rates that have become payable by him in respect of the said premises up to the preceding fifth day of January.

7. Where the owner is rated at the time of the passing of this Act to the poor rate in respect of a dwelling-house or other tenement situate in a parish wholly or partly in a borough, instead of the occupier, his liability to be rated in any future poor rate shall cease, and the following enactments shall take effect with respect to rating in all boroughs :—

1. After the passing of this Act no owner of any dwelling-house or other tenement situate in a parish either wholly or partly within a borough shall be rated to the poor rate instead of the occupier, except as herein-after mentioned :
2. The full rateable value of every dwelling-house or other separate tenement, and the full rate in the pound payable by the occupier, and the name of the occupier shall be entered in the rate-book :

Where the dwelling-house or tenement shall be wholly let out in apartments or lodgings not separately rated, the owner of such dwelling-house or tenement shall be rated in respect thereof to the poor rate :

Provided as follows :

- (1.) That nothing in this Act contained shall affect any composition existing at the time of the passing of this Act, so nevertheless that no such composition shall remain in force beyond the twenty-ninth day of September next :
- (2.) That nothing herein contained shall affect any rate made previously to the passing of this Act, and the powers conferred by any subsisting Act for the purpose of collecting and recovering a poor rate shall remain and continue in force for the collection and recovery of any such rate or composition :

- (3.) That where the occupier under a tenancy subsisting at the time of the passing of this Act of any dwelling-house or other tenement which has been let to him free from rates is rated and has paid rates in pursuance of this Act, he may deduct from any rent due or accruing due from him in respect of the said dwelling-house or other tenement any amount paid by him on account of the rates to which he may be rendered liable by this Act.

8. Where any occupier of a dwelling-house or other tenement (for which the owner at the time of the passing of this Act is rated or is liable to be rated) would be entitled to be registered as an occupier in pursuance of this Act at the first registration of Parliamentary voters to be made after the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven if he had been rated to the poor rate for the whole of the required period, such occupier shall, notwithstanding he may not have been rated prior to the twenty-ninth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, as an ordinary occupier, be entitled to be registered, subject to the following conditions:—

1. That he has been duly rated as an ordinary occupier to all poor rates in respect of the premises after the liability of the owner to be rated to the poor rate has ceased, under the provisions of this Act:
2. That he has on or before the twentieth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, paid all poor rates which have become payable by him as an ordinary occupier in respect of the premises up to the preceding fifth day of January.
9. At a contested election for any county or borough represented by three members no person shall vote for more than two candidates.
10. At a contested election for the City of London no person shall vote for more than three candidates.

11. No elector who, within six months before or during any election for any county or borough, shall have been retained, hired, or employed for all or any of the purposes of the election for reward by or on behalf of any candidate at such election as agent, canvasser, clerk, messenger, or in other like employment, shall be entitled to vote at such election, and if he shall so vote he shall be guilty of a misdemeanour.

12. Whereas upon representations made to her Majesty in joint addresses of both Houses of Parliament, to the effect that the select committees of the House of Commons appointed to try the petitions complaining of undue elections and returns for the boroughs of Totnes, Reigate, Great Yarmouth, and Lancaster, had reason to believe that corrupt practices had extensively prevailed at the last elections for the said boroughs, commissioners were appointed for the purpose of making inquiry into the existence of such corrupt practices, in pursuance of the Act of Parliament passed in the sixteenth year of the reign of her present Majesty, chapter fifty-seven, intituled, "An Act to provide for the more effectual Inquiry into the Existence of Corrupt Practices at Elections for Members to serve in Parliament:" And whereas the commissioners so appointed reported to her Majesty as follow:—

1. As respects the said borough of Totnes, that at every election for the said borough, since and including the election in the year 1857 corrupt practices had extensively prevailed:
2. As respects the said borough of Reigate, that bribery and treating had prevailed at the election in the year 1859, and had extensively prevailed at the two elections in the year 1858, and at the elections in the years 1863 and 1865:
3. As respects the said borough of Great Yarmouth, that corrupt and illegal practices had extensively prevailed at the elections in the years 1859 and 1865:
4. As respects the said borough of Lancaster, that corrupt practices had extensively prevailed at the election in the year 1865, and, with rare exceptions, had for a long time prevailed at contested elections for members to serve in Parliament for that borough:

Be it enacted that from and after the end of this present Parliament the boroughs

of Totnes, Reigate, Great Yarmouth, and Lancaster shall respectively cease to return any member or members to serve in Parliament.

13. Whereas the commissioners appointed under a commission of her Majesty, dated the sixteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, for the purpose of making inquiry into the existence of corrupt practices in the borough of Totnes, have by their report, dated the twenty-ninth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, reported to her Majesty that the persons named in Schedules (I) and (K), to the said report annexed, had been guilty of giving or receiving bribes: Be it enacted, that none of the persons so named in the said schedules shall have the right of voting for the southern division of the county of Devon in respect of a qualification situated within the said borough of Totnes.

14. Whereas the commissioners appointed under a commission of her Majesty, dated the sixteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, for the purpose of making inquiry into the existence of corrupt practices in the borough of Great Yarmouth, have by their report, dated the twentieth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, reported to her Majesty that the persons named in Schedules (A) and (B) to the said report annexed had been guilty of giving or receiving bribes: Be it enacted, That none of the persons so named in the said schedules shall have the right of voting for the North-Eastern division of the county of Norfolk, or the Eastern division of the county of Suffolk, in respect of a qualification situated within the borough of Great Yarmouth.

15. Whereas the commissioners appointed under a commission of her Majesty, dated the sixteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, for the purpose of making inquiry into the existence of corrupt practices in the borough of Lancaster, have by their report reported to her Majesty that certain persons had been guilty of giving or receiving bribes: Be it enacted, that none of the said persons appearing by the schedules marked (A) and (B), to the said report annexed, to have been bribed, or as bribing and treating, shall have the right of voting for the Northern division of the county of Lancaster in respect of a qualification situated within the said borough of Lancaster.

16. Whereas the commissioners appointed under a commission of her Majesty, dated the sixteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, for the purpose of making inquiry into the existence of corrupt practices in the borough of Reigate, by their report, dated the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, reported to her Majesty that the persons named in Schedules (A), (B), and (C) had been guilty of giving or receiving bribes: Be it enacted, that none of the said persons so named in the said schedules, and appearing thereby to have been so guilty in the election which took place in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, shall have the right of voting for the division of Mid Surrey in respect of a qualification situated within the borough of Reigate.

## PART II.—DISTRIBUTION OF SEATS.

17. From and after the end of this present Parliament, no borough which had a less population than ten thousand at the census of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one shall return more than one member to serve in Parliament, such boroughs being enumerated in Schedule (A) to this Act annexed.

18. From and after the end of this present Parliament, the city of Manchester, and the boroughs of Liverpool, Birmingham, and Leeds, shall each respectively return three members to serve in Parliament.

19. Each of the places named in Schedule (B) to this Act annexed shall be a borough, and, until otherwise directed by Parliament, each such borough shall comprise such places as are specified and described in connection with the name of each such borough in the said Schedule (B); and in all future Parliaments the borough of Chelsea, named in the said schedule, shall return two members, and each of the other boroughs named in the said schedule shall return one member to serve in Parliament.

20. Registers of voters shall be formed in and after the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, notwithstanding the continuance of this present Parliament, for or in respect of the boroughs constituted by this Act, in like manner as if before the passing of this Act they respectively had been boroughs returning members to serve in Parliament.

21. From and after the end of the present Parliament, the boroughs of Merthyr Tydfil and Salford shall each return two members instead of one to serve in future Parliaments; and the borough of the Tower Hamlets shall be divided into two divisions, and each division shall in all future Parliaments be a separate borough returning two members to serve in Parliament.

The said divisions shall be known by the name of the borough of Hackney and the borough of the Tower Hamlets, and, until otherwise directed by Parliament, shall comprise the places mentioned in connection with each such borough in Schedule (C) hereto annexed.

22. Registers of voters shall be formed in and after the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, notwithstanding the continuance of this present Parliament, in respect of the said boroughs of Hackney and of the Tower Hamlets constituted under this Act, in like manner as if such divisions had previously to the passing of this Act been separate boroughs returning members to serve in Parliament.

23. From and after the end of the present Parliament, each county named in the first column of Schedule (D) to this Act annexed shall be divided into the divisions named in the second column of the said schedule, and, until otherwise directed by Parliament, each of such divisions shall consist of the hundreds, lathes, wapentakes, and places mentioned in the third column of the said schedule.

In all future Parliaments there shall be two members to serve for each of the divisions specified in the said second column, and such members shall be chosen in the same manner, and by the same description of voters, and in respect of the same rights of voting, as if each such division were a separate county.

All enactments relating to divisions of counties returning members to serve in Parliament shall be deemed to apply to the divisions constituted as aforesaid.

Registers of voters shall be formed in and after the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, notwithstanding the continuance of this present Parliament, for or in respect of the divisions of counties constituted by this Act, in like manner as if before the passing of this Act they had respectively been counties returning members to serve in Parliament.

24. In all future Parliaments the University of London shall return one member to serve in Parliament.

25. Every man whose name is for the time being on the Register of Graduates constituting the Convocation of the University of London shall, if of full age, and not subject to any legal incapacity, be entitled to vote in the election of a member to serve in any future Parliament for the said University.

### PART III.—SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISION.

#### *Incidents of Franchise.*

26. Different premises occupied in immediate succession by any person as owner or tenant during the twelve calendar months next previous to the last day of July in any year shall, unless and except as herein is otherwise provided, have the same effect in qualifying such person to vote for a county or borough as a continued occupation of the same premises in the manner herein provided.

27. In a county where premises are in the joint occupation of several persons as owners or tenants, and the aggregate rateable value of such premises is such as would, if divided amongst the several occupiers, so far as the value is concerned, confer on each of them a vote, then each of such joint occupiers shall, if otherwise qualified, and subject to the conditions of this Act, be entitled to be registered as a voter, and when registered to vote at an election for the county: provided always, that not more than two persons, being such joint occupiers, shall be entitled to be

registered in respect of such premises, unless they shall have derived the same by descent, succession, marriage, marriage settlement, or devise, or unless they shall be *bond fide* engaged as partners carrying on trade or business thereon.

28. Where any poor rate due on the fifth day of January in any year from an occupier in respect of premises capable of conferring the franchise for a borough remains unpaid on the first day of June following, the overseers whose duty it may be to collect such rate shall, on or before the twentieth of the same month of June, unless such rate has previously been paid, or has been duly demanded by a demand note, to be served in like manner as the notice in this section referred to, give or cause to be given a notice in the form set forth in Schedule (E) to this Act to every such occupier. The notice shall be deemed to be duly given if delivered to the occupier, or left at his last or usual place of abode, or with some person on the premises in respect of which the rate is payable. Any overseer who shall wilfully withhold such notice, with intent to keep such occupier off the list or register of voters for the said borough, shall be deemed guilty of a breach of duty in the execution of the Registration Acts.

29. The overseers of every parish wholly or partly within a borough shall, on or before the twenty-second day of July in every year, make out a list containing the name and place of abode of every person who shall not have paid, on or before the twentieth day of the same month, all poor-rates which shall have become payable from him in respect of any premises within the said parish before the fifth day of January then last past, and the overseers shall keep the said list, to be perused by any person, without payment of any fee, at any time between the hours of ten of the clock in the forenoon and four of the clock in the afternoon of any day, except Sunday, during the first fourteen days after the said twenty-second day of July; any overseer wilfully neglecting or refusing to make out such list, or to allow the same to be perused as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a breach of duty in the execution of the Registration Acts.

#### *Registration of Voters.*

30. The following regulations shall in and after the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight be observed with respect to the registration of voters:—

1. The overseers of every parish or township shall make out, or cause to be made out, a list of all persons on whom a right to vote for a county in respect of the occupation of premises is conferred by this Act, in the same manner, and subject to the same regulations, as nearly as circumstances admit, in and subject to which the overseers of parishes and townships in boroughs are required by the Registration Acts to make out, or cause to be made out, a list of all persons entitled to vote for a member or members for a borough in respect of the occupation of premises of a clear yearly value of not less than ten pounds:
2. The claim of every person desirous of being registered as a voter for a member or members to serve for any borough in respect of the occupation of lodgings shall be in the form numbered 1 in Schedule (G), or to the like effect, and shall have annexed thereto a declaration in the form and be certified in the manner in the said schedule mentioned, or as near thereto as circumstances admit; and every such claim shall after the last day of July and on or before the twenty-fifth day of August in any year be delivered to the overseers of the parish in which such lodgings shall be situate, and the particulars of such claim shall be duly published by such overseers on or before the first day of September next ensuing in a separate list, according to the form numbered 2 in the said Schedule (G):

So much of section 18 of the Act of the session of the sixth year of the reign of her present Majesty, chapter eighteen, as relates to the manner of publishing lists of claimants, and to the delivery of copies thereof to persons requiring the same, shall apply to every such claim and list; and all the provisions of the 38th and 39th sections of the same Act with respect to the proof of the claims of persons omitted from the lists of voters, and to objections thereto, and to the hearing thereof, shall, so far as the same are applicable, apply to claims and objections, and to the hearing thereof, under this section.

31. The word "expenses" contained in the sections fifty-four and fifty-five of the said Registration Act of the session of the sixth year of the reign of her present Majesty, chapter eighteen, shall be deemed to and shall include and apply to all proper and reasonable fees and charges of any clerk of the peace of any county, or of any town clerk of any city or borough, to be hereafter made or charged by him in any year for his trouble, care, and attention in the performance of the services and duties imposed upon him by the same Act or by this Act, in addition to any money actually paid or disbursed by him for or in respect of any such services or duties as aforesaid.

32. Whereas several of the hundreds mentioned in the third column of the said Schedule (D), and therein assigned to Mid Lincolnshire, are situate in the Parts of Lindsey, and others are situate in the Parts of Kesteven, and the liberty of Lincoln consisting of the city and the county of the city of Lincoln is situate partly in the Parts of Lindsey and partly in the Parts of Kesteven, and there are separate clerks of the peace for the said Parts of Lindsey and Kesteven: In forming the register for the said division of Mid Lincolnshire the clerk of the peace of the Parts of Lindsey shall do and perform all such duties as are by law required to be done by clerks of the peace in regard to such of the hundreds assigned to Mid Lincolnshire as aforesaid as are situate within the said Parts of Lindsey, and in regard to so much of the liberty of Lincoln aforesaid as is situate within the said Parts of Lindsey; and the clerk of the peace of the Parts of Kesteven shall do and perform all such duties as are by law required to be done by clerks of the peace in regard to such of the said hundreds assigned to Mid Lincolnshire as aforesaid as are situate within the said Parts of Kesteven, and in regard to so much of the liberty of Lincoln aforesaid as is situate within the said Parts of Kesteven.

*Places for Election, and Polling Places.*

33. The court for the election of members for each of the divisions mentioned in the second column of the said Schedule (D) shall be holden at the places named for that purpose in the fourth column of the same schedule.

34. In every county the justices of the peace having jurisdiction therein or in the larger part thereof, assembled at some court of general or quarter sessions, or at some adjournment thereof, held after the passing of this Act, may, if they think convenience requires it, divide such county into polling districts, and assign to each district a polling place, in such manner as to enable each voter, so far as practicable, to have a polling place within a convenient distance of his residence; and the justices shall advertise, in such manner as they think fit a description of the polling districts so constituted by them, and the name of the polling place assigned to each district, and shall name the polling places at which the revising barristers are to hold their courts, and no revising barrister shall be obliged to hold his courts at any polling places not so named: provided that the justices of the peace for the Isle of Ely, assembled as aforesaid, shall carry into effect the provisions of this section so far as regards the said Isle of Ely; but nothing herein contained shall affect the powers conferred by any other Act of Parliament of altering polling places or polling districts, or of creating additional polling places or districts.

The local authority of every borough shall, if they think convenience requires it, as soon as may be after the passing of this Act, divide such borough into polling districts, and the returning officer shall in the case of a contested election provide at least one booth or room for taking the poll in each polling district; and in cases where a parliamentary borough is constituted of two or more towns, the distance between two of which shall exceed two miles, there shall be provided a booth or room for taking the poll in each of such towns:

Where any parish in a borough is divided into or forms part of more than one polling district, the overseers shall, so far as practicable, make out the lists of voters in such manner as to divide the names in conformity with each polling district:

The town clerk, as defined by the Act of the sixth Victoria, chapter eighteen, shall cause the lists of voters for each borough to be copied, printed,

arranged, and signed, and delivered in the manner directed by the said Act, so as to correspond with the division of the borough into polling districts :

A description of the polling districts made or altered in pursuance of this Act shall be advertised by the local authority in such manner as they think fit, and notice of the situation, division, and allotment of the polling booth or place for each district shall be given in manner now required by law :

The local authority shall mean in every municipal borough, and in every borough any part of which forms a municipal borough, the town council of such borough, and in other boroughs the justices of the peace acting for such borough, or if there be no such justices then the justices acting for the division of the county in which such borough or the greater part thereof is situate ; and in cases where a parliamentary borough is constituted by the combination of two or more municipal boroughs, then the local authority shall mean the town council of that municipal borough in which the nomination takes place :

The local authority may from time to time alter any districts made by them under this Act.

35. When by virtue of the powers conferred by any other Act of Parliament polling places or polling districts are altered, or additional polling places or districts are created, it shall not be necessary that any declaration, direction, or order made as therein provided be published in the *London Gazette*, but the same shall be advertised by the justices in such manner as they shall think fit, and when so advertised shall have the same force and effect as if the same had been published in the *London Gazette*.

36. It shall not be lawful for any candidate, or any one on his behalf, at any election for any borough, except the several boroughs of East Retford, Shoreham, Cricklade, Much Wenlock, and Aylesbury, to pay any money on account of the conveyance of any voter to the poll, either to the voter himself or to any other person ; and if any such candidate, or any person on his behalf, shall pay any money on account of the conveyance of any voter to the poll, such payment shall be deemed to be an illegal payment within the meaning of "The Corrupt Practices Prevention Act, 1854."

37. At every contested election for any county or borough, unless some building or place belonging to the county or borough is provided for that purpose, the Returning Officer shall, whenever it is practicable so to do, instead of erecting a booth, hire a building or room for the purpose of taking the poll :

Where in any place there is any room the expense of maintaining which is payable out of any rates levied in such place, such room may, with the consent of the person or corporation having the control over the same, be used for the purpose of taking the poll at such place.

38. The forty-seventh and forty-eighth sections of the Act of the sixth year of the reign of her present Majesty, chapter eighteen, relating to the transmission and delivery of the book or books containing the lists of voters to the sheriff and returning officer, shall be construed as if the word "December" were substituted in those sections for the word "November," and the said book or books shall be the register of persons entitled to vote for the county or borough to which such register relates at any election which takes place during the year commencing on the first day of January next after such register is made, and the register of electors in force at the time of the passing of this Act shall be the register in force until the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

39. The oath to be taken by a poll clerk shall hereafter be in the following form :—

"I, A. B., do hereby swear, that I will truly and indifferently take the poll at the election of members to serve in Parliament for the [borough or county] of  
"So help me God."

Every person for the time being by law permitted to make a solemn affirmation or declaration instead of taking an oath may, instead of taking the oath hereby appointed, make a solemn affirmation in the form of the oath hereby appointed,



substituting the words "solemnly, sincerely, and truly declare and affirm" for the word "swear," and omitting the words "So help me God."

40. The thirty-sixth section of the Act of the second year of King William the Fourth, chapter forty-five, disqualifying persons in receipt of parochial relief from being registered as voters for a borough, shall apply to a county also, and the said section shall be construed as if the word "county" were inserted therein before the word "city;" and the overseers of every parish shall omit from the lists made out by them of persons entitled to vote for the borough and county in which such parish is situate the names of all persons who have received parochial relief within twelve calendar months next previous to the last day of July in the year in which the list is made out.

*Election in University of London.*

41. The Vice-Chancellor of the University of London shall be the returning officer for such university, and the writ for any election of a member to serve in Parliament for such university shall be directed to such Vice-Chancellor.

42. The Vice-Chancellor of the University of London shall proceed to election, in pursuance of any writ to be directed to him as hereinbefore mentioned, within six days after the receipt of such writ, giving three clear days' notice of the day and place of election, exclusive of the day of proclamation and the day of election; and the Vice-Chancellor shall after such election certify the same, together with such writ, according to the directions thereof.

43. At every contested election of a member or members to serve in Parliament for the University of London the polling shall commence at eight o'clock in the morning of the day next following the day fixed for the election, and may continue for not more than five days (Sunday, Christmas-day, Ascension-day, and Good Friday being excluded), but no poll shall be kept open later than four o'clock in the afternoon.

44. At every election of a member to serve in Parliament for the University of London the Vice-Chancellor shall appoint the polling place, and also shall have power to appoint two or more Pro-Vice-Chancellors, any one of whom may receive the votes and decide upon all questions during the absence of such Vice-Chancellor; and such Vice-Chancellor shall have power to appoint poll clerks and other officers, by one or more of whom the votes may be entered in the poll book, or such number of poll books as may be judged necessary by such Vice-Chancellor; and such Vice-Chancellor shall, not later than two o'clock in the afternoon of the day next following the close of the poll, openly declare the state of the poll and make proclamation of the member chosen.

45. All the provisions of an Act passed in the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth years of her present Majesty, entitled "An Act to provide that Votes at Elections for the Universities may be recorded by means of Voting-papers," shall apply to every election of a member for the University of London.

46. So much of the twenty-seventh and thirty-second sections of the Act of the second year of the reign of King William the Fourth, chapter forty-five, and of the seventy-ninth section of the Act of the sixth year of the reign of her present Majesty, chapter eighteen, as relates to the residence of electors within seven miles of any city or borough, shall be repealed in respect to electors otherwise qualified to be registered and to vote for members to serve in Parliament for the City of London; provided always, that no person shall be registered as an elector for the said city unless he shall have resided for six calendar months next previous to the last day of July in any year, nor be entitled to vote at any election for the said city unless he shall have ever since the last day of July in the year in which his name was inserted in the register then in force have resided, and at the time of voting shall have continued to reside, within the said city, or within twenty-five miles thereof or any part thereof.

*Miscellaneous.*

47. In any borough named in Schedules (B) and (C) to this Act annexed, which is or includes a municipal borough, the mayor of such municipal borough shall be the returning officer, and in the other cases the returning officer shall be appointed in

the same manner as if such places were included amongst the boroughs mentioned in Schedules (C) and (D) of the Act of the second year of his late Majesty William the Fourth, chapter forty-five, for which no persons are mentioned in such schedules as returning officers.

48. The following persons, that is to say, the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Eversley, the Right Honourable Russell Gurney, Sir John Thomas Buller Duckworth, Baronet, Sir Francis Crossley, Baronet, and John Walter, Esquire, of whom not less than three shall be a quorum, shall be appointed boundary commissioners for England and Wales, and they shall, immediately after the passing of this Act, proceed, by themselves or by assistant commissioners appointed by them, to inquire into the temporary boundaries of every borough constituted by this Act, with power to suggest such alterations therein as they may deem expedient.

They shall also inquire into the boundaries of every other borough in England and Wales, except such boroughs as are wholly disfranchised by this Act, with a view to ascertain whether the boundaries should be enlarged, so as to include within the limits of the borough all premises which ought, due regard being had to situation or other local circumstances, to be included therein for the purpose of conferring upon the occupiers thereof the Parliamentary franchise for such borough.

They shall also inquire into the divisions of counties as constituted by this Act, and as to the places appointed for holding courts for the election of members for such divisions, with a view to ascertain whether, having regard to the natural and legal divisions of each county, and the distribution of the population therein, any and what alterations should be made in such divisions or places.

The said commissioners shall, with all practicable despatch, report to one of her Majesty's principal secretaries of state upon the several matters in this section referred to them, and their report shall be laid before Parliament.

The commissioners and assistant commissioners so appointed shall give notice, by public advertisement, of their intention to visit such counties and boroughs, and shall appoint a time for receiving the statements of any persons who may be desirous of giving information as to the boundaries or other local circumstances of such counties and boroughs, and the said commissioners or assistant commissioners shall by personal inspection, and such other means as the commissioners shall think necessary, possess themselves of such information as will enable the commissioners to make such report as herein mentioned.

49. Any person, either directly or indirectly, corruptly paying any rate on behalf of any ratepayer for the purpose of enabling him to be registered as a voter, thereby to influence his vote at any future election, and any candidate or other person, either directly or indirectly, paying any rate on behalf of any voter for the purpose of inducing him to vote or refrain from voting, shall be guilty of bribery, and be punishable accordingly; and any person on whose behalf and with whose privy any such payment as in this section is mentioned is made shall also be guilty of bribery, and punishable accordingly.

50. No returning officer for any county or borough, nor his deputy, nor any partner or clerk of either of them, shall act as agent for any candidate in the management or conduct of his election as a member to serve in Parliament for such county or borough; and if any returning officer, his deputy, the partner or clerk of either of them, shall so act, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanour.

51. Whereas great inconvenience may arise from the enactments now in force limiting the duration of the Parliament in being at the demise of the Crown: Be it therefore enacted, that the Parliament in being at any future demise of the Crown shall not be determined or dissolved by such demise, but shall continue so long as it would have continued but for such demise, unless it should be sooner prorogued or dissolved by the Crown, anything in the Act passed in the sixth year of her late Majesty Queen Anne, chapter seven, in any way notwithstanding.

52. Whereas it is expedient to amend the law relating to offices of profit the acceptance of which from the Crown vacates the seats of members accepting the same, but does not render them incapable of being re-elected: Be it enacted, that where a person has been returned as a member to serve in Parliament since the acceptance by him from the Crown of any office described in Schedule (H) to

this Act annexed, the subsequent acceptance by him from the Crown of any other office or offices described in such schedule in lieu of and in immediate succession the one to the other shall not vacate his seat.

53. Any copy of any of the said reports by the said commissioners appointed for the purpose of making inquiry into the existence of corrupt practices in any of the said boroughs of Totnes, Great Yarmouth, Lancaster, or Reigate, with the schedules thereof annexed, and purporting to be printed by the Queen's printer, shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed to be sufficient evidence of any such report of the said commissioners, and of the schedules annexed thereto.

54. Where separate registers of voters have been directed to be made in respect of the divisions of the borough and counties divided by this Act into two divisions only, if a vacancy take place in the representation of the said county or borough before the summoning of a future Parliament, and after the completion of such separate registers, such last-mentioned registers shall, for the purpose of any election to fill up such vacancy, be deemed together to form the register for the borough or county; and in the case of a county divided into more than two divisions, the clerk of the peace shall, from the separate registers, make out a register of voters for the county, or original division of the county, in which the election may be about to take place, in the same manner as if no new division or divisions of such county had been made by this Act.

55. Nothing in this Act contained shall affect the rights of persons whose names are for the time being on the register of voters for any county in which the boroughs constituted by this Act are situate, to vote in any election for such county in respect of any vacancy that may take place before the summoning of a future Parliament, but after such summoning no person shall be entitled to be registered as a voter, or to vote in any election for any such county who would not be entitled to be so registered or to vote in case the qualifications held by him were situate in a borough other than one constituted by this Act.

In the case of a parish wholly or partly situate within the limits of a borough constituted by this Act, the revising barrister, in revising at any time before the summoning of a future Parliament, the list of voters for the county in which such parish is situate, shall write the word "borough" opposite to the name of each voter whose qualification in respect of the premises described in the list would not, after the summoning of a future Parliament, entitle such voter to vote for the county; and at any election taking place after the summoning of a future Parliament, the vote of every person against whose name the word "borough" is written, if tendered in respect of such qualification, shall be rejected by the returning officer.

56. The franchises conferred by this Act shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any existing franchises, but so that no person shall be entitled to vote for the same place in respect of more than one qualification; and, subject to the provisions of this Act, all laws, customs, and enactments now in force conferring any right to vote, or otherwise relating to the representation of the people in England and Wales, and the registration of persons entitled to vote, shall remain in full force, and shall apply, as nearly as circumstances admit, to any person hereby authorized to vote, and shall also apply to any constituency hereby authorized to return a member or members to Parliament, as if it had heretofore returned such members to Parliament and to the franchises hereby conferred, and to the registers of voters hereby required to be formed.

57. From and after the passing of this Act, the County Palatine of Lancaster shall cease to be a county palatine, in so far as respects the issue, direction, and transmission of writs for the election of members to serve in Parliament for any division of the said county, or for any borough situate in the said county; and such writs may be issued under the same seal, be directed to the like officer, and transmitted in the like manner, under, to, and in which writs may be issued, directed, and transmitted in the case of divisions of counties and boroughs not forming part of or situate in a county palatine; and any writ issued, directed, and transmitted in manner directed by this section shall be valid accordingly.

58. All writs to be issued for the election of members to serve in Parliament, and all mandates, precepts, instruments, proceedings, and notices consequent upon such writs or relating to the registration of voters, shall be framed and expressed in such manner and form as may be necessary for the carrying the provisions of this Act into effect.

59. This Act, so far as is consistent with the tenor thereof, shall be construed as one with the enactments for the time being in force relating to the representation of the people and with the Registration Acts; and in construing the provisions of the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth sections of the Act of the second year of King William the Fourth, chapter forty-five, the expressions, "the provisions hereinafter contained," and "as aforesaid," shall be deemed to refer to the provisions of this Act conferring rights to vote as well as to the provisions of the said Act.

60. Notwithstanding anything in this Act contained, in the event of a vacancy in the representation of any constituency, or of a dissolution of Parliament taking place, and a writ or writs being issued, before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, for the election of members to serve in the present or any new Parliament, each election shall take place in the same manner, in all respects, as if no alteration had been made by this Act in the franchises of electors, or in the places authorized to return a member or members to serve in Parliament, with this exception, that the boroughs by this Act disfranchised shall not be entitled to return members to serve in any such new Parliament.

61. The following terms shall in this Act have the meanings hereinafter assigned to them, unless there is something in the context repugnant to such construction (that is to say),

"Month" shall mean calendar month :

"Member" shall include a knight of the shire :

"Election" shall mean an election of a member or members to serve in Parliament :

"County" shall not include a county of a city or county of a town, but shall mean any county, riding, parts or divisions of a county returning a member or members to serve in Parliament :

"Borough" shall mean any borough, city, place, or combination of places, not being a county as hereinbefore defined, returning a member or members to serve in Parliament :

"Dwelling-house" shall include any part of a house occupied as a separate dwelling, and separately rated to the relief of the poor :

"The Registration Acts" shall mean the Act of the sixth year of the reign of her present Majesty, chapter eighteen, and the Act of the twenty-eighth year of the reign of her present Majesty, chapter thirty-six, and any other Acts or parts of Acts relating to the registration of persons entitled to vote at and proceedings in the election of members to serve in Parliament or England and Wales.

# SCHEDULES.\*

## SCHEDULE (A).

*Boroughs to return One Member only in future Parliaments.*

Honiton.	Stamford.	Maldon.	Devizes.
Thetford.	ChippingWycombe.	Buckingham.	Hertford.
Wells.	Poole.	Newport (Isle of	Dorchester.
Evesham.	Knaresborough.	Wight).	Lichfield.
Marlborough.	Andover.	New Malton.	Cockermouth.
Harwich.	Leominster.	Tavistock.	Bridgnorth.
Richmond.	Tewkesbury.	Lewes.	Guildford.
Lymington.	Ludlow.	Cirencester.	Chichester.
Chippenham.	Ripon.	Bodmin.	Windsor.
Bridport.	Huntingdon.	Great Marlow.	

## SCHEDULE (B).

*New Boroughs.*

Chelsea.	The Hartlepoons.	Gravesend.	Staleybridge.	Middlesborough.
Darlington.	Stockton.	Burnley.	Wednesbury.	Dewsbury.

## SCHEDULE (C).

*New Boroughs formed by Division of the Borough of the Tower Hamlets.*

Borough of Tower Hamlets.	Borough of Hackney.
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## SCHEDULE (D).

*Counties to be divided.*

- CHESHIRE—(1) North Cheshire ; (2) Mid Cheshire ; (3) South Cheshire.  
 DERBYSHIRE—(1) North Derbyshire ; (2) South Derbyshire ; (3) East Derbyshire.  
 DEVONSHIRE—(1) North Devonshire ; (2) East Devonshire ; (3) South Devonshire.  
 ESSEX—(1) North-West Essex ; (2) North-East Essex ; (3) South Essex.  
 WEST KENT—(1) West Kent ; (2) Mid Kent.  
 NORTH LANCASHIRE—(1) North Lancashire ; (2) North-East Lancashire.  
 SOUTH LANCASHIRE—(1) South-East Lancashire ; (2) South-West Lancashire.  
 LINCOLN—(1) North Lincolnshire ; (2) Mid Lincolnshire ; (3) South Lincolnshire.  
 NORFOLK—(1) West Norfolk ; (2) North-East Norfolk ; (3) South-East Norfolk.  
 SOMERSETSHIRE—(1) East Somerset ; (2) Mid Somerset ; (3) West Somerset.  
 STAFFORDSHIRE—(1) North Staffordshire ; (2) West Staffordshire ; (3) East Staffordshire.  
 EAST SURREY—(1) East Surrey ; (2) Mid Surrey.  
 YORKSHIRE, WEST RIDING—(1) Northern Division ; (2) Mid Division ; (3) Southern Division

\* An alteration was afterwards made in these Schedules, some boroughs having been totally disfranchised, and others deprived of one member; in providing for the additional members awarded to Scotland. See Reform Act (Scotland).

To *A.B.*

City [or Borough of].

Take Notice that you will not be entitled to have your name inserted in the List of Voters for this City [or Borough] now about to be made in respect of the premises in your occupation in [Street or Place] unless you pay on or before the twentieth day of July next all the poor rates which have become due from you in respect of such premises up to the fifth day of January last, amounting to £ , and if you omit to make such payment you will be incapable of being on the next Register of Voters for this City [or Borough].

day of June, 18 .

*C.D.* } Overseers,  
*E.F.* }

*or*

**G.H. Assistant Overseer,**

of

*I.K.* Collector.

## FORM No. 1.

### *Claim of Lodger.*

Borough of

To the Overseers of the Parish of

I hereby claim to be inserted in the List of Voters in respect of the Occupation of the undermentioned Lodgings, and the particulars of my qualification are stated in the columns below :

Christian Name and Surname at full length.	Profession, Trade, or Calling.	Description of Lodgings.	Description of House in which Lodgings situate, with Number, if any, and Name of Street.	Name, Description, and Residence, of Landlord or other Person to whom Rent paid.

I the above-named \_\_\_\_\_ hereby declare, that I have been during the twelve months immediately preceding the last day of July in this year the occupier as sole tenant of the above-mentioned Lodgings, and that I have resided therein during the twelve months immediately preceding the said last day of July, and that such Lodgings are of a clear yearly value, if let unfurnished, of Ten Pounds or upwards.

**Dated the**

**day of**

Signature of Claimant .....

**Witness to the Signature of the said**

And I certify my belief in the accuracy of the above Claim.

**Name of Witness** .....

Residence and Calling .....

This Claim must bear date the first day of August or some day subsequent thereto, and must be delivered to the Overseers after the last day of July, and on or before the twenty-fifth day of August.

FORM No. II.

*List of Claimants in respect of Lodgings, to be published by the Overseers.*

The following persons claim to have their names inserted in the List of Persons entitled to vote in the election of a Member [or Members] for the City [or Borough] of .....

Christian Name and Surname of each Claimant at full length.	Profession, Trade, or Calling.	Description of Lodgings.	Description of House in which Lodgings situate, with Number, if any, and Name of Street.	Name, Description, and Residence of Landlord or other Person to whom Rent paid.

(Signed) A.B.  
C.D.  
E.F. } Overseers  
of,  
&c.

SCHEDULE (H).

*Offices of Profit referred to in this Act.*

Lord High Treasurer.  
Commissioner for executing the Offices of Treasurer of the Exchequer of Great Britain and Lord High Treasurer of Ireland.  
President of the Privy Council.  
Vice-President of the Committee of Council for Education.  
Comptroller of Her Majesty's Household.  
Treasurer of Her Majesty's Household.  
Vice-Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household.  
Equerry or Groom in Waiting on Her Majesty.  
Any Principal Secretary of State.  
Chancellor and Under Treasurer of Her Majesty's Exchequer.  
Paymaster General.  
Postmaster General.  
Lord High Admiral.  
Commissioner for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral.  
Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings.  
President of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations.  
Chief Secretary for Ireland.  
Commissioner for administering the Laws for the Relief of the Poor in England.  
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.  
Judge Advocate General.  
Attorney General for England.  
Solicitor General for England.  
Lord Advocate for Scotland.  
Solicitor General for Scotland.  
Attorney General for Ireland.  
Solicitor General for Ireland.

**ii.—Reform Act (Scotland).**

(31 &amp; 32 Vict., c. 48.)

**A** N ACT for the Amendment of the REPRESENTATION of the PEOPLE in SCOTLAND. [13th July, 1868.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the laws relating to the representation of the people in Scotland :

Be it enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

1. This Act shall be cited for all purposes as "The Representation of the People (Scotland) Act, 1868."

2. This Act shall apply to Scotland only, except in so far as it provides that certain boroughs in England shall cease to return members to serve in Parliament.

**PART I.—FRANCHISES.**

3. Every man shall, in and after the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, be entitled to be registered as a voter, and, when registered, to vote at elections for a member or members to serve in Parliament for a burgh, who, when the sheriff proceeds to consider his right to be inserted or retained in the register of voters, is qualified as follows ; that is to say,—

1. Is of full age, and not subject to any legal incapacity ; and

2. Is, and has been for a period of not less than twelve calendar months next preceding the last day of July, an inhabitant occupier as owner or tenant of any dwelling-house within the burgh :

Provided that no man shall under this section be entitled to be registered as a voter who, at any time during the said period of twelve calendar months, shall have been exempted from payment of poor rates on the ground of inability to pay ; or who shall have failed to pay, on or before the first day of August in the present or the twentieth day of June in any subsequent year, all poor rates (if any) that have become payable by him, in respect of said dwelling-house or as an inhabitant of any parish in said burgh, up to the preceding fifteenth day of May ; or who shall have been in the receipt of parochial relief within the twelve calendar months next preceding the said last day of July : Provided also that no man shall under this section be entitled to be registered as a voter by reason of his being a joint occupier of any dwelling-house.

4. Every man shall in and after the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight be entitled to be registered as a voter, and, when registered, to vote for a member or members to serve in Parliament for a burgh, who is qualified as follows ; that is to say,—

1. Is of full age, and not subject to any legal incapacity ; and

2. As a lodger has occupied in the same burgh separately, and as sole tenant for the twelve months preceding the last day of July in any year, lodgings of a clear yearly value, if let unfurnished, of ten pounds or upwards ; and

3. Has resided in such lodgings during the twelve months immediately preceding the last day of July, and has claimed to be registered as a voter at the next ensuing registration of voters.

5. Every man shall, in and after the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, be entitled to be registered as a voter, and, when registered, to vote at the election of a member or members to serve in Parliament for a county, who, when the sheriff proceeds to consider his right to be inserted or retained on the register of voters, is qualified as follows ; that is to say,—

1. Is of full age, and not subject to any legal incapacity ; and



2. Is, and has been for a period of not less than six calendar months next preceding the last day of July, the proprietor (whether he has made up his titles, or is infeft, or not) of lands and heritages, the yearly value of which, as appearing from the valuation roll of the county, shall be five pounds or upwards, after deduction of any feu duty, ground annual, or other annual consideration which he may be bound to pay or give or account for as a condition of his right, and after deduction of any annuity, life-rent provision, or such other annual burden.

6. Every man shall be entitled to be registered as a voter, and, when registered, to vote at elections for a member to serve in Parliament for a county, who, when the sheriff proceeds to consider his right to be inserted or retained in the register of voters, is qualified as follows; that is to say,—

1. Is of full age, and not subject to any legal incapacity; and

2. Is, and has been during the twelve calendar months immediately preceding the last day of July, in the actual personal occupancy as tenant of lands and heritages within the county of the annual value of fourteen pounds or upwards, as appearing on the valuation roll of such county:

Provided that no man shall under this section be entitled to be registered who, at any time during the said period of twelve calendar months, shall have been exempted from payment of poor rates on the ground of inability to pay; or who shall have failed to pay, on or before the first day of August in the present or the twentieth day of June in any subsequent year, all poor rates (if any) that have become payable by him in respect of said lands and heritages up to the preceding fifteenth day of May; or who shall have been in the receipt of parochial relief within twelve calendar months next preceding the said last day of July.

7. At a contested election for the city of Glasgow no person shall vote for more than two candidates.

8. No elector who, within six months before or during any election for any county or burgh, shall have been retained, hired, or employed for all or any of the purposes of the election for reward by or on behalf of any candidate at such election as agent, canvasser, clerk, messenger, or in other like employment, shall be entitled to vote at such election; and if he shall so vote, he shall be guilty of a crime and offence.

#### PART II.—DISTRIBUTION OF SEATS.

9. In all future Parliaments the Universities of Scotland shall return two members to serve in Parliament; the city of Glasgow shall return three members to serve in Parliament; and the town of Dundee, and the counties of Lanark, Ayr, and Aberdeen, shall each return two members to serve in Parliament; and one of the members for the Universities of Scotland shall be returned jointly by the University of Edinburgh and the University of St. Andrews; and the other of such members shall be returned jointly by the University of Glasgow and the University of Aberdeen.

10. From and after the end of the present Parliament the county of Selkirk shall cease to return a member to serve in Parliament, and the county of Peebles shall cease to return a member to serve in Parliament, and the said counties shall jointly return one member to serve in Parliament; and the burghs and towns of Hawick, Galashiels, and Selkirk, specified in Schedule (A) hereto annexed, shall be constituted into a district of burghs, and such district shall return one member to serve in Parliament.

11. From and after the end of the present Parliament each county named in the first column of Schedule (B) to this Act annexed shall be divided into two divisions named in the second column of the said schedule; and, until otherwise directed by Parliament, each of such divisions shall consist of the parishes mentioned in the third column of the said schedule; and each of such divisions shall in all future Parliaments return one member to serve in Parliament, in the same manner as if each such division were a separate county.

12. Registers of voters shall be formed in and after the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, notwithstanding the continuance of the present

Parliament, for and in respect of the divisions of counties constituted under this Act, in like manner as if such divisions had previously to the passing of this Act been separate counties returning members to serve in Parliament; and also for and in respect of the burghs constituted by this Act in like manner as if before the passing of this Act they respectively had been burghs returning or contributing to return members to serve in Parliament.

### PART III.—SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

#### *Incidents of Franchise.*

13. Different premises occupied in immediate succession by any person as owner or tenant during the twelve calendar months next previous to the last day of July in any year shall have the same effect in qualifying such person to vote for a burgh or county respectively as a continued occupancy of the same premises in the manner herein provided: And this provision shall apply to the successive occupancy of premises in counties of the annual value of fifty pounds and upwards, as well as to premises which for the first time under this Act afford the qualification for the franchise.

14. In a county where two or more persons are interested as liferenter and as fiar in any lands and heritages to which a right of voting is for the first time attached by this Act, the right to be registered and to vote shall be in the liferenter, and not in the fiar: And where any such lands and heritages shall be owned, held, or occupied by more persons than one as joint owners, whether in fee or in liferent, or as joint tenants and joint occupants of the same, as the case may be, each of such joint owners shall be entitled to be registered and to vote, provided his share or interest in the said lands and heritages is of the annual value of five pounds as before specified, but not otherwise; and each of such joint tenants and joint occupants shall in like manner be entitled to be registered and to vote, provided the annual value of the said lands and heritages, as appearing on the valuation roll, held and occupied by them shall be sufficient, when divided by the number of of such joint tenants and joint occupants, to give to each of them a sum of not less than fourteen pounds, but not otherwise: Provided always, that no greater number of persons than two shall be entitled to be registered as joint owners or joint tenants of the same lands and heritages unless their shares or interests in the same shall have come to them by inheritance, marriage, marriage settlement, or *mortis causa* conveyance, or unless such joint owners or joint tenants shall be *bona fide* engaged as partners carrying on trade or business in or on such lands and heritages: Provided also, that husbands shall be entitled to be registered and to vote in respect of lands and heritages as aforesaid belonging, whether in fee or in liferent, to their wives, or owned or possessed by such husbands after the death of their wives by the courtesy of Scotland.

#### *Valuation Rolls.*

15. In every future valuation-roll to be made up in any burgh, under the provisions of the Valuation Acts in force for the time, or under the provisions of this Act, the assessor shall be bound to specify separately each dwelling-house, and to ascertain and enter the yearly rent or value of the same, and also to enter the name and designation of the proprietor or reputed proprietor thereof, and, where there are tenants or occupiers, the names and designations of all such tenants and occupiers.

16. In every future valuation-roll to be made up in any county the assessor, in addition to the particulars which by the Acts last mentioned are required to be ascertained by him, shall also ascertain and enter in such roll the amount of feu-duty, ground annual, rent, or other yearly consideration payable as a condition of his right by every proprietor of any lands or heritages entered in such roll as of the yearly rent or value of five pounds or upwards, and the name of the person to whom the said consideration is payable; and in order to the ascertainment of the particulars hereinbefore specified, it shall be lawful for the assessor to call upon any proprietor or tenant for receipts or other written evidence of the amount of such feu-duty, ground annual, or other consideration, and such proprietor or

tenant shall be bound to furnish and deliver such evidence to the assessor under the same penalty in case of failure or of false statement as is provided in similar cases by the Act seventeenth and eighteenth Victoria, chapter ninety-one; and it shall also be lawful for the assessor to exercise all the powers which, under the said Act, he may lawfully exercise for the purposes thereof.

17. Where the name of any person, otherwise entitled to the franchise for any burgh or county, has in any year been omitted from the list of voters prepared by the assessor for such burgh or county on the ground that he has during the twelve calendar months preceding the last day of July in such year been exempted from payment of poor rates on account of inability to pay, it shall be competent for such person to give notice to such assessor of his claim to have his name entered in the register of voters for such burgh or county in the manner provided in the Registration Acts, and such claim shall be published and may be objected to in the manner provided in the said Acts; and the sheriff shall dispose of the said claim, and if it shall be proved to his satisfaction that the person claiming has been improperly or erroneously exempted from payment of the said poor rates, and that he has on or before the first day of August in the present or the twentieth day of June in any subsequent year paid or tendered payment of the amount of poor rates, from payment of which he was improperly or erroneously exempted as aforesaid, the sheriff shall insert the name of such person in the register of voters for the burgh or county, as the case may be; and the judgment of the sheriff sustaining or refusing the claim shall be liable to the appeal provided in the said Registration Acts, and generally the provisions of the said Acts shall apply to the claims mentioned in this section and to all the proceedings following thereon.

18. Where any poor rate due from an occupier of premises to which a right of voting is for the first time attached by this Act remains unpaid on the fifteenth day of May in any year, the collector of poor rates for the parish in which such premises are situated shall, on or before the twenty-fifth day of July in the present or the first day of June in any subsequent year, unless such rate has previously been paid, or has been duly demanded by a demand note served in like manner as the notice in this section referred to, give or cause to be given a notice in the form set forth in Schedule (C) to this Act to every such occupier. The notice shall be deemed to have been duly given if delivered to the occupier, or left at his last or usual place of abode, or with some person on the premises in respect of which the rate is payable. Any collector of poor rate who shall wilfully withhold such notice with intent to keep such occupier off the list or register of voters for the burgh or county, as the case may be, shall be deemed guilty of a crime and offence.

### *Registration of Voters.*

19. The following regulations shall be observed with respect to the registration of voters:—

1. The Registration Acts shall apply to the registration of all persons on whom a right to be registered and to vote is conferred for the first time by this Act, in the same manner, and subject to the same regulations, as nearly as circumstances admit, in and subject to which they now apply to the registration of persons entitled at present to be registered and to vote; and the said Acts, and also the Valuation Acts, shall apply to all burghs and divisions of counties on which the right of returning or contributing to return a member to serve in Parliament is by this Act conferred:
2. The collector of poor rates in each parish shall, on or before the third day of August in the present and first day of July in any subsequent year, deliver or send to the assessor for the burgh or county, as the case may be, a list in the form in the Schedule (D) hereunto annexed, or as near thereto as circumstances admit, and in the order as nearly as may be in which the names appear in the valuation roll of such burgh or county, as the case may be, duly certified by him, of all occupiers of premises who have been, during the twelve calendar months preceding the last day of July in each year, exempted from payment of poor rates on the ground of inability to pay, or who have failed to pay, on or before the first day of August in the present or the twentieth day of June in any subsequent year,

all poor rates (if any) that have become payable by them up to the preceding fifteenth day of May, or who have been in the receipt of parochial relief within the twelve calendar months next preceding the last day of July in such year, and the assessor shall be guided by the said lists (which shall be *prima facie* evidence of the correctness of the entries therein contained) in ascertaining the right of any person to be inserted or retained in the register of voters :

3. The claim of every person desirous of being registered as a voter for a member or members to serve for any burgh in respect of the occupation of lodgings shall be in the form No. 1 in Schedule (I), or to the like effect, and shall have annexed thereto a declaration in the form, and be certified in the manner, in the said schedule mentioned, or as near thereto as circumstances admit ; and every such claim shall, after the last day of July and on or before the twenty-first day of September in any year, be delivered to the assessor of the burgh in which such lodgings shall be situate, and the particulars of such claims shall be duly published by such assessor on or before the twenty-fifth day of September next ensuing in a separate list, according to the form No. 2 in the said Schedule (I) :
4. The provisions of the Registration Acts relating to the manner of publishing lists of claimants in burghs, and to the delivery of copies thereof to persons requiring the same, shall apply to every such claim and list ; and the provisions of the same Acts with respect to the proof of the claims of persons omitted from the list of voters in burghs, and to objections thereto, and to the hearing thereof, shall, so far as the same are applicable, apply to claims and objections, and to the hearing thereof under this section :
5. Wherever any list or copy of a list other than a register for which payment is required and authorized by the Act nineteenth and twentieth Victoria, chapter fifty-eight, shall contain any number of persons' names exceeding five thousand, the rate to be demanded and paid therefor shall be five shillings, and for any such list or copy of such list containing any number of persons' names exceeding ten thousand the rate to be demanded and paid therefor shall be ten shillings.

40. Whereas in consequence of the increase of the number of voters in burghs provided for by this Act it is necessary to alter certain of the dates in the preparation of the register of voters in said burghs as provided for by the Act 19 & 20 Vict. c. 58 : Be it enacted as follows :

The second section of the said recited Act shall be read as if the words "fifteenth day of September" were substituted for the words "fifteenth day of August," and the words "from the sixteenth to the twenty-first days of September" were substituted for the words "from the sixteenth to the twenty-fifth days of August" therein :

The third section of the said recited Act shall be read as if the words "twenty-first day of September" were substituted for the words "twenty-fifth day of August" therein :

The fourth section of the said recited Act shall be read as if the words "twenty-first day of September" were substituted for the words "twenty-fifth day of August" therein :

The fifth section of the said recited Act shall be read as if the words "twenty-fifth day of September" were substituted for the words "first day of September," and the words "between the twenty-fifth day of September and the first day of October" were substituted for the words "during the first fourteen days of September" therein :

The sixth section of the said recited Act shall be read as if the words "twenty-fifth of September" were substituted for the words "first of September" therein :

The sixteenth section of the said recited Act shall be read as if the words "fifteenth of September" were substituted for the words "sixteenth day of August" therein :

The eighteenth section of the said recited Act shall be read as if the words "twenty-fifth day of September" were substituted for the words "first day of September" therein :

The nineteenth section of the said recited Act shall be read as if the words "twenty-fifth day of September" were substituted for the words "first day of September," and the words "the sixteenth day of October" were substituted for the words "the first day of October" therein :

The twenty-fifth section of the said recited Act shall be read as if the words "fifteenth day of October" were substituted for the words "thirtieth day of September" therein :

The twenty-sixth section of the said recited Act shall be read as if the words "sixteenth day of October" were substituted for the words "first day of October" therein :

The twenty-ninth section of the said recited Act shall be read as if the words "fifteenth day of October" were substituted for the words "thirtieth day of September;" and the provision in the said section requiring the town clerk forthwith, after the twenty-first day of October in each year, to make all such corrections and alterations on the book therein mentioned as may be necessary to give effect to all decisions of the Court of Appeal, is hereby repealed.

21. Whereas in consequence of the increase of the number of voters in counties provided for by this Act it is necessary to alter certain of the dates in the preparation of the register of voters in counties, as provided for by the Act of the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, chapter eighty-three : Be it enacted as follows :

The eighth section of the said recited Act shall be read as if the words "twenty-fifth day of August" were substituted for the words "fifteenth day of August," and the words "from the twenty-sixth day of August to the fourth day of September" were substituted for the words "from the sixteenth to the twenty-fifth days of August" therein :

The ninth section of the said recited Act shall be read as if the words "fourth day of September" were substituted for the words "twenty-fifth day of August" therein :

The tenth section of the said recited Act shall be read as if the words "eleventh day of September" were substituted for the words "first day of September," and the words "from the twelfth to the twenty-fourth days of September" were substituted for the words "from the second to the fourteenth days of September" therein :

The eleventh section of the said recited Act shall be read as if the words "eleventh day of September" were substituted for the words "first day of September" therein :

The twentieth section of the said recited Act shall be read as if the words "twenty-sixth day of August and the thirtieth day of October" were substituted for the words "sixteenth day of August and the twenty-first day of October" therein :

The twenty-first section of the said recited Act shall be read as if the words "fourth day of September" were substituted for the words "twenty-fifth day of August" therein :

The twenty-second section of the said recited Act shall be read as if the words "eleventh day of September" were substituted for the words "first day of September," and the words "fourth day of September" were substituted for the words "twenty-fifth day of August" therein :

The twenty-third section of the said recited Act shall be read as if the words "eleventh day of September and the eleventh day of October" were substituted for the words "first day of September and the fifth day of October" therein :

The twenty-fourth section of the said recited Act shall be read as if the words "eleventh day of September" were substituted for the words "first day of September" therein :

The twenty-ninth section of the said recited Act shall be read as if the words "eleventh day of October" were substituted for the words "fifth day of October" therein :

The thirtieth section of the said recited Act shall be read as if the words "eleventh day of October" were substituted for the words "fifth day of October" therein.

22. All enactments at present in force regarding appeals from the judgments of sheriffs in Registration Courts for counties and burghs are hereby repealed, and in lieu thereof it is enacted as follows :

If any person whose name shall have been struck out of any register or list of voters by the sheriff, or who shall claim or object before the sheriff at any court, shall consider the decision of the sheriff on his case to be erroneous in point of law, he may, either himself or by some person on his behalf, in open court, require the sheriff to state the facts of the case, and such question of law, and his decision thereon, in a special case ; and the sheriff shall prepare and sign and date such special case, and deliver the same in open court to the sheriff-clerk or town-clerk, as the case may be ; and such person, or some person on his behalf, may thereupon in open court declare his intention to appeal against the said decision, and may, within ten days of the date of such special case, lay a certified copy thereof before the Court of Appeal hereinafter constituted, for their decision thereon ; and the said Court shall with all convenient speed hear parties and give their decision on such special case, and shall specify exactly every alteration or correction, if any, to be made upon the register in pursuance of such decision ; and the register shall be, as soon as may be after the thirty-first day of October in each year altered accordingly by or at the sight of the sheriff ; and if it shall appear to the sheriff that his judgments respecting the qualifications of any two or more persons depend on the same question of law, he shall append to such special case the names of all such persons who have appealed against his judgment on their respective claims ; and the decision of the said Court on such special case shall extend and apply to the qualifications of all such persons, in like manner as if a separate appeal had been taken in the case of each of them ; and the said Court shall have power to award the costs of any appeal ; and the decision of the said Court shall be final, and not subject to review by any Court, or in any manner whatsoever : provided always, that if the said Court shall be of opinion that the statement of the matter of the appeal in any special case is not sufficient to enable them to give judgment in law, it shall be lawful for the said Court to remit the said special case to the sheriff by whom it shall have been signed, in order that the same may be more fully stated.

23. The Court for hearing appeals under the preceding section of this Act shall consist of three judges of the Court of Session, to be named from time to time by Act of Sederunt of the said Court, one judge to be named from each division of the Inner House, and one from the Lords Ordinary in the Outer House ; and it shall be competent from time to time, by Act of Sederunt, to supply any vacancy which may occur in such Court, and to regulate the sittings and forms of process therein, so as to carry out the provisions of this Act, and such Acts of Sederunt may be made, and such Court may sit, either during the sitting of the Court of Session, or in vacation or recess ; and the junior principal clerk of Session shall be the clerk of such Court.

#### *Places for Election and Polling Places.*

24. The writ for the election of the member for the district of burghs enumerated in Schedule (A) to this Act annexed, shall be addressed to the sheriff mentioned in the fifth column of the said schedule, and, until otherwise directed by Parliament, shall be proclaimed at the place named for that purpose in the third column thereof ; and the writ for the election of the member for the counties of Peebles and Selkirk shall be addressed to the sheriff of the county of Peebles, and until otherwise directed by Parliament shall be proclaimed at the burgh of Peebles ; and in the case of a poll being demanded at any election for said counties the sheriff of the county of Peebles shall forthwith send a written notice to the sheriff of the county of Selkirk that a poll has been demanded, and also of the day on which it is to be taken ; and the sheriffs of the said counties of Peebles and Selkirk respectively shall appoint such a number of substitutes and clerks as may be necessary at each of the polling places within their respective counties ; and all the poll books shall at the final close thereof be sealed up and delivered or transmitted by the sheriff substitutes in charge of the polls to the said sheriff of the county of Peebles ; and the writs for the election of members for the divisions of counties enumerated in Schedule (B) to this Act annexed shall be addressed to the sheriffs of such counties, and, until otherwise directed by Parliament, shall be proclaimed at the places named for that purpose in the fourth column of the said schedule.

25. It shall not be lawful for any candidate, or any one on his behalf, at any election for any burgh, to pay any money on account of the conveyance of any voter to the poll, either to the voter himself or to any other person; and if any such candidate, or any person on his behalf, shall pay any money on account of the conveyance of any voter to the poll, such payment shall be deemed to be an illegal payment within the meaning of the "Corrupt Practices Prevention Act, 1854."

26. At every contested election for any county or burgh, unless some building or place belonging to the county or burgh is provided for that purpose, the sheriff clerk in any county, and in any city or burgh the town clerk, shall, whenever it is practicable so to do, instead of erecting a booth, hire a building or room for the purpose of taking the poll at the places appointed for such county or burgh.

Where in any place there is any room, the expense of maintaining which is payable out of any rates levied in such place, or which is under the control of the town council or other local authority, such room may, with the consent of those having the control over the same, be used for the purpose of taking the poll at such place.

Where the town clerk incurs any expenses in erecting booths or hiring rooms for taking any poll under this Act, he shall have the same right and means of recovering the same from the candidates which the sheriff clerk has by the present law and practice.

#### *Elections in Universities.*

27. The Chancellor, the members of the University Court, and the professors for the time being of each of the Universities of Scotland, and also every person whose name is for the time being on the register, made up in terms of the provisions hereinafter set forth, of the general council of such university, shall, if of full age, and not subject to any legal incapacity, be entitled to vote in the election of a member to serve in any future Parliament for such university in terms of this Act.

28. Under the conditions as to registration hereinafter mentioned, the following persons shall be members of general council of the respective universities, viz. :—

1. All persons qualified under the sixth or seventh section of the Act twenty-first and twenty-second Victoria, chapter eighty-three :
2. All persons on whom the university to which such general council belongs has after examination conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine, or Doctor of Science, or Bachelor of Divinity, or Bachelor of Laws, or Bachelor of Medicine, or Bachelor of Science, or any other degree that may hereafter be instituted :
3. And whereas it was provided by the said sixth section of the last-mentioned Act that in each university the general council should consist of, *inter alios*, "all persons who, within three years from and after the passing of this Act shall establish, to the satisfaction of the commissioners hereinafter appointed, that they have as matriculated students, given regular attendance on the course of study in the university for four complete sessions, or such regular attendance for three complete sessions in the university, and regular attendance for one such complete session in any other Scottish university, the attendance for at least two of such sessions having been on the course of study in the faculty of arts;" and whereas from various causes many persons omitted to establish their qualifications in terms of the provision just mentioned before the expiry of the time mentioned therein, and it is expedient to afford such persons the opportunity of becoming members of the general councils of their respective universities : Be it enacted as follows : Every person who may have omitted to establish his qualification in terms of the recited provision of the sixth section of the Act last mentioned, but who would have been entitled to have become a member of the general council of the university in terms of the said provision if his qualification had been established within the said period, and he had applied for registration in terms of said Act, shall be a member of the general council of the university, provided that such person shall establish his qualification in terms of the recited provision to the

satisfaction of the registrar and assistant registrars hereinafter mentioned, and shall farther comply with the conditions as to registration hereinafter mentioned :

Provided always, that no graduate of any university shall be disqualified from being a member of the general council of such university by reason of his being enrolled as a student in any class of the university : provided also, that the conditions as to registration hereinbefore mentioned shall not apply to the Chancellor, the members of the University Court, or the professors for the time being of each university, who shall be members of the general council of their respective universities, and entitled to vote as such, although their names are not inserted on the register hereinbefore mentioned.

29. The registrar of each university shall keep a registration book, which shall be in the form of Schedule (E), to this Act annexed, and in which, under the conditions hereinafter mentioned, shall be entered the names, designations, qualifications, and ordinary places of residence of persons qualified to be members of general council, and from which the registers of general council, hereinafter directed to be made up, shall from time to time be prepared.

30. Within two months after the passing of this Act the registrar shall transfer to the registration book, from the presently existing register, the names of all persons who, before the passing of this Act, and in virtue of the provisions of any ordinance of the commissioners under the Act twenty-first and twenty-second Victoria, chapter eighty-three, have paid a composition in lieu of annual fees, and have been enrolled in such presently existing register in virtue of such payment ; and he shall in like manner, from time to time, after the passing of this Act, on payment to the general university fund of a registration fee of twenty shillings, enter in the registration book the name of every qualified person applying for registration, but who has not compounded under the provisions of any such ordinance as aforesaid ; provided always, that an abatement shall be made from such fee equal to the sum that may already have been paid by the applicant in name of entrance-money or annual fees : provided also, that after the passing of this Act no person qualified to be a member of general council shall be required to pay any annual fee as the condition of having his name retained in the registration book, or inserted in the register to be from time to time made up from it, as hereinafter enacted.

31. On the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, the registrar shall proceed to make up from the registration book an alphabetical register of members of general council, which register shall be in the form of Schedule (F) to this Act annexed, and shall be completed within fifteen days ; but no names shall be included therein which have not been entered in the registration book before the said first day of October ; and the said register, having been completed by the registrar as aforesaid, shall forthwith be revised, and, so far as necessary, corrected by him, with the assistance of two members of the general council acting as assistant registrars, and who shall have been nominated and appointed for that purpose by the University Court, at a meeting to be held of such Court on or before the said first day of October ; and the revision or correction shall be completed, and a copy of the register, with the names numbered from one onwards in regular order, shall be signed by the registrar and assistant registrars on or before the twenty-first day of October following ; and the copy so signed shall thereafter be submitted by the registrar to the Vice-Chancellor, and shall be authenticated by his signature on every page thereof, on or before the twenty-fifth day of October next ensuing ; and the register so authenticated shall, so far as it remains unaltered by the University Court as hereinafter provided, be conclusive of the right of persons to be members of the general council from the twenty-sixth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, to the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, both days inclusive : provided always, that at any meeting of, or election by, the general council of any university appointed to take place on or before the said twenty-sixth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, the registration book for such university, as it stood on the thirtieth day of September immediately preceding, shall be conclusive evidence of the right of all persons whose names shall be entered therein to be members of such general council until the fifth day of November following.



32. The registration book, and also the register, authenticated as aforesaid, shall at all reasonable times be open to inspection, in the office of the registrar, by any person applying for inspection of the same, and copies thereof may be made on payment of a fee of one shilling for every one hundred names, or fractional part thereof, copied; and if any member of the general council shall consider himself aggrieved by the insertion in the said register of the name of any person whom he considers not duly qualified, it shall be competent to him, within ten days after the day on or before which the register is hereby required to be authenticated, to appeal and apply to the University Court to expunge the name complained of; and notice of such appeal shall immediately be given by the secretary of the Court to the person against the insertion of whose name the appeal is taken, with an intimation of the day on which the appeal will be heard, and which shall be not sooner than twenty nor later than thirty days after the last day allowed for the authentication of the register; and it shall be in the power of such person to appear for his interest either personally or by substitute; and whether he appear or not, it shall be the duty of the registrar to attend and explain the reasons for the insertion of the name complained of; and the judgment of the Court sustaining or dismissing the appeal shall be final, and not subject to any process of review; and the register shall, if necessary, be altered by, or at the sight of, the president of the said Court, in conformity with such judgment.

33. If any person whose name is not inserted in the register so authenticated as aforesaid shall consider himself aggrieved by its omission, it shall be competent to him, within the said period of ten days after the day on or before which the register is hereby required to be authenticated, to appeal and apply to the University Court to have it so inserted; and the Court shall meet to consider such appeal not later than thirty days after the last day allowed for the authentication of the register, and after hearing the appellant for his interest, either personally or by substitute, and the registrar in explanation of the reasons for the omission of the appellant's name, shall give judgment in the appeal; and such judgment shall be final, and not subject to any process of review, and the register shall, if necessary, be altered by or at the sight of the president of the said Court in conformity with such judgment.

34. For the purpose of performing any duty required by this Act, the presence of a quorum of three shall be sufficient to constitute a meeting of the University Court.

35. On the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and on the first, or when the first is on a Sunday on the second day of December in each succeeding year, the registrar shall proceed to prepare, in the form of Schedule (F) to this Act annexed, a new alphabetical register for the year to commence on the first day of January next ensuing, which new register he shall make up by transferring to it from that in force at the time the names, designations, and addresses (with such corrections as he may consider necessary) of all members not known to be dead, and by transferring to it from the registration book the names, designations, qualifications, and ordinary places of residence of all persons who shall have paid the registration fee since the day of commencing to make up the register of the preceding year, and who are not known to have died since making payment; and such new register shall be completed within fifteen days, and shall thereafter be revised by the registrar with the assistance of two assistant registrars appointed by the University Court, and shall then be authenticated by the vice-chancellor on or before the thirty-first day of December of the same year, and such revision and authentication shall be carried out in the same way as is provided in regard to the first register directed to be made up under this Act; and the new register shall have the same effect for the year to which it applies as it is hereinbefore provided that the said first register shall have for the period between the twenty-sixth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and shall be subject in the same way as the said first register to alteration by the University Court on appeal taken either against undue insertion or against undue omission of names.

36. The registrar of each university shall be entitled to receive out of the general university fund a payment of one guinea and a half for every one hundred

names, or fractional part thereof, that shall be entered in the first register prepared under this Act, and of one guinea for every hundred names, or fractional part thereof, that shall be entered in the subsequent registers, and to a payment of half a guinea for every hour, or fractional part thereof, during which he shall be in attendance on the University Court while considering and disposing of appeals under this Act, as the same shall be certified by the president or secretary of the Court ; and each assistant registrar nominated and appointed by the University Court under this Act, and officiating in terms thereof, shall be entitled to receive from the same fund a payment of one guinea for every one hundred names, or fractional part thereof, that shall be entered in the first register prepared under this Act, and of half a guinea for every hundred names, or fractional part thereof, entered in the subsequent registers.

37. The Vice-Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh shall be the returning officer for the said university and the University of Saint Andrews ; and the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Glasgow shall be the returning officer for the said university and the University of Aberdeen ; and the writs for any election of a member to serve in Parliament for such universities shall be directed to such returning officers respectively ; and the Vice-Chancellor to whom a writ for any such election shall be directed shall endorse on the back thereof the day on which he received it, and shall, within three days thereafter, announce a day and hour (which day shall not be less than three or more than six clear days after that on which the writ was received), and a place within the city of Edinburgh, for an election for the Universities of Edinburgh and Saint Andrews, or within the city of Glasgow for an election for the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen, as the case may be, and shall give intimation thereof by advertisement in such newspapers as he shall deem expedient, and shall also, within the said first-mentioned three days, give intimation thereof in writing to the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Saint Andrews or of Aberdeen, as the case may be.

38. On the day announced as aforesaid by the Vice-Chancellor for the election such Vice-Chancellor shall repair to the place named by him, to which place all persons entitled to vote in such election shall in the aforesaid advertisement be invited to repair on the day and at the hour named ; and the said Vice-Chancellor shall then and there proclaim the writ by reading it ; and if no more than one candidate shall be proposed for the choice of the electors, he shall, upon a show of hands, forthwith declare the person so put in nomination to be duly elected ; it being always competent for any person entitled to vote in such election under this Act to repair to the place where the writ is proclaimed, and to put any person in nomination ; and if more than one candidate shall be proposed, and a poll shall be demanded, the proceedings shall be adjourned for the purpose of taking the poll for not less than six or more than ten clear days, exclusive of Saturdays and Sundays ; and the Vice-Chancellor shall forthwith give public intimation of such adjournment, and of the names of the candidates who have been proposed, by advertisement in such newspapers as he shall deem expedient, and shall also give intimation thereof in writing to the Vice-Chancellor of the University of St. Andrews or of Aberdeen, as the case may be.

39. The following regulations shall be observed with respect to the polling :—

1. On the day to which the proceedings have been adjourned as aforesaid for the purpose of taking the poll the polling shall commence at each university at eight o'clock in the morning, and may continue for not more than five days (exclusive of Sundays), but no poll shall be kept open later than four o'clock in the afternoon.
2. The Vice-Chancellor of each university shall appoint the polling place at such university, and, if he shall think fit, shall advertise the same, and also shall have power to appoint one or more pro-vice-chancellors to take the poll at such university and record the votes in poll books, and decide all questions with regard thereto, in the same manner as nearly as may be, and except as herein provided, as polls are now taken at elections for members to serve in Parliament for burghs and counties in Scotland ; and such Vice-Chancellor shall have power to appoint a poll clerk or poll clerks for the purpose of assisting the pro-vice-chancellor or pro-vice-chancellors in taking the poll as hereinbefore mentioned.

3. The poll-books in which the votes have been recorded as hereinbefore provided shall be forthwith delivered by the pro-vice-chancellor to the Vice-Chancellor by whom he was appointed; and the Vice-Chancellors of the Universities of St. Andrews and Aberdeen respectively shall, on receiving such poll-books, immediately transmit them to the Vice-Chancellor, who is the returning officer for such university; and such Vice-Chancellor shall, within three days after such poll books have been received by him, in presence of the candidates or their agents, or of such of them as shall think proper to attend or to appoint such agent, cast up the number of votes as they appear on the several books, and shall forthwith publish in the *Edinburgh Gazette* a notice containing the name of the candidate for whom the largest number of votes has been given, and declaring such candidate to be duly elected, and shall make a return in the form of similar returns presently used (as nearly as may be) in terms of the writ, under his hand and seal, to the Clerk of the Crown in England, and if the votes be equal he shall make a double return.

4. All the provisions of an Act passed in the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth years of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to provide that Votes at Elections for the Universities may be recorded by means of Voting-Papers," except so much of the said Act as requires that the person delivering the voting-paper shall make attestation of his personal acquaintance with the voter, shall apply to every election of a member for the Universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrews, and for the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen, subject to the following provisions:—

The words "recorded in the manner heretofore used," in the second section of the recited Act, shall in this Act mean "recorded in the manner hereinbefore directed."

The word "misdemeanor," in the fifth section of the recited Act, shall include crime and offence.

A voting-paper may be signed by a voter being in one of the Channel Islands in the presence of the following officers; that is to say,

1. In Jersey and Guernsey, of the bailiffs, or any lieutenant-bailiff, jurat, or juge d'instruction :

2. In Alderney, of the Judge of Alderney, or any jurat :

3. In Sark, of the Seneschal or Deputy Seneschal :

And for the purpose of certifying and attesting the signature of such voting-paper, each of the said officers shall have all the powers of a justice of the peace under the recited Act; and a statement of the official quality of such officer shall be a sufficient statement of quality in pursuance of the provisions of the said Act.

In lieu of the schedule annexed to the recited Act, the Schedule (G) to this Act annexed shall be substituted in elections for the Universities of Edinburgh and Saint Andrews, and for the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen.

40. Every Vice-Chancellor to whom a writ for the election of a member to serve in Parliament shall, under the provisions of this Act, be directed, shall be allowed in exchequer such payments for executing such writ as are allowed to sheriffs under the existing law in the case of elections for counties or burghs; and in all cases where a poll has been demanded the candidates shall be bound to pay and contribute among them to each pro-vice-chancellor appointed under this Act, for superintending the poll, a fee of three guineas for the first, and of one guinea for each subsequent day in which he shall have been so engaged; and the candidates shall further be bound to pay and contribute among them to each poll-clerk one guinea per day, and the candidates shall in like manner be bound to defray the necessary expenses incurred by the Vice-Chancellors in the transmission or receipt of poll-books or other communications, or in making any advertisements required or enjoined by this Act; and if any person shall be proposed as a candidate without his consent, the person so proposing him shall be liable to pay his share of all such expenses in like manner as if he had been himself a candidate.

41. Where the Vice-Chancellor or Registrar of any university is absent, or is incapacitated by illness for discharging any duty required of him by this Act, or

if the office of Vice-Chancellor or of Registrar shall be vacant, the duties herein imposed on the Vice-Chancellor or Registrar respectively shall be discharged by a person appointed for that purpose by the University Court of such university ; and such person shall in that respect, but in no other, act for the time as, and be deemed to be Vice-Chancellor or Registrar of such university.

*Miscellaneous.*

42. Where any county has been divided for the purposes of this Act, the commissioners of supply of such county are hereby empowered to appoint the same assessor to make up the register of voters in both divisions of such county, or if they shall think proper, to appoint separate assessors to make up the said register for each such division ; but until they shall otherwise determine, the assessor appointed for the purpose of making up the register for the undivided county shall continue to act as assessor for both the divisions of such county, and shall, as hereinbefore provided, make up a separate register for each of such divisions : provided always, that such assessors shall in all respects be deemed to be assessors appointed in terms of the Act twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth Victoria, chapter eighty-three : provided also, that the expenses of registration shall be defrayed as at present by an assessment levied on the whole lands and heritages within the county, and not by an assessment levied separately on the lands and heritages within the divisions thereof respectively.

43. Whereas, in order to provide for the seats hereinbefore distributed, it is expedient that certain boroughs in England having small populations should cease to return members to serve in Parliament : be it therefore enacted, that from and after the end of this present Parliament the boroughs of Arundel, Ashburton, Dartmouth, Honiton, Lyme Regis, Thetford, and Wells, shall respectfully cease to return any member to serve in Parliament.

44. Whereas it is expedient to shorten the period for proceeding to election in cities, burghs, and towns, or districts of cities, burghs, and towns, in Scotland, provided by the Acts fifth and sixth William the Fourth, chapter seventy-eight, and twenty-eight and twenty-nine Victoria, chapter ninety-two : be it enacted, that, except in the cases of the districts comprehending Kirkwall, Wick, Dornoch, Dingwall, Tain, and Cromarty, the day or days to be announced by the sheriff for the election or elections shall be not less than three and not more than six clear days after the day on which the writ was received by such sheriff.

45. In so far as regards the registration of voters, and generally for all purposes connected with the election of members to serve in Parliament, the burgh of Galashiels shall be dealt with as if it were locally situated wholly within the county of Selkirk.

46. In any burgh on which the right of contributing to return a member to serve in Parliament is for the first time conferred by this Act, and in which there are no magistrates elected in terms of the Act third and fourth William the Fourth, chapter seventy-six, or the Act third and fourth William the Fourth, chapter seventy-seven, the commissioners of police acting in such burgh under any general or local police Act shall appoint a suitable person to be the assessor in such burgh, and as such to make up a valuation roll of lands and heritages therein in terms of the Valuation Acts, and also to perform with reference to the registration of voters in such burgh all duties which by the Registration Acts can be imposed on assessors ; and all appeals against valuations made by such assessor shall be heard and determined by such commissioners as the case may be, and the determination of such commissioners shall be dealt with in the same manner as the determinations of magistrates in existing Royal or Parliamentary burghs.

47. If in any such burgh there is no town clerk, it shall be the duty of the aforesaid commissioners of police, as soon as may be after the passing of this Act, to nominate and appoint a fit and proper person to perform the duties of town clerk in so far as regards the registration of voters, and the election of members to serve in Parliament ; and on every occasion of the person so appointed ceasing to act, such commissioners shall in like manner, within the period of three weeks thereafter, make a similar appointment ; and failing such appointment being duly made

by the said commissioners, such appointment shall be made by the sheriff of the county; and every person so nominated and appointed shall, so long as he continues to act, be subject to the same disqualifications in regard to voting for or being elected a member of Parliament, or acting as agent for any candidate, to which town clerks are now subject by law; and every such person shall be removable at the pleasure of the said commissioners or sheriff respectively by whom he was appointed.

48. In every such burgh on which the right of contributing to return a member to serve in Parliament is for the first time conferred by this Act, an account of the costs and expenses attending the preparation of the valuation roll under the Valuation Acts, and also of the costs and expenses attending the annual registration of voters, shall be made up annually at the sight of the person or persons by whom the assessor for such burgh was appointed; and such person or persons shall ascertain and fix the amount of such expenses, including therein the reasonable remuneration of the assessor, and of the town clerk, or of the person appointed to perform the duties of town clerk, where any such appointment has been made; and the amount of all such expenses and remuneration shall be assessed and levied on and recovered from the same description of persons and property as the police rate within such burgh; provided that no person shall be liable to such assessment who is not a proprietor or occupier of a dwelling-house or other lands and heritages within the burgh.

49. Any person, either directly or indirectly, corruptly paying any rate on behalf of any ratepayer for the purpose of enabling him to be registered as a voter, thereby to influence his vote at any future election, and any candidate or other person, either directly or indirectly, paying any rate on behalf of any voter for the purpose of inducing him to vote or refrain from voting, shall be guilty of bribery, and be punishable accordingly; and any person on whose behalf and with whose privy any such payment, as in this section mentioned, is made shall also be guilty of bribery, and punishable accordingly.

50. The provision of the eleventh section of the Act of the second and third years of King William the Fourth, chapter sixty-five, disqualifying persons in receipt of parochial relief from being registered as voters, or voting for a burgh, shall apply to a county also; and the said provision of the said section shall be construed as if the word "county" were inserted therein before the word "city."

51. Whereas it is expedient to amend the law relating to offices of profit, the acceptance of which from the Crown vacates the seats of members accepting the same, but does not render them incapable of being re-elected: be it enacted, that where a person has been returned as a member to serve in Parliament since the acceptance by him from the Crown of any office described in Schedule (H) to this Act annexed, the subsequent acceptance by him from the Crown of any other office or offices described in such schedule, in lieu of and in immediate succession the one to the other, shall not vacate his seat.

52. Where separate registers of voters have been directed to be made in any county divided by this Act, if a vacancy take place in the representation of the said county before the summoning of a future Parliament, and after the completion of such separate registers, such last-mentioned registers shall, for the purpose of any election to fill up such vacancy, be deemed together to form the register for the county.

53. Nothing in this Act contained shall affect the rights of persons whose names are for the time being on the register of voters for any county in which the burghs constituted by this Act are situate to vote in any election for such county in respect of any vacancy that may take place before the summoning of a future Parliament; but after such summoning no person shall be entitled to be registered as a voter or to vote in any election for any county in respect of any premises owned or occupied by him within any burgh.

In the case of a county within the limits of which is situate a burgh constituted by this Act, the sheriff in revising at any time before the summoning of a future Parliament the list of voters for such county shall write the word "burgh" opposite to the name of each voter whose qualification in respect of the premises

described in the list would not, after the summoning of a future Parliament, entitle such voter to vote for the county; and at any election for such county taking place after the summoning of a future Parliament the vote of every person against whose name the word "burgh" is written, if tendered in respect of such qualification, shall be rejected by the polling sheriff.

54. The forty-second section of the Act passed in the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth years of the reign of her present Majesty, chapter eighty-three, is hereby repealed, and in lieu thereof it is enacted as follows: At every future election of a member to serve in Parliament for any county or division of a county, the register of voters, made up in terms of the Registration Acts, shall be deemed and taken to be conclusive evidence that the persons therein named continue to have the qualifications which are annexed to their names respectively in the register in force at such election; and such persons shall not be required to take the oath of possession.

55. The right of voting at any election of a member or members to serve in Parliament for any county, burgh, or university shall not be affected by any appeal depending at the time of issuing the writ for such election, and it shall be lawful for every person whose name has been entered on the register of voters to exercise the right of voting at such election as effectually, and every vote tendered thereat shall be as good, as if no such appeal were depending; and the subsequent decision in any appeal which shall be depending at the time of issuing the writ for any such election shall not in any way whatever alter or affect the poll taken at such election, or the return made thereat by the returning officers.

56. The franchises conferred by this Act shall be in addition to and not in substitution for any existing franchises, but so that no person shall be entitled to vote for the same place in respect of more than one qualification; and, subject to the provisions of this Act, all laws, customs, and enactments now in force conferring any right to vote, or otherwise relating to the representation of the people in Scotland, and the registration of persons entitled to vote, shall remain in full force, and shall apply, as nearly as circumstances admit, to any person hereby authorized to vote, and shall also apply to any constituency hereby authorized to return or contribute to return a member or members to Parliament, as if it had heretofore returned or contributed to return such members to Parliament, and to the franchises hereby conferred and to the registers of voters hereby required to be formed.

57. All writs to be issued for the election of members to serve in Parliament, and all mandates, precepts, instruments, proceedings, and notices consequent upon such writs, or relating to the registration of voters, shall be framed and expressed in such manner and form as may be necessary for the carrying the provisions of this Act into effect.

58. This Act, so far as is consistent with the tenor thereof, shall be construed as one with the enactments for the time being in force relating to the representation of the people in Scotland, and with the Registration and Valuation Acts.

59. The following terms shall in this Act have the meanings hereinafter assigned to them, unless there is something in the context repugnant to such construction (that is to say),

"Month" shall mean calendar month:

"County" shall not include a county of a city, but shall mean any county or division of a county, or any combination of counties, or of counties and portions of counties, returning a member to serve in Parliament:

"Burgh" shall mean any city, town, burgh, or district of cities, towns, or burghs, returning a member or members to serve in Parliament:

"Dwelling-house" shall include any part of a house occupied as a separate dwelling, and (in any parish in which poor rates are levied) the occupier of which is separately rated to the relief of the poor either in respect thereof or as an inhabitant of such parish:

"Premises" shall, in regard to burghs, mean any dwelling-house; and in regard to counties shall mean lands and heritages:

"The Registration Acts" shall mean the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of the reign of her present Majesty, chapter fifty-eight, and the Act

of the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth years of the reign of her present Majesty, chapter eighty-three, and any other Acts or parts of Acts relating to the registration of persons entitled to vote at, and proceedings in, the election of members to serve in Parliament for Scotland :

- " Proprietor " or " owner " shall include any person who shall hold under a lease for a period of not less than fifty-seven years, exclusive of breaks :
- " The Valuation Acts " shall mean the Act of the seventeenth and eighteenth years of the reign of her present Majesty, chapter ninety-one, the Act of the twentieth and twenty-first years of the said reign, chapter fifty-eight, the Act of the thirtieth and thirty-first years of the said reign, chapter eighty, and any other Acts or parts of Acts relating to the valuation of lands and heritages in Scotland :
- " Assessor " shall mean an assessor appointed under the Valuation Acts or any of them, or under the Registration Acts or any of them, or under this Act, as the case may be :
- " Oath of possession " shall mean and include the words " that I am still proprietor (or occupant) of the property for which I am so registered, and hold the same for my own benefit, and not in trust for or at the pleasure of any other person."

# SCHEDULE (A).

## HAWICK DISTRICT.

Hawick.                      Galashiels.                      Selkirk.

# SCHEDULE (B).

ABERDEENSHIRE—(1) East Aberdeenshire ; (2) West Aberdeenshire.

AYRSHIRE—(1) North Ayrshire ; (2) South Ayrshire.

LANARKSHIRE—(1) North Lanarkshire ; (2) South Lanarkshire.

# SCHEDULE (C).

To *A.B.*,  
County [*or* Burgh] of }  
}

Take notice, that you will not be entitled to have your name inserted in the List of Voters for this County [*or* Burgh] now about to be made in respect of the Premises in your occupation in [Street *or* Place], unless you pay on or before the                      day of                      next, all the Poor Rates which have become due from you in respect of such premises (*or as the Case may be*) up to the fifteenth day of May last, amounting to £                      ; and if you omit to make such payment you will be incapable of being entered on the next Register of Voters for this County [*or* Burgh].

Dated the

day of

18

*C.D.*, Collector of Poor Rate  
for Parish of

## SCHEDULE (D).

County [*or* Burgh] of  
Parish of

I, \_\_\_\_\_ Collector of Poor Rates for the  
Parish of \_\_\_\_\_ do hereby certify that the following persons in the  
said parish have been exempted from Poor Rates therein during the twelve months  
preceding the thirty-first day of July, on the ground of inability to pay; or have  
failed on or before the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ to pay all Poor  
Rates (if any) that have become payable by them up to the preceding fifteenth  
day of May; or have been in the receipt of parochial relief within the twelve calendar  
months next preceding the said thirty-first day of July.

Christian Name and Surname at full length.	Profession, Trade, or Calling.	Place of Abode, with Number of House, Name of Street, &c. (if any),	State whether "Exempted," "Failed to pay," or, "In Receipt of Relief."

Given under my hand this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_.

## SCHEDULE (E).

## Form of Registration Book of General Council.

Date.	Fee Paid.	Name at full length.	Designation ( <i>i.e.</i> Profession or Calling).	Residence and Post Town.	Qualification.
					Admitted by Commissioners; or M.D. of 1860; or M.A. of 1865; and so on.

## SCHEDULE (F).

UNIVERSITY OF .....

Register of Members of the General Council for the Fourteen Months [*or* Year]  
commencing 1st.....

Number.*	Name in full.	Designation.	Residence and Post Town.	Number in last Register.†	Number in Registration Book.‡

\* The Numbers to be consecutive.

† Reference to Number of the Member in the Register of the preceding Year. This Reference will not occur in the First Register prepared under this Act.

‡ Reference to Number of Member in the Registration Book. This will be the only Reference in the first Register under the Act. In subsequent Years it will occur only when the Member's Name has not been in the previous Year's Register.



SCHEDULE (G).

UNIVERSITY OF [*Name of University*].

Universities of [*Name the Universities*], Election 18 .

I, *A.B.* [*the Christian and Surnames of the Elector in full, and his Degree or other Qualification to be here inserted*], do hereby declare that I have signed no other Voting-Paper at this Election, and I do hereby give my Vote at this Election for

And I nominate

*C.D.*,  
*E.F.*,  
*G.H.*,

or one of them, to deliver this Voting-Paper at the Poll.

Witness my hand this                      day of                      18 .  
(Signed) *A.B.*, of [*the Elector's place of residence to be here inserted*].

Signed in my presence by the said *A.B.*, who is personally known to me, on the above-mentioned                      day of                      18 , the Name of                      , as the Candidate voted for, having been previously filled in.

(Signed) *J.N.*, of [*the Justice's or other Officer's place of residence to be here inserted*],  
a Justice of the Peace for  
(or as the case may be).

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SCHEDULE (H).

*Offices of Profit referred to in this Act.\**

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[SCHEDULE (I).†

\* The same as Schedule (H) in the Act for England and Wales. See Appendix, p. 21.

† The Forms for Lodger Franchise are the same as in Schedule (G) of the Act for England and Wales. See Appendix, pp. 20, 21.

### iii.—Reform Act (Ireland).

(31 & 32 Vict., c. 49.)

## **A**N ACT to amend the REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE in IRELAND. [13th July, 1868.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the laws relating to the representation of the people in Ireland :

Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

#### *Preliminary.*

1. This Act may be cited for all purposes as "The Representation of the People (Ireland) Act, 1868."

2. This Act shall apply to Ireland only, but shall not in anywise affect the election of members to serve in Parliament for the borough of the University of Dublin.

#### **PART I.—FRANCHISES.**

3. From and after the passing of this Act, the fifth section of the Act of the thirteenth and fourteenth years of the reign of her present Majesty, chapter sixty-nine, and all other sections or parts of the same Act which relate to or affect the franchise conferred by the said fifth section, or the registration of voters upon whom it is conferred, and in which are the words "eight pounds" in reference to the said franchise, shall be read and construed as if the words "more than four pounds" had been used and were substituted in the said fifth and other sections instead of and for the words "eight pounds," so and in such manner that, subject to all the provisions of the said Act, the occupation of lands, tenements, or hereditaments rated at the net annual value of more than four pounds shall be as effectual to qualify any man to be registered as a voter, and when registered to vote at any election of members to serve in Parliament for any city, town, or borough in Ireland, to be held after the passing of this Act, as the occupation of lands, tenements, and hereditaments rated at the net annual value of eight pounds and upwards was before the passing of this Act ; and in all provisions relating to such occupation, registration, or voting, and in all lists, returns, precepts, notices, or other forms made or issued in pursuance of the provisions of the Registration Acts, the words "more than four pounds" shall, when necessary, be substituted for the words "eight pounds."

4. Every man shall be entitled to be registered as a voter, and, when registered, to vote for a member or members to serve in Parliament for a city, town, or borough, who is qualified as follows (that is to say) :

1. Is of full age and not subject to any legal incapacity ; and
2. As a lodger has occupied in such city, town, or borough, separately and as sole tenant for the twelve months preceding the twentieth day of July in any year, the same lodgings, such lodgings being part of one and the same dwelling-house, and of a clear yearly value, if let unfurnished, of ten pounds or upwards ; and
3. Has resided in such lodgings during the twelve months immediately preceding the twentieth day of July, and has claimed to be registered as a voter at the next ensuing registration of voters.
5. The claim of every person desirous of being registered as a voter for a member or members to serve for any city, town, or borough in respect of the occu-

pation of lodgings, shall be in the form numbered 1 in Schedule (D) to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, and shall have annexed thereto a declaration in form and be certified in manner in the said schedule mentioned, or as near thereto as circumstances admit; and every such claim shall, after the twentieth day of July, and on or before the fourth day of August in any year, be delivered to the town clerk in the city, town, or borough in which such lodgings shall be situate, and the particulars of such claim shall be duly published by such town clerk on or before the eleventh day of August next ensuing, in a separate list, according to the form numbered 2, in the said Schedule (D); and all the provisions of the Registration Acts with respect to the publishing of lists of claimants, and to the delivery of copies thereof, to persons requiring the same by the said town clerk, shall apply to every such claim and list, and all the provisions of the same Acts with respect to the proof of claims and to objections thereto, and to the hearing thereof, shall, so far as the same are applicable, apply to claims and objections, and to the hearing thereof under this section.

6. In a county where premises are in the joint occupation of several persons as owners or tenants, and the aggregate rateable value of such premises is such as would, if divided amongst the several occupiers, so far as the value is concerned, confer on each of them a vote, then each of such joint occupiers shall, if otherwise qualified, be entitled to be registered as a voter, and, when registered, to vote at an election for the county: provided always, that not more than two persons, being such joint occupiers, shall be entitled to be registered in respect of such premises, unless they shall have derived the same by descent, succession, marriage, marriage settlement, or devise, or unless they shall be *bona fide* engaged as partners carrying on trade or business thereon.

7. The premises in respect of the occupation of which any person shall be entitled to be registered in any year, and to vote in the election for any county, shall not be required to be the same premises, but may be different premises occupied in immediate succession by such persons during the twelve calendar months next previous to the twentieth day of July in such year, such person having paid, on or before the first day of July in such year, all the poor's rates which shall, previously to the first day of January in such year, have become payable from him in respect of all such premises so occupied by him in succession.

8. No elector who, within six months before or during any election for any county, city, town, or borough shall have been retained, hired or employed for all or any of the purposes of the election for reward, by or on behalf of any candidate at such election, as agent, canvasser, clerk, messenger, or in any other like employment, shall be entitled to vote at such election, and if he shall so vote he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

## PART II.

9. Where at the time of the passing of this Act the boundary of any municipal borough does not coincide with the parliamentary borough, all that part of such borough situate beyond the limits of the parliamentary borough, but within the municipal limits, shall form part of the borough for all purposes connected with the election of a member or members to serve in Parliament for said borough.

## PART III.—MISCELLANEOUS.

10. At every contested election for any county, city, town, or borough, unless some building or place belonging to the county, city, town, or borough is provided for that purpose, the returning officer shall, whenever it is practicable so to do, instead of erecting a booth, hire a building or room for the purpose of taking the poll:

Where in any place there is any room, the expense of maintaining which is payable out of any rates levied in such place, such room may, with the consent of the person or corporation having the control over the same, be used for the purpose of taking the poll at such place.

11. Whereas it is expedient to amend the law relating to offices of profit, the acceptance of which from the Crown vacates the seats of members accepting the

same, but does not render them incapable of being re-elected; be it enacted, that where a person has been returned as a member to serve in Parliament since the acceptance by him from the Crown of any office described in Schedule (E) to this Act annexed, the subsequent acceptance by him from the Crown of any other office or offices described in such schedule, in lieu of and in immediate succession the one to the other, shall not vacate his seat.

12. It shall not be lawful for any candidate, or any one on his behalf, at any election for any city, town, or borough, except the several boroughs of the county of the city of Cork, county of the town of Galway, and county of the city of Limerick, to pay any money on account of the conveyance of any voter to the poll, either to the voter himself or to any other person; and if any such candidate, or any person on his behalf, shall pay any money on account of the conveyance of any voter to the poll, such payment shall be deemed to be an illegal payment within the meaning of "The Corrupt Practices Prevention Act, 1854."

13. No returning officer for any county, city, town, or borough, nor his deputy, nor any partner or clerk of either of them, shall act as agent for any candidate in the management or conduct of his election as a member to serve in Parliament for such county, city, town, or borough, and if any returning officer, his deputy, the partner or clerk of either of them, shall so act, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

14. Every notice of claim to be registered as a voter for any city, town, or borough in Ireland shall be signed by the person making such claim.

15. From and after the passing of this Act section seventy-two of the Act of the first and second years of the reign of her present Majesty, chapter fifty-six, and section five of the Act of the sixth and seventh years of the reign of her present Majesty, chapter ninety-two, shall be and the same are hereby respectively repealed.

16. The franchises conferred by this Act shall be in addition to and not in substitution for any existing franchises, but so that no person shall be entitled to vote for the same place in respect of more than one qualification; and, subject to the provisions of this Act, all laws, customs, and enactments now in force conferring any right to vote, or otherwise relating to the representation of the people in Ireland, and the registration of persons entitled to vote, shall remain in full force, and shall apply, as nearly as circumstances admit, to any person hereby authorized to vote, and to the franchises hereby conferred.

17. All precepts, instruments, proceedings, and notices relating to the registration of voters shall be framed and expressed in such manner and form as may be necessary for the carrying the provisions of this Act into effect.

18. This Act, so far as is consistent with the tenor thereof, shall be construed as one with the enactments for the time being in force relating to the representation of the people in Ireland, and with the Registration Acts.

19. From and after the passing of this Act, section one hundred and sixteen of the said Act of the thirteenth and fourteenth years of the reign of her present Majesty, chapter sixty-nine, and so far as regards poor rate in respect of lands, tenements, and hereditaments of which the net annual value shall be more than four pounds, the sixty-third section of the Act of the twelfth and thirteenth years of the reign of her present Majesty, chapter ninety-one, shall be and the same are hereby repealed; and whenever the net annual value of the whole of the rateable hereditaments in any electoral division situate wholly or in part in any of the boroughs of Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Belfast, or Waterford, occupied by any person or persons having no greater estate or interest therein than a tenancy from year to year, or holding under a lease or agreement, leases or agreements, made after the twenty-fourth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, shall not exceed four pounds, the poor rate in respect of such property shall, after the passing of this Act, be made on the immediate lessor or lessors of such person or persons; and if at the time of making any such rate the name of the immediate lessor be not accurately known to the persons making the rate, it shall be sufficient to describe him therein as the "immediate lessor," with or without any name or further addition, and such rate shall be held to be duly made on him by such description, and shall be recover-

able from him accordingly, notwithstanding any error or defect in his name or description, or the entire omission of his name therein.

20. In the boroughs of Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Belfast, and Waterford, every man who would be entitled to be registered at the next registration of parliamentary voters, under the provisions of this Act, in respect of the occupation of lands, tenements, or hereditaments (for which the owner or immediate lessor at the time of the passing of this Act is liable to be rated to the poor rate instead of the occupier), if he had been rated to the poor rate in respect of the said premises and had duly paid the said poor rate, shall, notwithstanding that he has not been so rated or paid any rate, be entitled to be registered at the next registration of parliamentary voters.

21. From and after the passing of this Act the clerk of each poor-law union comprising any part or parts of the city of Dublin shall exclude from the list or lists to be made by him, in pursuance of the thirty-second section of the said Act of the thirteenth and fourteenth years of the reign of her present Majesty, chapter sixty-nine, every person who shall be rated as the occupier of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments situate within the municipal district of Dublin, as defined by an Act passed in the third year of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the Regulation of Municipal Corporations in Ireland," and the collector-general of rates for the city of Dublin shall, on or before the eighth day of July in every year, make out and transmit to the town clerk of the city of Dublin a list of every man of full age who shall be rated in the books of the said collector-general of rates for the said city in the then last rate made under the Act of the twelfth and thirteenth years of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to provide for the Collection of Rates in the City of Dublin," as the occupier of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments situated within the municipal district of Dublin, as defined as aforesaid, of a net annual value of more than four pounds, and of every person who shall be rated in the said books in the then last rate made as aforesaid jointly with any other person or persons as the occupiers of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments situated within the said municipal district of a net annual value of such an amount as when divided by the number of occupiers would give to each such occupier a net annual value of more than four pounds; excluding nevertheless from such list every such occupier and every such joint occupier who shall not on or before the first day of July in such year have paid all poor rates (if any) which shall have become payable by him in respect of such premises previously to the first day of January then last; and such lists shall be in the form and shall contain the particulars mentioned on form No. 6 in the Schedule (B) annexed to the said Act of the thirteenth and fourteenth years of the reign of her present Majesty, chapter sixty-nine; and such list shall be signed by the said collector-general, and shall be verified by him as true, according to the best of his belief, by an oath or declaration to be made by him before some justice of the peace acting in and for the city of Dublin, and which oath or declaration any such justice is hereby authorized and required to take.

22. The provisions of the sixty-sixth and sixty-seventh sections of the said Act of the thirteenth and fourteenth years of the reign of her present Majesty, chapter sixty-nine, shall apply to the said collector-general of rates as fully as the same apply to the clerk of any union.

23. The guardians of the poor of each union comprising any parts of the city of Dublin shall, by an order, make such annual allowance out of the rates to the said collector-general of rates as a compensation for the duty by this Act imposed upon him as the said guardians shall think proper; but no such order shall be acted on, or any payment made thereunder, until the same shall be approved of by the Poor Law Commissioners, and the payments sanctioned by them.

24. For the purposes of the Registration Acts and of this Act, in all towns under the Towns Improvement (Ireland) Act, 1854, the clerk of the town commissioners shall be the town clerk; and in all towns under the statute passed in the ninth year of the reign of King George the Fourth, chapter eighty-two, the clerk of the Paving, Lighting, and Cleansing Commissioners and in towns under improvement or municipal commissioners the clerk to such commissioners, shall be

the town clerk ; and in towns under none of the authorities before mentioned the collector of the grand jury cess shall act as town clerk.

25. The following terms shall in this Act have the meanings hereinafter assigned to them, unless there is something in the context repugnant to such construction (that is to say) :

"Month" shall mean calendar month :

"Member" shall include a knight of the shire :

The word "county" shall include a riding or division of a county :

The words "county of a city" or "county of a town," or "city" or "town" or "borough," respectively, shall include all places situate within the parliamentary boundaries of such city or town or borough, and none other :

The words "city" or "town" shall respectively include county of a city or county of a town :

The "Registration Acts" shall mean the Act of the thirteenth and fourteenth years of the reign of her present Majesty, chapter sixty-nine, and all other Acts or parts of Acts relating to the registration or qualification of persons entitled to vote at the election of members to serve in Parliament for Ireland, as amended by this Act.

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SCHEDULE (D), containing the Form for Lodger Franchise, and SCHEDULE (E), Offices of Profit referred to in this Act, are the same as Schedules (G) and (H) in the Act for England and Wales.—*See* Appendix, pp. 20, 21.

## **No. III.—CORRUPT PRACTICES ACT.**

(31 & 32 Vict., c. 125.)

The following Act on the Laws relating to ELECTION PETITIONS and CORRUPT PRACTICES AT ELECTIONS is necessarily connected with the Reform Question.

**A**N ACT for amending the Laws relating to ELECTION PETITIONS, and providing more effectually for the Prevention of CORRUPT PRACTICES at PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS. [31st July, 1868.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the laws relating to election petitions, and to provide more effectually for the prevention of corrupt practices at Parliamentary Elections :

Be it enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

### **PRELIMINARY.**

1. This Act may be cited for all purposes as "The Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868."

2. The expression "the Court" shall, for the purposes of this Act, in its application to England mean the Court of Common Pleas at Westminster, and in its application to Ireland the Court of Common Pleas at Dublin, and such Court shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, have the same powers, jurisdiction, and authority with reference to an election petition and the proceedings thereon as it would have if such petition were an ordinary cause within their jurisdiction.

3. The following terms shall in this Act have the meanings hereinafter assigned to them, unless there is something in the context repugnant to such construction ; that is to say—

"Metropolitan District" shall mean the city of London and the liberties thereof, and any parish or place subject to the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Board of Works :

"Election" shall mean an election of a member or members to serve in Parliament :

"County" shall not include a county of a city or county of a town, but shall mean any county, riding, parts, or division of a county returning a member or members to serve in Parliament :

"Borough" shall mean any borough, university, city, place, or combination of places, not being a county as hereinbefore defined, returning a member or members to serve in Parliament :

"Candidate" shall mean any person elected to serve in Parliament at an election, and any person who has been nominated as or declared himself a candidate at an election :

"Corrupt Practices" or "Corrupt Practice" shall mean bribery, treating, and undue influence, or any of such offences, as defined by Act of Parliament, or recognized by the common law of Parliament :

"Rules of Court" shall mean rules to be made as hereinafter mentioned :

"Prescribed" shall mean "prescribed by the rules of court."

4. For the purposes of this Act "Speaker" shall be deemed to include Deputy Speaker ; and when the office of Speaker is vacant, the Clerk of the House

of Commons, or any other officer for the time being performing the duties of the Clerk of the House of Commons, shall be deemed to be substituted for and to be included in the expression "the Speaker."

*Presentation and Service of Petition.*

5. From and after the next dissolution of Parliament a petition complaining of an undue return or undue election of a member to serve in Parliament for a county or borough may be presented to the Court of Common Pleas at Westminster, if such county or borough is situate in England, or to the Court of Common Pleas at Dublin, if such county or borough is situate in Ireland, by any one or more of the following persons:—

1. Some person who voted or who had a right to vote at the election to which the petition relates; or,
2. Some person claiming to have had a right to be returned or elected at such election; or,
3. Some person alleging himself to have been a candidate at such election:

And such petition is hereinafter referred to as an election petition.

6. The following enactments shall be made with respect to the presentation of an election petition under this Act:—

1. The petition shall be signed by the petitioner, or all the petitioners if more than one;
2. The petition shall be presented within twenty-one days after the return has been made to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery in England, or to the Clerk of the Crown and Hanaper in Ireland, as the case may be, of the member to whose election the petition relates, unless it question the return or election upon an allegation of corrupt practices, and specifically alleges a payment of money or other reward to have been made by any member, or on his account, or with his privity, since the time of such return, in pursuance or in furtherance of such corrupt practices, in which case the petition may be presented at any time within twenty-eight days after the date of such payment;
3. Presentation of a petition shall be made by delivering it to the prescribed officer, or otherwise dealing with the same in manner prescribed;
4. At the time of the presentation of the petition, or within three days afterwards, security for the payment of all costs, charges, and expenses that may become payable by the petitioner—
  - (a) to any person summoned as a witness on his behalf, or,
  - (b) to the member whose election or return is complained of (who is hereinafter referred to as the respondent),
 shall be given on behalf of the petitioner;
5. The security shall be to an amount of one thousand pounds; it shall be given either by recognizance to be entered into by any number of sureties not exceeding four, or by a deposit of money in manner prescribed, or partly in one way and partly in the other.

7. On presentation of the petition the prescribed officer shall send a copy thereof to the returning officer of the county or borough to which the petition relates, who shall forthwith publish the same in the county or borough, as the case may be.

8. Notice of the presentation of a petition under this Act, and of the nature of the proposed security, accompanied with a copy of the petition, shall, within the prescribed time, not exceeding five days after the presentation of the petition, be served by the petitioner on the respondent; and it shall be lawful for the respondent, where the security is given wholly or partially by recognizance, within a further prescribed time, not exceeding five days from the date of the service on him of the notice, to object in writing to such recognizance, on the ground that the sureties, or any of them, are insufficient, or that a surety is dead, or that he cannot be found or ascertained from the want of a sufficient description in the recognizance, or that a person named in the recognizance has not duly acknowledged the same.



9. Any objection made to the security given shall be heard and decided on in the prescribed manner. If an objection to the security is allowed, it shall be lawful for the petitioner, within a further prescribed time, not exceeding five days, to remove such objection, by a deposit in the prescribed manner of such sum of money as may be deemed by the Court or officer having cognizance of the matter to make the security sufficient.

If on objection made the security is decided to be insufficient, and such objection is not removed in manner hereinbefore mentioned, no further proceedings shall be had on the petition; otherwise, on the expiration of the time limited for making objections, or, after objection made, on the sufficiency of the security being established, the petition shall be deemed to be at issue.

10. The prescribed officer shall, as soon as may be, make out a list of all petitions under this Act presented to the Court of which he is such officer, and which are at issue, placing them in the order in which they were presented, and shall keep at his office a copy of such list, hereinafter referred to as the election list, open to the inspection in the prescribed manner of any person making application.

Such petitions, as far as conveniently may be, shall be tried in the order in which they stand in such list.

*Trial of a Petition.*

11. The following enactments shall be made with respect to the trial of election petitions under this Act:—

1. The trial of every election petition shall be conducted before a puisne judge of one of her Majesty's superior courts of common law at Westminster or Dublin, according as the same shall have been presented to the Court at Westminster or Dublin, to be selected from a rota to be formed as herein-after mentioned.
2. The members of each of the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer in England and Ireland shall respectively, on or before the third day of Michaelmas Term in every year, select, by a majority of votes, one of the puisne judges of such court, not being a member of the House of Lords, to be placed on the rota for the trial of election petitions during the ensuing year.
3. If in any case the members of the said court are equally divided in their choice of a puisne judge to be placed on the rota, the Chief Justice of such court (including under that expression the Chief Baron of the Exchequer) shall have a second or casting vote.
4. Any judge placed on the rota shall be re-eligible in the succeeding or any subsequent year.
5. In the event of the death or the illness of any judge for the time being on the rota, or his inability to act for any reasonable cause, the Court to which he belongs shall fill up the vacancy by placing on the rota another puisne judge of the same court.
6. The judges for the time being on the rota shall, according to their seniority, respectively try the election petitions standing for trial under this Act, unless they otherwise agree among themselves, in which case the trial of each election petition shall be taken in manner provided by such agreement.
7. Where it appears to the judges on the rota, after due consideration of the list of petitions under this Act for the time being at issue, that the trial of such election petitions will be inconveniently delayed unless an additional judge or judges be appointed to assist the judges on the rota, each of the said courts (that is to say), the Court of Exchequer, the Court of Common Pleas, and Court of Queen's Bench, in the order named, shall, on and according to the requisition of such judges on the rota, select, in manner hereinbefore provided, one of the puisne judges of the court to try election petitions for the ensuing year; and any judge so selected shall, during that year, be deemed to be on the rota for the trial of election petitions.
8. Her Majesty may, in manner heretofore in use, appoint an additional puisne judge to each of the Courts of Queen's Bench, the Common Pleas, and the Exchequer in England.

9. Every election petition shall, except where it raises a question of law for the determination of the Court, as hereinafter mentioned, be tried by one of the judges hereinbefore in that behalf mentioned, hereinafter referred to as the judge sitting in open court without a jury.
10. Notice of the time and place at which an election petition will be tried shall be given, not less than fourteen days before the day on which the trial is held, in the prescribed manner.
11. The trial of an election petition in the case of a petition relating to a borough election shall take place in the borough, and in the case of a petition relating to a county election in the county: Provided always, that if it shall appear to the Court that special circumstances exist which render it desirable that the petition should be tried elsewhere than in the borough or county, it shall be lawful for the Court to appoint such other place for the trial as shall appear most convenient: Provided also, that in the case of a petition relating to any of the boroughs within the metropolitan district, the petition may be heard at such place within the district as the Court may appoint.
12. The judge presiding at the trial may adjourn the same from time to time and from any one place to any other place within the county or borough, as to him may seem expedient.
13. At the conclusion of the trial the judge who tried the petition shall determine whether the member whose return or election is complained of, or any and what other person, was duly returned or elected, or whether the election was void, and shall forthwith certify in writing such determination to the Speaker, and upon such certificate being given such determination shall be final to all intents and purposer.
14. Where any charge is made in an election petition of any corrupt practice having been committed at the election to which the petition refers, the judge shall in addition to such certificate, and at the same time, report in writing to the Speaker as follows:—
  - (a.) Whether any corrupt practice has or has not been proved to have been committed by or with the knowledge and consent of any candidate at such election, and the nature of such corrupt practice:
  - (b.) The names of all persons (if any) who have been proved at the trial to have been guilty of any corrupt practice:
  - (c.) Whether corrupt practices have, or whether there is reason to believe that corrupt practices have, extensively prevailed at the election to which the petition relates.
15. The judge may at the same time make a special report to the Speaker as to any matters arising in the course of the trial an account of which in his judgment ought to be submitted to the House of Commons.
16. Where upon the application of any party to a petition made in the prescribed manner to the Court, it appears to the Court that the case raised by the petition can be conveniently stated as a special case, the Court may direct the same to be stated accordingly, and any such special case shall, as far as may be, be heard before the Court, and the decision of the Court shall be final; and the Court shall certify to the Speaker its determination in reference to such special case.
12. Provided always, that if it shall appear to the judge on the trial of the said petition that any question or questions of law as to the admissibility of evidence or otherwise require further consideration by the Court of Common Pleas, then it shall be lawful for the said judge to postpone the granting of the said certificate until the determination of such question or questions by the Court, and for this purpose to reserve any such question or questions in like manner as questions are usually reserved by a judge on a trial at Nisi Prius.
13. The House of Commons, on being informed by the Speaker of such certificate and report or reports, if any, shall order the same to be entered in their journals, and shall give the necessary directions for confirming or altering the return, or for issuing a writ for a new election, or for carrying the determination into execution, as circumstances may require.

14. Where the judge makes a special report the House of Commons may make such order in respect of such special report as they think proper.

15. If the judge states in his report on the trial of an election petition under this Act that corrupt practices have, or that there is reason to believe that corrupt practices have, extensively prevailed in any county or borough at the election to which the petition relates, such statement shall for all the purposes of the Act of the session of the fifteenth and sixteenth years of the reign of her present Majesty, chapter fifty-seven, intituled "An Act to provide for more effectual Inquiry into the Existence of corrupt Practices at Elections of Members to serve in Parliament," have the same effect and may be dealt with in the same manner as if it were a report of a committee of the House of Commons appointed to try an election petition, and the expenses of any commission of inquiry which may be issued in accordance with the provisions of the said Act shall be defrayed as if they were expenses incurred in the registration of voters for such county or borough.

16. The report of the judge in respect of persons guilty of corrupt practices shall for the purpose of the prosecution of such persons in pursuance of section nine of the Act of the twenty-sixth year of the reign of her present Majesty, chapter twenty-nine, have the same effect as the report of the Election Committee therein mentioned that certain persons have been guilty of bribery and treating.

17. On the trial of an election petition under this Act, unless the judge otherwise directs, any charge of a corrupt practice may be gone into and evidence in relation thereto received before any proof has been given of agency on the part of any candidate in respect of such corrupt practice.

18. The trial of an election petition under this Act shall be proceeded with notwithstanding the acceptance by the respondent of an office of profit under the Crown.

19. The trial of an election petition under this Act shall be proceeded with notwithstanding the prorogation of Parliament.

#### *Proceedings.*

20. An election petition under this Act shall be in such form and state such matters as may be prescribed.

21. An election petition under this Act shall be served as nearly as may be in the manner in which a writ or summons is served, or in such other manner as may be prescribed.

22. Two or more candidates may be made respondents to the same petition, and their case may for the sake of convenience be tried at the same time, but for all the purposes of this Act such petition shall be deemed to be a separate petition against each respondent.

23. Where, under this Act, more petitions than one are presented relating to the same election or return, all such petitions shall in the election list be bracketed together, and shall be dealt with as one petition; but such petitions shall stand in the election list in the place where the last of such petitions would have stood if it had been the only petition presented, unless the Court shall otherwise direct.

24. On the trial of an election petition under this Act the shorthand writer of the House of Commons or his deputy shall attend and shall be sworn by the judge faithfully and truly to take down the evidence given at the trial, and from time to time as occasion requires to write or cause the same to be written in words at length; and it shall be the duty of such shorthand writer to take down such evidence, and from time to time to write or cause the same to be written at length, and a copy of such evidence shall accompany the certificate made by the judge to the Speaker; and the expenses of the shorthand writer shall be deemed to be part of the expenses incurred in receiving the judge.

*Jurisdiction and Rules of Court.*

25. The judges for the time being on the rota for the trial of election petitions in England and Ireland may respectively from time to time make, and may from time to time revoke and alter, general rules and orders (in this Act referred to as the Rules of Court), for the effectual execution of this Act, and of the intention and object thereof, and the regulation of the practice, procedure, and costs of election petitions, and the trial thereof, and the certifying and reporting thereon.

Any general rules and orders made as aforesaid shall be deemed to be within the powers conferred by this Act, and shall be of the same force as if they were enacted in the body of this Act.

Any general rules and orders made in pursuance of this section shall be laid before Parliament within three weeks after they are made, if Parliament be then sitting, and if Parliament be not then sitting, within three weeks after the beginning of the then next session of Parliament.

26. Until rules of court have been made in pursuance of this Act, and so far as such rules do not extend, the principles, practice, and rules on which committees of the House of Commons have heretofore acted in dealing with election petitions shall be observed so far as may be by the Court and judge in the case of election petitions under this Act.

27. The duties to be performed by the prescribed officer under this Act shall be performed by such one or more of the masters of the Court of Common Pleas at Westminster as may be determined by the Chief Justice of the said Court of Common Pleas, and by the Master of the Court of Common Pleas at Dublin, and there shall be awarded to such masters respectively, in addition to their existing salaries, such remuneration for the performance of the duties imposed on them in pursuance of this Act as the Chief Justices of the said Courts of Common Pleas at Westminster and Dublin may respectively, with the consent of the Commissioners of the Treasury, determine.

*Reception, Expenses, and Jurisdiction of Judge.*

28. The judge shall be received at the place where he is about to try an election petition under this Act with the same state, so far as circumstances admit, as a judge of assize is received at an assize town; he shall be received by the sheriff in the case of a petition relating to a county election, and in any other case by the mayor in the case of a borough having a mayor, and in the case of a borough not having a mayor by the sheriff of the county in which the borough is situate, or by some person named by such sheriff.

The travelling and other expenses of the judge, and all expenses properly incurred by the sheriff or by such mayor or person named as aforesaid in receiving the judge and providing him with necessary accommodation and with a proper court, shall be defrayed by the Commissioners of the Treasury out of money to be provided by Parliament.

29. On the trial of an election petition under this Act the judge shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, have the same powers, jurisdiction, and authority as a judge of one of the superior courts and as a judge of Assize and Nisi Prius, and the court held by him shall be a court of record.

30. The judge shall be attended on the trial of an election petition under this Act in the same manner as if he were a judge sitting at Nisi Prius, and the expenses of such attendance shall be deemed to be part of the expenses of providing a court.

*Witnesses.*

31. Witnesses shall be subpoenaed and sworn in the same manner as nearly as circumstances admit as in a trial at Nisi Prius, and shall be subject to the same penalties for perjury.

32. On the trial of an election petition under this Act the judge may, by order under his hand, compel the attendance of any person as a witness who appears to him to have been concerned in the election to which the petition refers; and any person refusing to obey such order shall be guilty of contempt of court. The judge

may examine any witness so compelled to attend, or any person in court, although such witness is not called and examined by any party to the petition. After the examination of a witness as aforesaid by a judge, such witness may be cross-examined by or on behalf of the petitioner and respondent, or either of them.

33. The provisions of the seventh section of the Act of the session of the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh years of the reign of her present Majesty, chapter twenty-nine, relating to the examination and indemnity of witnesses, shall apply to any witness appearing before a judge on the trial of an election petition under this Act, in the same manner as in the case of a trial before a committee of the House of Commons before the passing of this Act, and the certificate shall be given under the hand of the judge.

34. The reasonable expenses incurred by any person in appearing to give evidence at the trial of an election petition under this Act, according to the scale allowed to witnesses on the trial of civil actions at the assizes, may be allowed to such person by a certificate under the hand of the judge or of the prescribed officer, and such expenses, if the witness was called and examined by the judge, shall be deemed part of the expenses of providing a court, and in other cases shall be deemed to be costs of the petition.

#### *Withdrawal and Abatement of Election Petitions.*

35. An election petition under this Act shall not be withdrawn without the leave of the Court or judge upon special application, to be made in and at the prescribed manner, time, and place.

No such application shall be made for the withdrawal of a petition until the prescribed notice has been given in the county or borough to which the petition relates of the intention of the petitioner to make an application for the withdrawal of his petition.

On the hearing of the application for withdrawal, any person who might have been a petitioner in respect of the election to which the petition relates, may apply to the Court or judge to be substituted as a petitioner for the petitioner so desirous of withdrawing the petition.

The Court or judge may, if it or he think fit, substitute as a petitioner any such applicant as aforesaid; and may further, if the proposed withdrawal is, in the opinion of the Court or judge, induced by any corrupt bargain or consideration, by order direct that the security given on behalf of the original petitioner shall remain as security for any costs that may be incurred by the substituted petitioner, and that to the extent of the sum named in such security the original petitioner shall be liable to pay the costs of the substituted petitioner.

If no such order is made with respect to the security given on behalf of the original petitioner, security to the same amount as would be required in the case of a new petition, and subject to the like conditions, shall be given on behalf of the substituted petitioner before he proceeds with his petition, and within the prescribed time after the order of substitution.

Subject as aforesaid, a substituted petitioner shall stand in the same position as nearly as may be, and be subject to the same liabilities as the original petitioner.

If a petition is withdrawn, the petitioner shall be liable to pay the costs of the respondent.

Where there are more petitioners than one, no application to withdraw a petition shall be made except with the consent of all the petitioners.

36. In every case of the withdrawal of an election petition under this Act, the Court or judge shall report to the Speaker whether in its or his opinion the withdrawal of such petition was the result of any corrupt arrangement, or in consideration of the withdrawal of any other petition, and if so, the circumstances attending the withdrawal.

37. An election petition under this Act shall be abated by the death of a sole petitioner, or of the survivor of several petitioners.

The abatement of a petition shall not affect the liability of the petitioner to the payment of costs previously incurred.

On the abatement of a petition the prescribed notice of such abatement having taken place shall be given in the county or borough to which the petition relates,

and within the prescribed time after the notice is given, any person who might have been a petitioner in respect of the election to which the petition relates may apply to the Court or judge, in and at the prescribed manner, time, and place to be substituted as a petitioner.

The Court or judge may, if it or he think fit, substitute as a petitioner any such applicant who is desirous of being substituted, and on whose behalf security to the same amount is given as is required in the case of a new petition.

38. If before the trial of any election petition under this Act any of the following events happen in the case of the respondent (that is to say):

- (1.) If he dies :
- (2.) If he is summoned to Parliament as a peer of Great Britain by a writ issued under the great seal of Great Britain :
- (3.) If the House of Commons have resolved that his seat is vacant :
- (4.) If he gives in and at the prescribed manner and time notice to the Court that he does not intend to oppose the petition :

Notice of such event having taken place shall be given in the county or borough to which the petition relates, and within the prescribed time after the notice is given any person who might have been a petitioner in respect of the election to which the petition relates may apply to the Court or judge to be admitted as a respondent to oppose the petition, and such person shall, on such application, be admitted accordingly, either with the respondent, if there be a respondent, or in place of the respondent; and any number of persons not exceeding three may be so admitted.

39. A respondent who has given the prescribed notice that he does not intend to oppose the petition shall not be allowed to appear or act as a party against such petition in any proceedings thereon, and shall not sit or vote in the House of Commons until the House of Commons has been informed of the report on the petition, and the Court or judge shall in all cases in which such notice has been given in the prescribed time and manner report the same to the Speaker of the House of Commons.

40. Where an election petition under this Act complains of a double return, and the respondent has given notice to the prescribed officer that it is not his intention to oppose the petition, and no party has been admitted in pursuance of this Act to defend such return, then the petitioner, if there be no petition complaining of the other member returned on such double return, may withdraw his petition by notice addressed to the prescribed officer, and upon the receipt of such notice the prescribed officer shall report the fact of the withdrawal of such petition to the Speaker, and the House of Commons shall thereupon give the necessary directions for amending the said double return by taking off the file the indenture by which the respondent so declining to oppose the petition was returned, or otherwise as the case may require: provided always that this section shall not apply to Ireland.

#### *Costs.*

41. All costs, charges, and expenses of and incidental to the presentation of a petition under this Act, and to the proceedings consequent thereon, with the exception of such costs, charges, and expenses as are by this Act otherwise provided for, shall be defrayed by the parties to the petition in such manner and in such proportions as the Court or judge may determine, regard being had to the disallowance of any costs, charges, or expenses which may, in the opinion of the Court or judge, have been caused by vexatious conduct, unfounded allegations, or unfounded objections, on the part either of the petitioner or the respondent, and regard being had to the discouragement of any needless expense by throwing the burden of defraying the same on the parties by whom it has been caused, whether such parties are or not on the whole successful.

The costs may be taxed in the prescribed manner, but according to the same principles as costs between attorney and client are taxed in a suit in the High Court of Chancery, and such costs may be recovered in the same manner as the costs of an action at law, or in such other manner as may be prescribed.

42. If any petitioner in an election petition presented under this Act neglect or refuse for the space of six months after demand to pay to any person summoned as a witness on his behalf, or to the respondent, any sum certified to be due to him for

his costs, charges, and expenses, and if such neglect or refusal be, within one year after such demand, proved to the satisfaction of the Court of Elections, in every such case every person who has entered into a recognizance relating to such petition under the provisions of this Act shall be held to have made default in his said recognizance, and the prescribed officer shall thereupon certify such recognizance to be forfeited, and the same shall be dealt with in England in manner provided by the Act of the third year of the reign of King George the Fourth, chapter forty-six, and in Ireland in manner provided by "The Fines Act (Ireland) 1851."

*Punishment of Corrupt Practices.*

43. Where it is found, by the report of the judge upon an election petition under this Act, that bribery has been committed by or with the knowledge and consent of any candidate at an election, such candidate shall be deemed to have been personally guilty of bribery at such election, and his election, if he has been elected, shall be void, and he shall be incapable of being elected to and of sitting in the House of Commons during the seven years next after the date of his being found guilty; and he shall further be incapable during the said period of seven years—

- (1.) Of being registered as a voter and voting at any election in the United Kingdom; and
- (2.) Of holding any office under the Act of the session of the fifth and sixth years of the reign of his Majesty King William the Fourth, chapter seventy-six, or of the session of the third and fourth years of the reign of her present Majesty, chapter one hundred and eight, or any municipal office; and
- (3.) Of holding any judicial office, and of being appointed and of acting as a justice of the peace.

44. If on the trial of any election petition under this Act any candidate is proved to have personally engaged at the election to which such petition relates as a canvasser or agent for the management of the election, any person knowing that such person has within seven years previous to such engagement been found guilty of any corrupt practice by any competent legal tribunal, or been reported guilty of any corrupt practice by a committee of the House of Commons, or by the report of the judge upon an election petition under this Act, or by the report of commissioners appointed in pursuance of the Act of the session of the fifteenth and sixteenth years of the reign of her present Majesty, chapter fifty-seven, the election of such candidate shall be void.

45. Any person, other than a candidate, found guilty of bribery in any proceeding in which after notice of the charge he has had an opportunity of being heard, shall, during the seven years next after the time at which he is so found guilty, be incapable of being elected to and sitting in Parliament; and also be incapable—

- (1.) Of being registered as a voter and voting at any election in the United Kingdom; and
- (2.) Of holding any office under the Act of the session of the fifth and sixth years of the reign of his Majesty King William the Fourth, chapter seventy-six, or of the session of the third and fourth years of the reign of her present Majesty, chapter one hundred and eight, or any municipal office; and
- (3.) Of holding any judicial office, and of being appointed and of acting as a justice of the peace.

46. For the purpose of disqualifying, in pursuance of the thirty-sixth section of "The Corrupt Practices Prevention Act, 1854," a member guilty of corrupt practices, other than personal bribery within the forty-third section of this Act, the report of the judge on the trial of an election petition shall be deemed to be substituted for the declaration of an election committee, and the said section shall be construed as of the words "reported by a judge on the trial of an election petition" were inserted therein in the place of the words "declared by an election committee."

47. If at any time after any person has become disqualified by virtue of this Act, the witnesses, or any of them, on whose testimony such person shall have so

become disqualified, shall, upon the prosecution of such person, be convicted of perjury in respect of such testimony, it shall be lawful for such person to move the Court to order, and the Court shall, upon being satisfied that such disqualification was procured by reason of perjury, order that such disqualification shall thenceforth cease and determine, and the same shall cease and determine accordingly.

*Miscellaneous.*

48. If any returning officer wilfully delays, neglects, or refuses duly to return any person who ought to be returned to serve in Parliament for any county or borough, such person may, in case it has been determined on the hearing of an election petition under this Act that such person was entitled to have been returned, sue the officer having so wilfully delayed, neglected, or refused duly to make such return at his election in any of her Majesty's courts of record at Westminster, and shall recover double the damages he has sustained by reason thereof, together with full costs of suit; provided such action be commenced within one year after the commission of the act on which it is grounded, or within six months after the conclusion of the trial relating to such election.

49. In reckoning time for the purposes of this Act, Sunday, Christmas Day, Good Friday, and any day set apart for a public fast or public thanksgiving shall be excluded.

50. From and after the next dissolution of Parliament no election or return to Parliament shall be questioned except in accordance with the provisions of this Act, but until such dissolution, elections and returns to Parliament may be questioned in manner heretofore in use.

51. Where an election petition under this Act complains of the conduct of a returning officer, such returning officer shall for all the purposes of this Act, except the admission of respondents in his place, be deemed to be a respondent.

52. A petition under this Act complaining of no return may be presented to the Court, and shall be deemed to be an election petition within the meaning of this Act, and the Court may make such order thereon as they think expedient for compelling a return to be made, or may allow such petition to be heard by the judge in manner hereinbefore provided with respect to ordinary election petitions.

53. On the trial of a petition under this Act complaining of an undue return and claiming the seat for some person, the respondent may give evidence to prove that the election of such person was undue in the same manner as if he had presented a petition complaining of such election.

54. From and after the next dissolution of Parliament the Acts contained in the schedule hereto are repealed so far as relates to elections and petitions to the extent therein mentioned; provided that such repeal shall not affect the validity or invalidity of anything already done or suffered, or any offence already committed, or any remedy or proceeding in respect thereof, or the proof of any past act or thing.

55. The additional puisne judges appointed under this Act to each of the Courts of Queen's Bench, the Common Pleas, and the Exchequer in England shall, as to rank, salary, pension, attendant officers, jurisdiction, and all other privileges and duties of a judge, stand in the same position as the other puisne judges of the court to which he is attached.

Any puisne judge of the said courts appointed in pursuance of or after the passing of this Act shall be authorized to sit, and shall, when requested by the Lord Chancellor, sit as judge of the Court of Probate and Court of Marriage and Divorce or of the Admiralty Court.

56. If upon a petition to the House of Commons, presented within twenty-one days after the return to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery in England, or to the Clerk of the Crown and Hanaper in Ireland, of a member to serve in Parliament for any borough or county, or within fourteen days after the meeting of Parliament, and signed by any two or more electors of such borough or county, and alleging that corrupt practices have extensively prevailed at the then last election for such borough or county, or that there is reason to believe that corrupt practices have



there so prevailed, an address be presented by both Houses of Parliament, praying that such allegation may be inquired into, the Crown may appoint commissioners to inquire into the same, and if such commissioners in such case be appointed, they shall inquire in the same manner and with the same powers and subject to all the provisions of the statute of the fifteenth and sixteenth of Victoria, chapter fifty-seven.

57. Any person who at the time of the passing of this Act was entitled to practise as agent, according to the principles, practice, and rules of the House of Commons, in cases of election petitions and matters relating to election of members of the House of Commons, shall be entitled to practise as an attorney or agent in cases of election petitions and all matters relating to elections before the Court and judges prescribed by this Act; provided that every such person so practising as aforesaid shall, in respect of such practice and everything relating thereto, be subject to the jurisdiction and orders of the Court as if he were an attorney of the said court: and further, provided that no such person shall practise as aforesaid until his name shall have been entered on a roll to be made and kept, and which is hereby authorized to be made and kept, by the prescribed officer in the prescribed manner.

58. The provisions of this Act shall apply to Scotland, subject to the following modifications:

1. The expression "the Court" shall mean either division of the Inner House of the Court of Session, and either of such divisions shall have the same powers, jurisdiction, and authority with reference to an election petition in Scotland, and the proceedings thereon, which by this Act are conferred on the Court of Common Pleas at Westminster with respect to election petitions in England:
2. The expression "county" shall not include a county of a city, but shall mean any county or division of a county, or any combination of counties, or of counties and portions of counties, returning a member to serve in Parliament:
3. The expression "borough" shall mean any university or universities, or any city, town, burgh, or district of cities, towns, or burghs, returning a member or members to serve in Parliament:
4. "Recognizance" shall mean a bond of caution with usual and necessary clauses:
5. The trial of every election petition in Scotland shall be conducted before a judge of the Court of Session, to be selected from a rota to be formed as hereinafter mentioned:
6. The judges of the Court of Session shall, on or before the first day of the winter session in every year, select, by a majority of votes, two of the judges of such court, not being members of the House of Lords, to be placed on the rota for the trial of election petitions during the ensuing year:
7. If in any case the judges of the said court are equally divided in their choice of a judge to be placed on the rota, the Lord President shall have a second or casting vote:
8. Any judge placed on the rota shall be re-eligible in the succeeding or any subsequent year:
9. In the event of the death or illness of any judge for the time being on the rota, or his inability to act for any reasonable cause, the judges shall fill up the vacancy by placing on the rota another judge:
10. The judges for the time being on the rota shall, according to their seniority, respectively try the election petitions standing for trial under this Act, unless they otherwise agree among themselves, in which case the trial of each election petition shall be taken in manner provided by such agreement:
11. Where it appears to the judges on the rota, after due consideration of the list of petitions under this Act for the time being at issue, that the trial of such election petitions will be inconveniently delayed unless an additional judge or judges be appointed to assist the judges on the rota, the judges of the Court of Session shall, on and according to the requisition of such

judges on the rota, select in manner hereinbefore provided a judge to try election petitions for the ensuing year; and any judge so selected shall during that year be deemed to be on the rota for the trial of election petitions:

12. The duties to be performed by the prescribed officer under this Act with reference to election petitions in Scotland shall be performed by such one or more of the principal clerks of session as may be determined by the Lord President of the Court of Session; and there shall be awarded to such principal clerk or clerks, in addition to their existing salaries, such remuneration for the performance of the duties imposed on them in pursuance of this Act as the said Lord President may, with the consent of the Commissioners of the Treasury, determine:
13. The judge shall be received at the place where he is about to try an election petition under this Act in the same manner and by the same authorities, as far as circumstances admit, as a judge of the Court of Justiciary is received at a circuit town, and he shall be attended by such officer or officers as shall be necessary:
14. The travelling and other expenses of the judge, and of the officer or officers in attendance upon him, and all expenses properly incurred in providing the judge with a proper court, shall be defrayed by the Commissioners of the Treasury out of money to be provided by Parliament:
15. On the trial of an election petition under this Act, the judge shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, have the same powers, jurisdictions, and authority as a judge of the Court of Session presiding at the trial of a civil cause without a jury:
16. The principles of taxation of costs as between attorney and client in a suit in the High Court of Chancery shall in Scotland mean the principles of taxation of expenses as between agent and client in the Court of Session:
17. Any of her Majesty's courts of record at Westminster shall in Scotland mean the Court of Session in Scotland:
18. In lieu of the provisions for the estreating of a recognizance under an election petition, the prescribed officer shall, when otherwise competent under the provisions of this Act, certify that the conditions contained in the bond of caution have not been fulfilled, and it shall then be competent for the party or parties interested to register the said bond, and do diligence upon it as accords of law.
59. This Act shall be in force until the expiration of three years from the passing of such Act, and to the end of the then next session of Parliament.

#### SCHEDULE.

Date of Act.	Title of Act.	Extent of Repeal.
4 & 5 Vict. c. 57	An Act for the Prevention of Bribery at Elections.	The whole Act.
5 & 6 Vict. c. 102	An Act for the better Discovery and Prevention of Bribery and Treating at the Election of Members of Parliament.	The whole Act.
11 & 12 Vict. c. 98	An Act to amend the Law for the Trial of Election Petitions.	The whole Act.
26 Vict. c. 29 .....	An Act to amend and continue the Law relating to Corrupt Practices at Elections of Members of Parliament.	Section 8.
28 Vict. c. 8.....	An Act to amend the "Election Petitions Act, 1848," in certain Particulars.	The whole Act.

See also "General Rules for the Trial of Election Petitions," *post*.

## NO. IV.—PROMISSORY OATHS.

The following Act (31 & 32 Vict., c. 72) entirely changes the law respecting PROMISSORY OATHS.

**A**N ACT to amend the Law relating to PROMISSORY OATHS,  
[31st July, 1868.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to promissory oaths :

Be it enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

1. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the "Promissory Oaths Act, 1868."

### PART I.—OATHS TO BE CONTINUED.

#### *Oath of Allegiance. Official and Judicial Oaths.*

2. The oath in this Act referred to as the Oath of Allegiance shall be in the form following : that is to say,—

I do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to her Majesty Queen Victoria, her heirs and successors, according to law. So help me God.

3. The oath in this Act referred to as the Official Oath shall be in the form following : that is to say,—

I do swear that I will well and truly serve her Majesty Queen Victoria in the office of So help me God.

4. The oath in this Act referred to as the Judicial Oath shall be in the form following : that is to say,—

I do swear that I will well and truly serve our Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria in the office of , and I will do right to all manner of people after the laws and usages of this realm, without fear or favour, affection or illwill. So help me God.

5. The Oath of Allegiance and Official Oath shall be tendered to and taken by each of the officers named in the first part of the schedule annexed hereto as soon as may be after his acceptance of office by the officer, and in the manner in that behalf mentioned in the said first part of the said schedule.

6. The Oath of Allegiance and Judicial Oath shall be taken by each of the officers named in the second part of the said schedule hereto as soon as may be after his acceptance of office, and such oaths shall be tendered and taken in manner in which the oaths required to be taken by such officer previously to the passing of this Act on entering his office would have been tendered and taken.

7. If any officer specified in the schedule hereto declines or neglects, when any oath required to be taken by him under this Act is duly tendered, to take such oath, he shall, if he has already entered on his office, vacate the same, and if he has not entered on the same be disqualified from entering on the same ; but no person shall be compelled, in respect of the same appointment to the same office, to take such oath or make such affirmation more times than one.

8. The form of the Oath of Allegiance provided by this Act shall be deemed to be substituted in the case of the "Clerical Subscription Act, 1865," for the form of the Oath of Allegiance and Supremacy therein referred to; in the case of the "Parliamentary Oaths Act, 1866," for the form of the oath thereby prescribed to be taken and subscribed by members of Parliament on taking their seats; and in the case of the "Office and Oaths Act, 1867," for the form of the Oaths of Allegiance, Supremacy, and Abjuration therein referred to; and all the provisions of the said Acts shall apply to the oath substituted by this section in the same manner as if that form of oath were actually inserted in each of the said Acts in the place of the oath for which it is substituted.

9. No person shall be required or authorized to take the Oaths of Allegiance, Supremacy, and Abjuration, or any of such oaths, or any oath substituted for such oaths, or any of them, or to make any declaration to the like effect of such oaths, or any of them, except the persons required to take the Oath of Allegiance by this Act and the "Clerical Subscription Act, 1865," and the "Parliamentary Oaths Act, 1866," or one of such Acts, any Act of Parliament, charter, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding; and no person shall be required or authorized to take the Oath of Assurance in Scotland.

#### *Miscellaneous Provisions as to Oaths.*

10. Where in any oath under this Act the name of her present Majesty is expressed, the name of the Sovereign of this kingdom for the time being shall be substituted from time to time.

11. When an oath is required to be taken under this Act, every person for the time being by law permitted to make a solemn affirmation or declaration instead of taking an oath may, instead of taking such oath, make a solemn affirmation in the form of the oath hereby appointed, substituting the words "solemnly, sincerely, and truly declare and affirm" for the word "swear," and omitting the words "So help me God."

### PART II.—OATHS TO BE ABOLISHED.

#### *Substitution of Declaration for Oaths.*

12. The following regulations shall be enacted with respect to the substitution of declarations for oaths: that is to say,—

1. Where before the passing of this Act an oath was required to be taken by any person on or as a condition of accepting any employment or office in her Majesty's Honourable Band of Gentlemen at Arms or Body Guard of Yeomen of the Guard, or in any other department of her Majesty's household, in such case a declaration of fidelity in office shall be substituted, with the addition (in cases where it seems meet to her Majesty by order in Council to make such addition) of a declaration of secrecy to be observed by the declarant with respect to matters coming within his cognizance by reason of his employment or office:
2. Where before the passing of this Act an oath was required to be taken by any person on or as a condition of accepting any office in or under a municipal corporation, or on or as a condition of admission to membership in or participation in the privileges of any municipal corporation, there shall be substituted for such oath, in the case of an office, a declaration that the declarant will faithfully perform the duties of his office; and in the case of admission to membership or participation in the privileges of a municipal corporation, a declaration that the declarant will faithfully demean himself as a member of or participator in the privileges of such corporation:
3. Where before the passing of this Act an oath was required to be taken on or as a condition of admission to membership or fellowship or participation in the privileges of any guild, body corporate, society, or company, a declaration to the like effect of such oath shall be substituted; provided that if any two or more of the members of such guild, body corporate, society, or company, with the concurrence of the majority of the members present and voting at a meeting specially summoned for the purpose,

object to any statement contained in such declaration on the ground of its relating to duties which by reason of change of circumstances have become obsolete, they may appeal to one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State to omit such statement, and the decision of such Secretary of State shall be final :

4. Where in any case not otherwise provided for by this Act or included within the saving clauses thereof an oath is required to be taken by any person on or as a condition of his accepting any employment or office, a declaration shall be substituted for such oath to the like effect in all respects as such oath :
5. The making a declaration in pursuance of this section instead of oath shall in all respects have the same effect as the taking the oath for which such declaration is substituted would have had if this Act had not passed.
13. If any person required by this Act to make a declaration instead of an oath declines or neglects to make such declaration, he shall be subject to the same penalties and disabilities, if any, as he would have been subjected to for declining or neglecting to take the oath for which the declaration provided by this Act is substituted.

### PART III.—SAVING CLAUSE.

14. Nothing in this Act contained shall affect—
  1. The Clerical Subscription Act, 1865, or the Parliamentary Oaths, 1866, except in relation to the form of oath in manner hereinbefore mentioned :
  2. The oath taken by privy councillors of the United Kingdom, or by privy councillors of Ireland, with the exception that the form of the oath of allegiance prescribed by this Act shall be substituted for the oath of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration now required to be taken by privy councillors :
  3. The oath of homage taken by archbishops and bishops in the presence of her Majesty :
  4. The oath of canonical obedience to the bishop, or the oath of due obedience to the archbishop, taken by bishops on consecration, and which oaths are reserved by the Clerical Subscription Act, 1865 :
  5. Any oath taken by peers, baronets, or knights on their creation, with this exception, that where the oaths of allegiance, supremacy, or abjuration, or any two or one of such oaths, or any oath substituted for such oaths or any of them, are or is required to be taken by such peers, baronets, or knights, there shall be substituted for such oaths, or any two or one of them, the oath of allegiance prescribed by this Act :
  6. Any oath required to be taken in the army, the marines, the militia, the yeomanry, or the volunteers :
  7. The oath taken by aliens on being naturalized, with this exception, that the form of the oath of allegiance prescribed by this Act shall be substituted for the form of the oath of allegiance required so to be taken by aliens previously to the passing of this Act :
  8. The eighteenth section of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, or any provision to be substituted therefor, whereby certain persons claiming to be owners of British ships are required to take the oath of allegiance, with this exception, that the form of the oath of allegiance as prescribed by this Act shall be substituted for the form of the oath of allegiance contained in the said Merchant Shipping Act, 1854 :
  9. Any power of substituting a declaration for an oath vested in the Commissioners of her Majesty's treasury by the Act of the session of the fifth and sixth years of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, chapter sixty-two :
  10. Any oath required or authorized by Act of Parliament to be taken or made for the purpose of attesting any fact or verifying any account or document :
  11. Any oath or declaration taken in judicial ratification by married women, as the same by the law and practice of Scotland have been in use to be taken :

12. Any oath required to be taken by any juror, witness, or other person in pursuance of any Act of Parliament or custom as preliminary to or in the course of any civil, military, criminal, or other trial, inquest, or proceedings of a judicial nature, including any arbitration, or as preliminary to or in the course of any proceedings before a committee of either House of Parliament, or before any commissioner or other special tribunal appointed by the Crown.
15. Where a declaration has been substituted for an oath under this Act, any person, guild, body corporate, or society which before the passing of this Act had power to alter such oath, or to substitute another oath in its place, may exercise a like power with regard to such declaration.
16. Where previously to the passing of this Act the taking of any oath formed a condition precedent or subsequent to the attainment by any person of any office, privilege, exemption, or other benefit, and such person is by this Act prevented from fulfilling such condition, he shall nevertheless, on complying with the other conditions, if any, attached to the attainment of such office, privilege, exemption, or other benefit, be entitled thereto in the same manner as if the condition relating to such oath, and any directions as to the certificate or registration of the taking of such oath, or otherwise, had been fulfilled and performed.

## SCHEDULE.

## FIRST PART.

*England.*

First Lord of the Treasury.  
 Chancellor of the Exchequer.  
 Lord Chancellor.  
 President of the Council.  
 Lord Privy Seal.  
 Secretaries of State.  
 First Lord of the Admiralty.  
 Chief Commissioner of Works and Public Buildings.  
 President of the Board of Trade.  
 President of the Poor Law Board.  
 Lord Steward.  
 Lord Chamberlain.  
 Earl Marshal.  
 Master of the Horse.  
 Commander-in-Chief.  
 Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.  
 Paymaster General.  
 Postmaster General.

The Oath, as to England, is to be tendered by the Clerk of the Council, and taken in presence of her Majesty in Council, or otherwise as her Majesty shall direct.

*Scotland.*

The Lord Keeper of the Great Seal.  
 The Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal.  
 The Lord Clerk Register.  
 The Lord Advocate.  
 The Lord Justice Clerk.

The Oath, as to Scotland, is to be tendered by the Lord President of the Court of Session at a sitting of the Court.

*Ireland.*

Lord Lieutenant.  
 Lord Chancellor.  
 Commander of the Forces.  
 Chief Secretary for Ireland.

The Oath, as to Ireland is to be tendered by the Clerk of the Council, and taken at a meeting of the Privy Council in Ireland.

SECOND PART.

*England.*

The Lord Chancellor of Great Britain.  
The Lord Chief Justice.  
The Master of the Rolls.  
The Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.  
The Chief Baron of the Exchequer.  
The Lord Justices of the Court of Appeal in Chancery.  
The Vice-Chancellors.  
The Puisne Justices of the Queen's Bench.  
The Puisne Justices of the Common Pleas.  
The Puisne Barons of the Exchequer.  
The Judge of the Admiralty Court.  
The Recorder of London.  
The Judge of the Probate Court.  
Justices of the Peace for counties and boroughs.

*Scotland.*

The Lord Justice-General and President of the Court of Session in Scotland, the Lord Justice-Clerk of Scotland, the Judges of the Court of Session in Scotland, Sheriffs of counties, and Justices of the Peace for counties and burghs.

*Ireland.*

The Lord Chancellor of Ireland.  
The Lord Chief Justice.  
The Master of the Rolls.  
The Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.  
The Chief Baron of the Exchequer.  
The Lord Justice of the Court of Appeal in Chancery.  
The Vice-Chancellor.  
The Puisne Justices of the Queen's Bench.  
The Puisne Justices of the Common Pleas.  
The Puisne Barons of the Exchequer.  
The Judge of the Probate Court.  
The Judges of the Landed Estates Court.  
The Judge of the Admiralty Court.  
The Judges of the Court of Bankruptcy and Insolvency.  
The Recorder of Dublin.  
Justices of the Peace for counties and boroughs.

## No. V.—CHURCH RATES.

The following Act (31 & 32 Vict., c. 109) makes an alteration in the  
Law respecting CHURCH RATES.

### **A**N ACT for the ABOLITION of Compulsory CHURCH RATES. [31st July, 1868.]

WHEREAS church rates have for some years ceased to be made or collected in many parishes by reason of the opposition thereto, and in many other parishes where church rates have been made the levying thereof has given rise to litigation and ill-feeling :

And whereas it is expedient that the power to compel payment of church rates by any legal process should be abolished :

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

1. From and after the passing of this Act no suit shall be instituted or proceeding taken at any ecclesiastical or other court, or before any justice or magistrate, to enforce or compel the payment of any church rate made in any parish or place in England and Wales.

2. Where in pursuance of any general or local Act any rate may be made and levied which is applicable partly to ecclesiastical purposes and partly to other purposes, such rate shall be made, levied, and applied for such last-mentioned purposes only, and so far as it is applicable to such purposes shall be deemed to be a separate rate, and not a church rate, and shall not be affected by this Act.

Where in pursuance of any Act of Parliament a mixed fund, arising partly from rates affected by this Act and partly from other sources, is directed to be applied to purposes some of which are ecclesiastical purposes, the portion of such fund which is derived from such other sources shall be henceforth primarily applicable to such of the said purposes as are ecclesiastical.

3. In any parish where a sum of money is at the time of the passing of this Act due on the security of church rates, or of rates in the nature of church rates, to be made or levied in such parish under the provisions of any Act of Parliament, or where any money in the name of church rate is ordered to be raised under any such provisions, such rates may still be made and levied, and the payment thereof enforced by process of law, pursuant to such provisions, for the purpose of paying off the money so due, or paying the money so ordered to be raised, and the costs incidental thereto, but not otherwise, until the same shall have been liquidated : Provided, that the accounts of the churchwardens of such parish in reference to the receipt and expenditure of the monies levied under such Acts shall be audited annually by the auditor of the Poor Law Union within whose district such parish shall be situate, unless another mode of audit is provided by Act of Parliament.

4. Any church rate, or rate in the nature of church rate, made at any time before the passing of this Act, may be collected and recovered in the same way as if this Act had not been passed.

5. This Act shall not affect any enactment in any private or local Act of Parliament under the authority of which church rates may be made or levied in lieu of, or in consideration of the extinguishment or of the appropriation to any other



purpose of, any tithes, customary payments, or other property or charge upon property, which tithes, payments, property, or charge, previously to the passing of such Act, had been appropriated by law to ecclesiastical purposes as defined by this Act, or in consideration of the abolition of tithes in any place, or upon any contract made, or for good or valuable consideration given, and every such enactment shall continue in force in the same manner as if this Act had not passed.

6. This Act shall not affect vestries, or the making, assessing, receiving, or otherwise dealing with any church rate, save in so far as relates to the recovery thereof; but, subject to the provisions hereinbefore contained, whensoever any ecclesiastical district having within its limits a consecrated church in use for the purposes of divine worship shall have been legally constituted out of any parish or parishes, and whether such district shall or shall not be a separate and distinct parish, the inhabitants of such district shall not be entitled to vote for or in reference to a church rate or the expenditure thereof at any vestry meeting of the parish or parishes out of which the said district is formed, nor shall they be assessed to any rate made in relation to the parish church of the said parish or parishes, but such inhabitants may assemble in vestry, and, subject to the provisions of this Act, may make and assess a rate in relation to the church of their own district in like manner as if such church were the church of an ancient parish: Provided that nothing in this Act contained shall affect any right of burial to which the inhabitants of the district may be entitled in the churchyard of the mother church.

7. It shall be lawful for all bodies corporate, trustees, guardians, and committees who or whose cestuisque trust are in the occupation of any lands, houses, or tenements to pay, if they think fit, any church rate made in respect of such property, although the payment of the same may not be enforceable after the passing of this Act, and the same shall be allowed to them in any accounts to be rendered by them respectively.

8. No person who makes default in paying the amount of a church rate for which he is rated shall be entitled to inquire into, or object to, or vote in respect of, the expenditure of the monies arising from such church rate; and if the occupier of any premises shall make default for one month after demand in payment of any church rate for which he is rated, the owner shall be entitled to pay the same, and shall thereupon be entitled, until the next succeeding church rate is made, to stand for all purposes relating to church rates (including the attending at vestries and voting thereat) in the place in which such occupier would have stood.

9. A body of trustees may be appointed in any parish for the purpose of accepting, by bequest, donation, contract, or otherwise, and of holding any contributions which may be given to them for ecclesiastical purposes in the parish.

The trustees shall consist of the incumbent and of two householders or owners or occupiers of land in the parish, to be chosen in the first instance, and also from time to time on any vacancy in the office by death, incapacity, or resignation, one by the patron, and the other by the bishop of the diocese in which the parish is situate.

The trustees shall be a body corporate by the name of the Church Trustees of the parish to which they belong, having a perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to sue and be sued in their corporate name.

The trustees may from time to time, as circumstances may require, pay over to the churchwardens, to be applied by them either to the general ecclesiastical purposes of the parish, or to any specific ecclesiastical purposes of the parish, any funds in their hands, and the funds so paid over may be applied to such purposes, and shall not be applied to any other purpose: Provided always, that no power shall be thereby conferred on the churchwardens to take order with regard to the ecclesiastical purposes of the parish further or otherwise than they are now by law entitled to do: Provided also, that due regard shall be had to the directions of the donors of funds contributed for any special ecclesiastical purposes; and, subject as aforesaid,

The trustees may invest in Government or real securities any funds in their

hands, and accumulate the income thereof, or otherwise deal with such funds as they think expedient, subject to the provisions of this Act.

The incumbent shall be the chairman of the trustees.

The trustees shall once at the least in every year lay before the vestry an account of their receipts and expenditure during the preceding year, and of the mode in which such receipts have been derived and expenditure incurred, together with a statement of the amount, if any, of funds remaining in their hands at the date of such account.

10. In this Act "ecclesiastical purposes" shall mean the building, rebuilding, enlargement, and repair of any church or chapel, and any purpose to which by common or ecclesiastical law a church rate is applicable, or any of such purposes.

"Church Rate" shall mean any rate for ecclesiastical purposes as hereinbefore defined.

"Parish" shall mean any parish, ecclesiastical district, chapelry, or place within the limits of which any person has the exclusive cure of souls.

11. This Act may be cited as "The Compulsory Church Rate Abolition Act, 1868."

## **No. VI.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.**

The following Act (31 & 32 Vict., c. 110) gives the Government power to acquire, work, and maintain the ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS in the United Kingdom.

**A** N ACT to enable Her Majesty's Postmaster General to acquire, work, and maintain ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS. [1st July, 1868.]

WHEREAS the means of communication by electric telegraphs within the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland are insufficient, and many important districts are without any such means of communication :

And whereas it would be attended with great advantage to the State, as well as to merchants and traders, and to the public generally, if a cheaper, more widely extended, and more expeditious system of telegraphy were established in the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and to that end it is expedient that her Majesty's Postmaster General be empowered to work telegraphs in connexion with the administration of the Post Office :

May it therefore please your Majesty that it may be enacted ; and be it enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

### *Preliminary.*

1. This Act may be cited as "The Telegraph Act, 1868."

2. The Telegraph Act, 1863, shall be incorporated with this Act, except so far as the same, or any part thereof, may be expressly varied, altered, or be inconsistent with this Act ; and the term "the company," in the Telegraph Act, 1863, shall, in addition to the meaning assigned to it in that Act, mean the Postmaster General.

3. Terms to which meanings are assigned by the Telegraph Act, 1863, have in this Act the same respective meanings ; and the word "land" in such last-

mentioned Act shall, in addition to the meaning thereby assigned to it, include any term, estate, easement, interest, right, or privilege, in, over, or affecting land, and shall include the works, tubes, wires, posts, and other property purchased or acquired by the Postmaster General.

In this Act :—

The term "the undertaking" shall mean the whole or any part of the electric and other telegraphs, wires, posts, pipes, tubes, and other works, instruments, materials, lands, tenements, hereditaments, and buildings, parliamentary, prescriptive, and other rights, powers, privileges, patents, and all other property whatsoever of any company, corporation, or persons engaged in the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in transmitting messages for money or other consideration by means of electric or other telegraphs :

The term "any company" shall mean any company, corporation, or persons now engaged in the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in transmitting, or authorized to transmit, messages for money or other consideration, by means of electric or other telegraphs, or mechanical agencies, and each and every of those companies.

#### *Purchase.*

4. It shall be lawful for her Majesty's Postmaster General and he is hereby authorized, with the consent of the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, from time to time, out of any monies which may be from time to time appropriated by Act of Parliament and put at his disposal for that purpose, to purchase for the purposes of this Act, the whole, or such parts as he shall think fit, of the undertaking of any company, and any undertaking, and all other property purchased under the powers of this Act, shall be vested in and held by her Majesty's Postmaster General, in his corporate capacity, and his successors : Provided always, that no such purchase be made, and that no agreement other than the agreements confirmed by this Act for any such purchase be binding, unless the said agreement, accompanied by a minute from the Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, in which the grounds of the agreement shall be set forth, shall have lain for one month on the table of both Houses of Parliament without disapproval.

#### *Sale.*

5. Any company, with the authority of two-thirds of the votes of their shareholders present in person or by proxy at a general meeting of the company specially convened for the purpose, may sell all or any portion of their undertaking to the Postmaster General for such sum of money as may be mutually agreed upon between the Postmaster General and the company ; and the execution by any company under the common seal of a conveyance to the Postmaster General, duly stamped, of their undertaking, shall be sufficient to vest the same in the Postmaster General for all the estate, right, title, and interest of the company therein, with all incidental rights, privileges, and easements, and the same may be used, exercised, and enjoyed by the Postmaster General in the same manner and to the same extent as the same respectively are, or if this Act had not been passed might be held, used, exercised, and enjoyed by any company, and the receipt of two of the directors of any company for the purchase-money, endorsed upon the deed of conveyance, shall be a sufficient discharge for the same to the Postmaster General, who shall not be bound to see to the distribution thereof.

6. All Acts, charters, and grants, and all valid deeds and agreements made to, from, by, or with any company whose undertaking shall be sold and conveyed to the Postmaster General under the powers of this Act shall (except as far as they are by this Act expressed to be varied or repealed, or are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act), remain in full force, and all matters to be done, continued, or completed, or which, but for the passing of this Act, would, might, or could be done, continued, or completed by or against the company so selling their undertaking, their officers or servants, shall or may (as the case requires) be done, continued, or completed by or against the Postmaster General, his officers and servants, and those Acts, charters, grants, deeds, and agreements shall be construed as if the Postmaster General had been named therein instead of the company so selling their undertaking ; and it shall be lawful for any person to enforce any such Act, charter,

grant, deed, or agreement by action, suit, or other legal proceeding against the Postmaster General in the same court, and in the same manner, and with the same rights and liabilities to pay costs and otherwise, as if this Act had not been passed.

7. If the Postmaster General shall acquire any one undertaking under the powers of this Act he shall, upon the request, in writing, of any company possessing an undertaking established by special Act of Parliament or Royal Charter at the time of the passing of this Act, purchase the undertaking of such company, upon terms to be settled (failing agreement) by arbitration, provided such request be made within twelve calendar months after the Postmaster General shall have so acquired any one undertaking; and any railway company possessed of a telegraph open to the use of the public on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, for transmitting messages for money, or possessing any beneficial interest in such telegraph, shall be included in this provision, and any such railway company shall be entitled upon a like request, in writing, to require the Postmaster General to purchase the right of such railway company to transmit such messages or other beneficial interest.

Provided always, that nothing in this Act shall enable the Postmaster General to purchase the undertakings of the Atlantic Telegraph Company or of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company (Limited), or any part of such undertakings.

8. With respect to the purchase of the undertakings of the Electric and International Telegraph Company, the British and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Company, and the United Kingdom Electric Telegraph Company (Limited), be it enacted as follows:—

- (1.) Each of the three companies may, with the authority of two-thirds of the votes of its shareholders, present in person or by proxy at a general meeting of the company specially convened for the purpose, sell and convey, and the Postmaster General shall upon demand of the company under its common seal purchase, the whole undertaking of the said company.
- (2.) The price to be paid by the Postmaster General to each company for its undertaking shall be twenty years' purchase of the net profits during the year ending on the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight from the undertaking so conveyed; and in the case of the United Kingdom Company there shall be paid in addition to the amount aforesaid—

First, the price paid by the company for the patent of "Hughes's type-printing telegraph," such price not to exceed twelve thousand pounds;

Secondly, a sum equal to the estimated aggregate value of the quoted ordinary share capital of the company reckoned on the highest quotation shown in the official lists of the London Stock Exchange on any day between the first and the twenty-fifth days of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight; and

Thirdly, compensation for the loss of the prospective profits of the company on the ordinary shares, and any sum that may be determined upon in consideration of the efforts made by the company to establish a uniform shilling rate for the conveyance of telegraphic messages.

- (3.) If any difference arises between the Postmaster General and any of the said companies concerning the amount of such net profits as aforesaid, or in the case of the United Kingdom Company as to the price paid for "Hughes's type-printing telegraph," or as to the estimated aggregate value of the share capital or the compensation for the loss of prospective profits, or the sum to be paid in consideration of the efforts of the company to establish a uniform shilling rate, every such difference shall be settled by arbitration in the manner prescribed by "The Companies Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845," with respect to the settlement of disputes by arbitration, and the provisions of that Act with respect to arbitration shall be deemed to be incorporated with this Act.
- (4.) The purchase-money and compensation to be paid by the Postmaster General under the provisions aforesaid shall be paid to the directors of

each company, and the receipt under the common seal of the company, countersigned by the chairman or deputy chairman and by the secretary thereof, shall be a sufficient discharge to the Postmaster General for the amount therein specified to be received; and the Postmaster General shall not be required to see to the application of the sums so paid or be responsible for misapplication thereof.

- (5.) The amounts so received by the directors of each company shall, together with all undivided profits and any monies in the hands of or due to the company up to the date of transfer, be applied by them in the first place in discharge of all the debts of the same company, and in payment of any sums that may be voted by the shareholders for payment for or in recognition of special services rendered to the company, and after such discharge the residue shall be distributed among the shareholders of that company in such proportion and in such manner in all respects as the arbitrator hereinafter named shall award and determine after due consideration of the circumstances under which each class of shares was created, and after hearing such of the parties interested as shall upon notice of the appointment for that purpose advertised for two successive days in the *Times* newspaper published at London at least ten days before the day of such hearing appear and desire to be heard. The arbitrator before referred to shall be the most Honourable Robert Arthur Talbot, Marquis of Salisbury, or him failing, John Hawkshaw, Esquire, or him failing, a single arbitrator to be appointed by the Board of Trade at the request of the directors of each company in writing under its common seal; the award of such arbitrator shall be final and absolute, and the directors shall distribute among the shareholders the residue of the said purchase-money and compensation in strict and absolute conformity with such award; and all the costs, charges, and expenses of and incident to any and every such arbitration shall be paid by the company requiring the same.
- (6.) In the case of the United Kingdom Company, with regard to their six per cent. debenture debt, the arbitrator shall before distribution of the residue among the shareholders consider and determine whether the holders of such stock ought or not to receive any and what amount beyond the naked debt and interest in respect of the conditions attaching to such stock, and he shall award accordingly.
- (7.) Every officer and clerk of any company, the undertaking of which may be so purchased, who has been not less than five years in the service of telegraph companies, and in the receipt of a yearly salary, or who has been not less than seven years in the service of telegraph companies, and is in receipt of remuneration at a rate of not less than fifty pounds a year, shall, if he receives no offer of an appointment by the Postmaster General, in the telegraphic department, which shall be deemed by an arbitrator appointed by agreement, or, failing agreement, appointed by the Recorder of London for the time being, to be of equal value to the appointment held by him under any company, receive during his life from the Postmaster General, by way of compensation for the loss of his office, from the time at which the Government takes possession of the company's telegraph, an annuity, payable half-yearly, equal, if he shall have been in the service of telegraph companies twenty years, to two-thirds of the annual emolument derived by him from his office on the twenty-fourth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and with respect to any such person who has been in such service less than twenty years the said annuity shall be diminished at the rate of one-twentieth for every year less than twenty years during which he has been in such service; such officers and clerks as enter into the service of the Postmaster General shall be entitled to count their past years of continuous service with the telegraph companies as years passed in the Civil Service of the Crown, and all such officers and clerks upon their appointment be deemed to be, to all intents and purposes, officers and clerks in the permanent Civil Service of the Crown, and shall be entitled to the same but no other privileges.

9. Whereas the railway companies in the United Kingdom are for the most part either themselves owners of telegraphs which are used for the conveyance of public messages, and which are also essential for the safe conduct of the traffic on their respective undertakings, or they have contracts for various terms of years with telegraph companies, whose telegraphic apparatus is placed in the stations and along the railways and canals of the railway companies, by which contracts provision is made with respect to the matters aforesaid : and whereas with certain railway companies agreements have been entered into by the Postmaster General (subject to the approbation of Parliament), which agreements are referred to in schedules to this Act, and it is expedient that with respect to certain other railway companies, namely, the London and North-western, the Midland, the Lancashire and Yorkshire, the Great Northern, the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, the North Staffordshire, the Great Eastern, the London, Brighton, and South Coast, the Metropolitan, the Metropolitan District, the Metropolitan and St. John's Wood, the Highland, the Sutherland, the Leven and East of Fife, the Glasgow and South-western, and the Great North of Scotland, the provisions hereinafter contained be made as to the undertakings belonging separately to the said companies or held by them jointly with any other company, or held by them respectively on lease : be it therefore enacted as follows :—

- (1.) The Postmaster General shall give to each railway company three months notice before he acquires the undertakings of any of the telegraph companies with which the railway company has agreements ; and on the expiration of such notice such agreements shall cease and determine :
- (2.) On such acquisition as aforesaid all the posts, wires, instruments, and other telegraphic apparatus belonging to the railway company, and also all posts, wires, instruments, and other telegraphic apparatus belonging to the telegraph companies on the railway company's lines and canals which are necessary for establishing a complete system of telegraphy in connexion with the working of trains and the traffic of the lines and canals, shall become the absolute property of the railway company, and shall be handed over to them by the Postmaster General free of charge in efficient working order, so that the railway company may be in a position at once to take up and carry on their own telegraph work on their own system, and thereafter the said posts, wires, instruments, and other telegraphic apparatus shall be maintained and worked by the railway company :
- (3.) On such acquisition as aforesaid the Postmaster General shall be entitled to use from telegraph stations not on the lines of railway all the wires belonging to the respective telegraph companies on the line, and employed exclusively in the transmission of the public telegraph business, which are erected on the poles to be handed over to the railway company under paragraph (2) ; and he, at his cost, shall also be entitled to call upon the railway company to erect and maintain additional wires on the said poles, provided they are sufficiently strong and high for the purpose ; and also to erect new poles at places to be agreed upon with wires over any of the lines and canals of the company, but so that such new poles shall not interfere in any way with the convenience or working of the railway or canals of the company, or obstruct the working of the traffic thereon. The railway company shall maintain all the posts and wires used for public messages, the Postmaster General paying for the same as may be agreed or settled by arbitration :
- (4.) The Postmaster General may require the railway company to affix wires to existing posts (if they can bear them), and the company may have a like power to affix wires to the posts belonging from time to time to the Postmaster General, if sufficient for the purpose, and the cost of maintenance of such posts shall be divided between the Postmaster General and the company, in proportion to the number of wires belonging to each on each post :
- (5.) The railway company may shift the poles, wires, and apparatus belonging to the Postmaster General when necessary for the purposes of their works or traffic ; but in all such cases the Postmaster General shall pay to the railway company the actual costs incurred in shifting such poles and apparatus, but if such poles support the wires of the railway company and

of the Postmaster General, the cost of shifting the same shall be apportioned according to the number of wires belonging to or respectively used by the railway company and the Postmaster General.

(6.) The Postmaster General shall pay the railway company the following sums by way of compensation :—

- a. Twenty years purchase of the amount of the net annual receipts (if any) of public telegraph messages received and forwarded by the railway company on their own account, reckoned on the basis of the receipts derived therefrom over a continuous period of twelve months prior to the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight :
- b. Twenty times the amount of the estimated annual increase, calculated upon the average increase of the preceding three years of the said receipts from telegraphic messages, or where the business has been commenced within three years calculated upon the increase during such shorter period, such annual amount in case of difference to be settled by arbitration :
- c. All rents and annual or other payments payable to the railway company by public telegraph companies during the still unexpired periods embraced in their respective agreements, and at the terms mentioned in said agreements respectively :
- d. Such sums as shall be agreed upon, or in default of agreement as shall be settled by arbitration, in respect of the loss by the railway company of the privilege of granting other wayleaves and making future arrangements with telegraph or other companies, and in respect of granting a monopoly to the Postmaster General for the conveyance of telegraphs over their railways as herein provided for :
- e. Such sums as shall be agreed upon, or in default of agreement as shall be settled by arbitration, as the value of the railway company's reversionary interest (if any) in the telegraph receipts from public messages on the expiration of the agreements with the respective telegraph companies :
- f. Such sums as shall be agreed upon, or in default of agreement as shall be settled by arbitration, for the loss occasioned by removal of any clerks now provided by the telegraph company, and for any extra cost which the railway company may incur in working their telegraph for railway purposes as a separate system :
- g. The Postmaster General shall transmit to their respective destination, all messages of the railway company in any way relating to the business of the company to and from any "foreign stations" in the United Kingdom free of charge :
- h. On such acquisition as aforesaid the Postmaster General shall, as herein provided, have a perpetual right of way for his poles and wires over the whole of the railway company's system, and in consideration thereof he shall pay to the railway company such sum per mile per wire over the whole of the said system, by way of yearly rent, as shall be determined by agreement between the parties, or failing agreement, as shall be fixed by arbitration :

The arbitrator, in determining the amounts to be paid to the railway company under this Act, shall have regard to the agreements which subsist between the railway company and any telegraph company, and also to a compulsory sale being required from the railway company ; and in estimating the amount to be paid under any one part of this section shall have regard to the advantages to be obtained and the disadvantages to be sustained by the railway company under any other part of this section :

(7.) The railway company shall, if required by the Postmaster General so to do, from time to time, at such times and under such regulations as shall be agreed upon, receive messages for transmission by the public or private telegraph wires (but if the latter, the railway messages to have priority), and shall at the Postmaster General's sole risk and expense transmit the same either to their place of destination, if upon the company's lines, or

to some convenient post-office as shall be arranged, and in respect of such receipt and transmission the company shall act as agents of the Postmaster General, and shall receive in respect thereof such remuneration as shall be agreed upon, or in case of difference as shall be from time to time settled by arbitration. The Postmaster General to provide the necessary instruments at the railway company's stations for the public wires, such instruments to be maintained by the railway company at the expense of the Postmaster General :

- (8.) The railway company may, notwithstanding anything in this Act contained, and without payment to the Postmaster General, from time to time make arrangements with coalmasters, ironmasters, and traders generally upon the company's system for the erection and working of private telegraphs between coalpits, ironworks, factories, warehouses, and offices in connexion with the stations of the company, or over their line ; but such telegraphs shall be used for the transaction of private business only, and no money payment shall be made or received in respect thereof except by way of annual rent or payment for wayleave and other accommodation :
- (9.) Except as aforesaid, the railway company shall not transmit or permit the transmission of any telegraphic message through their wires :
- (10.) All matters of difference between the Postmaster General and railway companies arising under this Act shall be settled by arbitration, in conformity with the enactments of "The Railway Companies Arbitration Act, 1859," with respect to the settlement of disputes by arbitration ; and the provisions of that Act with respect to arbitration shall for these purposes be incorporated with this Act :
- (11.) Notwithstanding anything specified in this Act or in any agreement by this Act confirmed, the umpire to be appointed in any arbitration between the Postmaster General and any railway company shall, in default of appointment by the arbitrators, be nominated by the Chief Justice of her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas at Westminster for the time being.

10. The sums to be received by the directors of Reuter's Telegram Company (Limited) by virtue of the agreement between the Postmaster General and the company shall be applied in the first instance in the payment of the debts and liabilities of the company (if any) other than their current debts, then in payment of any sums which may be voted by a general meeting of the shareholders in recognition of the services conferred upon the company by any individuals attached thereto, or which may with the authority of a general meeting be deducted and retained for the purposes of the general business of the company, and the residue shall be distributed by the directors among the shareholders according to their several interests in the company.

#### *Canal Companies.*

11. On such acquisition of any undertaking the existing agreements between the late Duke of Bridgewater's trustees, the late George Granville Francis Egerton late Earl of Ellesmere, and the United Kingdom Telegraph Company (Limited), shall determine, and the Postmaster General shall have such right of way for his poles, wires, and telegraphic apparatus over the whole of the canal system, and the property of the said trustees, in perpetuity as is granted for a term or terms of years by the provisions of such agreements, and in consideration thereof he shall pay to the said trustees such sum by way of yearly rent as shall be determined by agreement, or failing agreement as shall be fixed by arbitration as in this Act is provided ; and the arbitrator in determining the amount to be paid to the said trustees during the period of such existing agreements shall have regard to the said agreements and to a compulsory sale of such right of way ; and the said trustees shall, as in the said agreements or either of them mentioned, continue to have in perpetuity the exclusive use of such isolated and additional and other telegraphic wires and connexions as provided in the said agreements, or some or one of them ; and the Postmaster General shall also transmit to their respective destinations all messages of the said trustees and the Earl of Ellesmere respectively, and their respective agents and clerks, *bonâ fide* relating to the business of the said trust or undertaking, between any places in the United Kingdom free of charge.



12. On such acquisition as aforesaid the existing agreements between the company of proprietors of the Grand Junction Canal and the United Kingdom Telegraph Company (Limited) shall determine, and the Postmaster General shall have a perpetual right of way for his poles, wires, and telegraphic apparatus over the whole of the canal company's system of navigation as it now exists, or may hereafter be altered or converted, but so that such poles, wires, and apparatus shall not interfere in any way with the convenience and working of the canal or its alteration from time to time, or conversion in whole or in part into a railway, or obstruct the working of the traffic thereon, and in consideration thereof he shall pay to the canal company such sum by way of yearly rent as shall be determined by agreement, or failing agreement as shall be fixed by arbitration in the manner in this Act provided with respect to arbitrations with railway companies (for which purpose the canal company shall be held to be a railway company); and the arbitrator in determining the amount to be paid to the canal company shall have regard to the agreements which subsist between the canal company and the said telegraph company and also to a compulsory sale being required of such right of way; and the Postmaster General shall also transmit to their respective destinations all messages of the said canal company *bond fide* relating to the business of that company between any places in the United Kingdom free of charge.

13. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the several agreements referred to in the schedule to this Act are hereby confirmed.

14. It shall be lawful for her Majesty's Postmaster General, with the consent of the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, from time to time to lease any part or parts of the undertaking or property purchased or acquired by him under the powers of this Act.

15. The Postmaster General, with the consent of the Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, may from time to time make regulations for determining the hours during which the offices appointed by him to be places for the receipt and despatch of messages shall be open for the transaction of telegraphic business, and for fixing the sums to be from time to time paid for the transmission of messages, and for services rendered in connexion therewith, and for the general conduct of telegraphic business: Provided always,

- (1.) That the charges for the transmission of messages throughout the United Kingdom shall uniformly and without regard to distance be at a rate not exceeding one shilling for the first twenty words of each message, or part of twenty words, and not exceeding threepence for each additional five words or part of five words.
- (2.) That the names and addresses of the senders and receivers of messages shall not be counted as part of the words for which payment shall be required.
- (3.) That the sums charged for the transmission of messages shall be held to cover the costs of delivery by special foot messenger, within the limit of one mile of the terminal telegraphic office, or within the limit of the town postal delivery of that office, when it is a head post-office, and the town postal delivery extends for more than a mile from it.
- (4.) That when the addressee does not reside within the above-described limits, and the sender desires to have his message delivered by special foot messenger, the charge to him for portage by such special messenger shall not exceed sixpence per double mile, or any part thereof, beyond such limits.
- (5.) That when the addressee does not reside within the above-described limits, and the sender does not desire to incur the cost of special delivery, his message shall be delivered free of extra charge by the ordinary postal delivery next following on the arrival of his message at the terminal telegraphic office.

16. Notwithstanding anything in this Act, it shall be lawful for the Postmaster General, with the consent of the Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, from time to time to make contracts, agreements, and arrangements with the proprietor or publisher of any public registered newspaper, or the proprietor or occupier of any news room, club, or exchange room, for the transmission and delivery, or the

transmission or delivery of telegraphic communications at rates not exceeding one shilling for every hundred words transmitted between the hours of six p.m. and nine a.m., and at rates not exceeding one shilling for every seventy-five words transmitted between the hours of nine a.m. and six p.m. to a single address, with an additional charge of twopence for every hundred words, or twopence for every seventy-five words, as the case may be, of the same telegraphic communication so transmitted to every additional address: Provided always, that the Postmaster General may from time to time, with the like consent, let to any such proprietor, publisher, or occupier the special use of a wire (during such period of twelve hours per diem as may be agreed on) for the purposes of such newspaper, news room, club, or exchange room, at a rate not exceeding five hundred pounds per annum: Provided also, that no such proprietor, publisher, or occupier shall have any undue priority or preference in respect of such rates over any other such proprietor, publisher, or occupier.

17. Every telegraph message which, by virtue of the provisions of "The Telegraph Act, 1863," or any other Act, shall have priority in order of transmission over any other message intrusted to the Postmaster General for transmission, shall have the word "priority" specially stamped or marked thereon by the Secretary of State, the Board of Trade, or other department of her Majesty's Government sending the same; and every message so stamped or marked shall be retained by the Postmaster General for a period of not less than twelve calendar months from the date thereof.

18. The payments to the Postmaster General for the transmission of telegraphic messages from one place to another within the United Kingdom shall (except for portage) be made in all cases by means of stamps, and the Postmaster General shall cause a proper supply of stamps and stamped paper to be prepared for that purpose, and kept for sale to the public at such of the offices under his control as he may think fit to appoint for that purpose.

19. Besides appointing offices to be places for the transmission of messages by means of the electric telegraph, the Postmaster General may, if he think fit, appoint offices or pillar letter-boxes to be places of deposit for messages, and the messages deposited therein shall, provided they be written on stamped paper of the proper value, or on paper having stamps of the proper value affixed thereto, be conveyed to the offices of transmission without extra charge, at such times as the ordinary collections of post letters are made from the aforesaid places of deposit, and shall forthwith be despatched by telegraph from the offices of transmission.

20. Any person having official duties connected with the post office, or acting on behalf of the Postmaster General, who shall, contrary to his duty, disclose or in any way make known or intercept the contents or any part of the contents of any telegraphic messages or any message intrusted to the Postmaster General for the purpose of transmission, shall, in England and in Ireland, be guilty of a misdemeanour, and in Scotland of a crime and offence, and shall upon conviction be subject to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve calendar months; and the Postmaster General shall make regulations to carry out the intentions of this section, and to prevent the improper use by any person in his employment or acting on his behalf of any knowledge he may acquire of the contents of any telegraphic message.

21. In every case where an offence shall be committed in respect of a telegraphic message sent by or intrusted to the Postmaster General, it shall be lawful and sufficient, in the indictment or criminal letters to be preferred against the offender, to lay the property of such telegraphic message in her Majesty's Postmaster General, without specifying any further or other name, addition, or description whatsoever, and it shall not be necessary in the indictment or criminal letters to allege or to prove upon the trial or otherwise that the telegraphic message was of any value; and in any indictment or in any criminal letters to be preferred against any person employed under the Post Office for any offence committed under this Act it shall be lawful and sufficient to state and allege that such offender was employed under the Post Office at the time of the committing of such offence, without stating further the nature or particulars of his employment.

22. All land, property, and undertakings purchased or acquired by the Postmaster General under this Act shall be assessable and rateable in respect to local municipal, and parochial rates, assessments, and charges at sums not exceeding the rateable value at which such land, property, and undertakings were properly assessed or assessable at the time of such purchase or acquisition.

23. Copies of all contracts, agreements, and arrangements from time to time made under the authority of this Act shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within fourteen days of the commencement of the session next succeeding the making of every such contract, agreement, and arrangement; and copies of all regulations from time to time made under the authority of this Act shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within fourteen days from the date thereof if Parliament be then sitting, and if not sitting then within fourteen days from the next re-assembling of Parliament, and all regulations so made shall be binding on the parties interested in the subject matter thereof to the same extent as if such regulations formed part of this Act.

24. In case no Act shall be passed during this or the next session of Parliament, putting at the disposal of the Postmaster General such monies as shall be requisite for carrying into effect the objects and purposes of this Act, the provisions contained in this Act or in the agreements hereby confirmed relating to the arrangements with railway and telegraph companies, and all proceedings thereunder, shall become void, and the Postmaster General shall thereupon pay to the several companies mentioned in such clauses or agreements all reasonable costs and expenses (if any) properly incurred by them respectively in relation to any proceedings taken under this Act.

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SCHEDULE to which the foregoing Act refers.

1. An Agreement between Her Majesty's Postmaster General and the Great Western Railway Company, dated the 9th day of July, 1868.

2. An Agreement between Her Majesty's Postmaster General and the London and South-western Railway Company, dated the 10th day of July, 1868.

3. An Agreement between Her Majesty's Postmaster General and the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company, dated the 9th day of July, 1868.

4. An Agreement between Her Majesty's Postmaster General and the South-eastern Railway Company, dated the 14th day of July, 1868.

5. An Agreement between Her Majesty's Postmaster General and the North-eastern Railway Company, dated the 8th day of July, 1868.

6. An Agreement between Her Majesty's Postmaster General and the Bristol and Exeter Railway Company, dated the 9th day of July, 1868.

7. An Agreement between Her Majesty's Postmaster General and the Submarine Telegraph Company between Great Britain and the Continent of Europe and the Submarine Telegraph Company between France and England (Société and Carmichael & Company), dated the 11th day of July, 1868.

8. An Agreement between Her Majesty's Postmaster General and Reuter's Telegram Company (Limited), dated the 14th day of July, 1868.

9. Agreement between Her Majesty's Postmaster General and the Atlantic Telegraph Company and Anglo-American Telegraph Company (Limited), dated the 8th day of July, 1868.

10. An Agreement between Her Majesty's Postmaster General and the North British Railway Company, dated the 16th day of July, 1868.

11. An Agreement between Her Majesty's Postmaster General and the Caledonian Railway Company, dated the 16th day of July, 1868.

12. Articles of Agreement between Her Majesty's Postmaster General and the Universal Private Telegraph Company (Limited), dated the 14th day of July, 1868.

13. Heads of Agreement between Her Majesty's Postmaster General and the London and Provincial Telegraph Company (Limited), dated the 16th day of July, 1868.

## No. VII.—SALE OF POISONS.

The following Act (31 & 32 Vict., c. 121) regulates the Law respecting  
the SALE OF POISONS.

**A**N ACT to regulate the SALE OF POISONS, and alter and amend the  
PHARMACY ACT, 1852. [31st July, 1868.]

WHEREAS it is expedient for the safety of the public that persons keeping open shop for the retailing, dispensing, or compounding of poisons, and persons known as chemists and druggists, should possess a competent practical knowledge of their business, and to that end that from and after the day herein named all persons not already engaged in such business should, before commencing such business, be duly examined as to their practical knowledge, and that a register should be kept as herein provided, and also that the Act passed in the fifteenth and sixteenth years of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for regulating the Qualification of Pharmaceutical Chemists," hereinafter described as the Pharmacy Act, should be amended :

Be it enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by authority of the same, as follows :

1. From and after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, it shall be unlawful for any person to sell or keep open shop for retailing, dispensing, or compounding poisons, or to assume or use the title "chemist and druggist," or chemist or druggist, or pharmacist, or dispensing chemist or druggist, in any part of Great Britain, unless such person shall be a pharmaceutical chemist, or a chemist and druggist within the meaning of this Act, and be registered under this Act, and conform to such regulations as to the keeping, dispensing, and selling of such poisons as may from time to time be prescribed by the Pharmaceutical Society with the consent of the Privy Council.

2. The several articles named or described in the Schedule (A) shall be deemed to be poisons within the meaning of this Act, and the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (hereinafter referred to as the Pharmaceutical Society) may from time to time, by resolution, declare that any article in such resolution named ought to be deemed a poison within the meaning of this Act; and thereupon the said society shall submit the same for the approval of the Privy Council, and if such approval shall be given, then such resolution and approval shall be advertised in the *London Gazette*, and on the expiration of one month from such advertisement the article named in such resolution shall be deemed to be a poison within the meaning of this Act.

3. Chemists and druggists within the meaning of this Act shall consist of all persons who at any time before the passing of this Act have carried on in Great Britain the business of a chemist and druggist, in the keeping of open shop for the compounding of the prescriptions of duly qualified medical practitioners, also of all assistants and associates who before the passing of this Act shall have been duly registered under or according to the provisions of the Pharmacy Act, and also of all such persons as may be duly registered under this Act.

4. Any person who at the time of the passing of this Act shall be of full age, and shall produce to the registrar, on or before the thirty-first day of December,

one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, certificates according to Schedule (E) to this Act that he had been for a period of not less than three years actually engaged and employed in the dispensing and compounding of prescriptions as an assistant to a pharmaceutical chemist, or to a chemist and druggist as defined by clause three of this Act, shall, on passing such a modified examination as the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society with the consent of the Privy Council may declare to be sufficient evidence of his skill and competency to conduct the business of a chemist and druggist, be registered as a chemist and druggist under this Act.

5. The persons who at the time of the passing of this Act shall have been duly admitted, pharmaceutical chemists, or shall be chemists and druggists within the meaning of the Act, shall be entitled to be registered under the Act without paying any fee for such registration; provided, however, as regards any such chemist and druggist, that his claim to be registered must be by notice in writing, signed by him, and given to the registrar, with certificates according to the Schedules (C) and (D) to this Act; and provided also, that for any such registration of a chemist and druggist, unless it be duly claimed by him on or before the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, the person registered shall pay the same fee as persons admitted to the register after examination under this Act.

6. All such persons as shall from time to time have been appointed to conduct examinations under the Pharmacy Act shall be and are hereby declared to be examiners for the purposes of this Act, and are hereby empowered and required to examine all such persons as shall tender themselves for examination under the provisions of this Act; and every person who shall have been examined by such examiners, and shall have obtained from them a certificate of competent skill and knowledge and qualification, shall be entitled to be registered as a chemist and druggist under this Act; and the examination aforesaid shall be such as is provided under the Pharmacy Act for the purposes of a qualification to be registered as assistant under that Act, or as the same may be varied from time to time by any byelaw to be made in accordance with the Pharmacy Act as amended by this Act; provided that no person shall conduct any examination for the purposes of this Act until his appointment has been approved by the Privy Council; and such appointment and approval shall not in any case be in force for more than five years; moreover it shall be the duty of the said Pharmaceutical Society to allow any officer appointed by the said Privy Council to be present during the progress of any examination held for the purposes of this Act.

7. Upon every such examination and registration as aforesaid such fees shall be payable as shall from time to time be fixed and determined by any byelaw to be made in accordance with the Pharmacy Act as amended by this Act, and shall be paid to the treasurer of the said society for the purposes of the said society.

8. The registrar appointed or to be appointed under or by virtue of the Pharmacy Act shall be registrar for the purposes of this Act.

9. The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society shall, with all convenient speed after the passing of this Act, and from time to time as occasion may require, make orders or regulations for regulating the register to be kept under this Act as nearly as conveniently may be in accordance with the form set forth in the Schedule (B) to this Act or to the like effect, and such register shall be called the Register of Chemists and Druggists.

10. It shall be the duty of the registrar to make and keep a correct register, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, of all persons who shall be entitled to be registered under this Act, and to erase the names of all registered persons who shall have died, and from time to time to make the necessary alterations in the addresses of the persons registered under this Act: to enable the registrar duly to fulfil the duties imposed upon him, it shall be lawful for the registrar to write a letter to any registered person, addressed to him according to his address on the register, to inquire whether he has ceased to carry on business or has changed his residence, such letter to be forwarded by post as a registered letter, according to the Post Office regulations for the time being, and if no answer shall be returned to such letter within the period of six months from the sending of the letter, a second,

of similar purport, shall be sent in like manner, and if no answer be given thereto within three months from the date thereof it shall be lawful to erase the name of such person from the register : provided always that the same may be restored by direction of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society should they think fit to make an order to that effect.

11. Every registrar of deaths in Great Britain, on receiving notice of the death of any pharmaceutical chemist, or chemist and druggist, shall forthwith transmit by post to the registrar under the Pharmacy Act a certificate under his own hand of such death, with the particulars of the time and place of death, and on the receipt of such certificate the said registrar under the Pharmacy Act shall erase the name of such deceased pharmaceutical chemist, or chemist and druggist, from the register, and shall transmit to the said registrar of deaths the cost of such certificate and transmission, and may charge the cost thereof as an expense of his office.

12. No name shall be entered in the register, except of persons authorized by this Act to be registered, nor unless the registrar be satisfied by the proper evidence that the person claiming is entitled to be registered ; and any appeal from the decision of the registrar may be decided by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society ; and any entry which shall be proved to the satisfaction of such council to have been fraudulently or incorrectly made may be erased from or amended in the register by order in writing of such council.

13. The registrar shall, in the month of January in every year, cause to be printed, published, and sold a correct register of the names of all pharmaceutical chemists, and a correct register of all persons registered as chemists and druggists, and in such registers respectively the names shall be in alphabetical order according to the surnames, with the respective residences, in the form set forth in Schedule (B) to this Act, or to the like effect, of all persons appearing on the register of pharmaceutical chemists, and on the register of chemists and druggists, on the thirty-first day of December last preceding, and such printed registers shall be called " The Registers of Pharmaceutical Chemists and Chemists and Druggists," and a printed copy of such registers for the time being, purporting to be so printed and published as aforesaid, or any certificate under the hand of the said registrar, and countersigned by the president or two members of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, shall be evidence in all courts, and before all justices of the peace and others, that the persons therein specified are registered according to the provisions of the Pharmacy Act or of this Act, as the case may be, and the absence of the name of any person from such printed register shall be evidence, until the contrary shall be made to appear, that such person is not registered according to the provisions of the Pharmacy Act or of this Act.

14. Any registrar who shall wilfully make or cause to be made any falsification in any matter relating to the said registers, and any person who shall wilfully procure or attempt to procure himself to be registered under the Pharmacy Act or under this Act, by making or producing or causing to be made or produced any false or fraudulent representation or declaration, either verbally or in writing, and any person aiding or assisting him therein, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour in England, and in Scotland of a crime or offence punishable by fine or imprisonment, and shall on conviction thereof be sentenced to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding twelve months.

15. From and after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, any person who shall sell or keep an open shop for the retailing, dispensing, or compounding poisons, or who shall take, use, or exhibit the name or title of chemist and druggist, or chemist or druggist, not being a duly registered pharmaceutical chemist, or chemist and druggist, or who shall take, use, or exhibit the name or title pharmaceutical chemist, pharmacist, or pharmacist, not being a pharmaceutical chemist, or shall fail to conform with any regulation as to the keeping or selling of poisons made in pursuance of this Act, or who shall compound any medicines of the British pharmacopeia except according to the formularies of the said pharmacopeia, shall for every such offence be liable to pay a penalty or sum of five pounds, and the same may be sued for, recovered, and dealt with in the manner provided by the Pharmacy Act for the recovery of

penalties under that Act; but nothing in this Act contained shall prevent any person from being liable to any other penalty, damages, or punishment to which he would have been subject if this Act had not passed.

16. Nothing hereinbefore contained shall extend to or interfere with the business of any legally qualified apothecary or of any member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons of Great Britain, nor with the making or dealing in patent medicines, nor with the business of wholesale dealers in supplying poisons in the ordinary course of wholesale dealing; and upon the decease of any pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist actually in business at the time of his death it shall be lawful for any executor, administrator, or trustee of the estate of such pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist to continue such business if and so long only as such business shall be *bona fide* conducted by a duly qualified assistant, and a duly qualified assistant within the meaning of this clause shall be a pharmaceutical chemist or a chemist and druggist registered by the registrar under the Pharmacy Act or this Act: Provided always, that registration under this Act shall not entitle any person so registered to practise medicine or surgery, or any branch of medicine or surgery.

17. It shall be unlawful to sell any poison, either by wholesale or by retail, unless the box, bottle, vessel, wrapper, or cover in which such poison is contained be distinctly labelled with the name of the article and the word poison, and with the name and address of the seller of the poison; and it shall be unlawful to sell any poison of those which are in the first part of schedule (A) to this Act, or may hereafter be added thereto under section two of this Act, to any person unknown to the seller, unless introduced by some person known to the seller; and on every sale of any such article the seller shall, before delivery, make or cause to be made an entry in a book to be kept for that purpose stating, in the form set forth in schedule (F) to this Act, the date of the sale, the name and address of the purchaser, the name and quantity of the article sold, and the purpose for which it is stated by the purchaser to be required, to which entry the signature of the purchaser and of the person, if any, who introduced him shall be affixed; and any person selling poison otherwise than is herein provided shall, upon a summary conviction before two justices of the peace in England or the sheriff in Scotland, be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds for the first offence, and to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds for the second or any subsequent offence, and for the purposes of this section the person on whose behalf any sale is made by any apprentice or servant shall be deemed to be the seller; but the provisions of this section, which are solely applicable to poisons in the first part of the schedule (A) to this Act, or which require that the label shall contain the name and address of the seller, shall not apply to articles to be exported from Great Britain by wholesale dealers, nor to sales by wholesale to retail dealers in the ordinary course of wholesale dealing, nor shall any of the provisions of this section apply to any medicine supplied by a legally qualified apothecary to his patient, nor apply to any article when forming part of the ingredients of any medicine dispensed by a person registered under this Act; provided such medicine be labelled in the manner aforesaid, with the name and address of the seller, and the ingredients thereof be entered, with the name of the person to whom it is sold or delivered, in a book to be kept by the seller for that purpose; and nothing in this Act contained shall repeal or affect any of the provisions of an Act of the session holden in the fourteenth and fifteenth years in the reign of her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to regulate the Sale of Arsenic."

18. Every person who at the time of the passing of this Act is or has been in business on his own account as a chemist and druggist as aforesaid, and who shall be registered as a chemist and druggist, shall be eligible to be elected and continue a member of the Pharmaceutical Society according to the bye-laws thereof; but no person shall, in right of membership acquired pursuant to this clause, be placed on the register of pharmaceutical chemists, nor, save as is herein-after expressly provided, be eligible for election to the council of the Pharmaceutical Society.

19. Every person who is or has been in business on his own account as a chemist and druggist as aforesaid at the time of the passing of this Act, and who

shall become a member of the Pharmaceutical Society, shall be eligible for election to the council of the Pharmaceutical Society; but the said council shall not at any time contain more than seven members who are not on the register of pharmaceutical chemists.

20. Every person who shall have been registered as a chemist and druggist under this Act by reason of having obtained a certificate of qualification from the Board of Examiners shall be eligible to be elected an associate of the Pharmaceutical Society, and every such person so elected and continuing as such associate, being in business on his own account, shall have the privilege of attending all meetings of the said society and of voting thereat, and otherwise taking part in the proceedings of such meetings, in the same manner as members of the said society: Provided always, that such associates contribute to the funds of the said society the same fees or subscriptions as members contribute for the time being under the bye-laws thereof.

21. At all meetings of the Pharmaceutical Society at which votes shall be given for the election of officers, all or any of the votes may be given either personally or by voting-papers in a form to be defined in the bye-laws of the said society, or in a form to the like effect, such voting-papers being transmitted under cover to the secretary not less than one clear day prior to the day on which the election is to take place.

22. And whereas by the charter of incorporation of the said Pharmaceutical Society it is provided that the council of the said society shall have the sole control and management of the real and personal property of the said society, subject to the bye-laws thereof, and shall make provision thereout, or out of such part thereof as they shall think proper, for the relief of the distressed members or associates of the said society, and their widows and orphans, subject to the regulations and bye-laws of the said society: And whereas, for extending the benefits which have resulted from the said provision in the said charter of incorporation, it is desirable that additional power should be granted to the said council: Be it enacted, that from and after the passing of this Act the said council may make provision out of the real and personal property aforesaid, and out of any special fund known as the Benevolent Fund, not only for the relief of the distressed members or associates of the said society and their widows and orphans, subject to the said regulations and bye-laws, but also for all persons who may have been and have ceased to be members or associates of the said society, or who may be or have been duly registered as "pharmaceutical chemists" or "chemists and druggists," and the widows and orphans of such persons, subject to the regulations and bye-laws of the said society.

23. Persons registered under "The Medical Act" shall not be or continue to be registered under this Act.

24. The provisions of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth of Victoria, chapter eighty-four, intituled "An Act for preventing the Adulteration of Articles of Food or Drink," shall extend to all articles usually taken or sold as medicines, and every adulteration of any such article shall be deemed an admixture injurious to health; and any person registered under this Act who sells any such article adulterated shall, unless the contrary be proved, be deemed to have knowledge of such adulteration.

25. On and after the passing of this Act all powers vested by the Pharmacy Act in one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State shall be vested in the Privy Council, and the seventh section of the Public Health Act, 1858, shall apply to all proceedings and acts of the Privy Council herein authorized.

26. The Privy Council may direct the name of any person who is convicted of any offence against this Act which in their opinion renders him unfit to be on the register under this Act to be erased from such register, and it shall be the duty of the registrar to erase the same accordingly.

27. This Act shall not extend to Ireland.

28. This Act may be cited as the Pharmacy Act, 1868.



## SCHEDULES.

## SCHEDULE (A).

## PART I.

Arsenic and its Preparations.

Prussic Acid.

Cyanides of Potassium and all metallic Cyanides.

Strychnine and all poisonous vegetable Alkaloids and their Salts.

Aconite and its Preparations.

Emetic Tartar.

Corrosive Sublimate.

Cantharides.

Savin and its Oil.

Ergot of Rye and its Preparations.

## PART II.

Oxalic Acid.

Chloroform.

Essential Oil of Almonds unless deprived of its Prussic Acid.

Belladonna and its Preparations.

Opium and all Preparations of Opium or of Poppies.

## SCHEDULE (B).

Name.	Residence.	Qualification.
A.B.	Oxford Street, London ...	In business prior to Pharmacy Act, 1868.
C.D.	George Street, Edinburgh	Examined and certified.
E.F.	Cheapside, London .....	Assistant prior to Pharmacy Act, 1868.

## SCHEDULE (C).

*Declaration by a person who was in business as a Chemist and Druggist in Great Britain before the Pharmacy Act, 1868.*

To the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

I, \_\_\_\_\_, residing at \_\_\_\_\_ in the county of \_\_\_\_\_ hereby declare that I was in business as a chemist and druggist, in the keeping of open shop for the compounding of the prescriptions of duly qualified medical practitioners at \_\_\_\_\_ in the county of \_\_\_\_\_ on or before the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 186 \_\_\_\_.

(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_ [Name.]

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 186 \_\_\_\_.

## SCHEDULE (D).

*Declaration to be signed by a duly qualified Medical Practitioner, or Magistrate, respecting a person who was in business as a Chemist and Druggist in Great Britain before the Pharmacy Act, 1868.*

To the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

I, \_\_\_\_\_, residing at \_\_\_\_\_ in the county of \_\_\_\_\_ hereby declare that I am a duly qualified medical practitioner [or magistrate], and that to my knowledge \_\_\_\_\_, residing at \_\_\_\_\_ in the county of \_\_\_\_\_, was in business as a chemist and druggist, in the keeping of open shop for the compounding of the prescriptions of duly qualified medical practitioners before the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 186 \_\_\_\_.

(Signed)

## SCHEDULE (E).

*Declarations to be signed by and on behalf of any Assistant claiming to be Registered under the Pharmacy Act, 1868.*

To the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

I hereby declare that the undersigned, residing at \_\_\_\_\_, in the county of \_\_\_\_\_, had for three years immediately before the passing of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, been employed in dispensing and compounding prescriptions as an assistant to a pharmaceutical chemist, or chemist and druggist, and attained the age of twenty-one years.

As witness my hand, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 186\_\_\_\_\_.

*A.B.*, duly qualified Medical Practitioner.

*C.D.*, Pharmaceutical Chemist.

*E.F.*, Chemist and Druggist.

*G.H.*, Magistrate.

*(To be signed by one of the four parties named.)*

I hereby declare that I was an assistant to \_\_\_\_\_, of \_\_\_\_\_, in the county of \_\_\_\_\_, in the year \_\_\_\_\_, and was for three years immediately before the passing of this Act actually engaged in dispensing and compounding prescriptions, and that I had attained the full age of twenty-one years at the time of the passing of the Pharmacy Act, 1868.

*N. O.*, Assistant.

## SCHEDULE (F).

Date.	Name of Purchaser.	Name and Quantity of Poison sold.	Purpose for which it is required.	Signature of Purchaser.	Signature of Person introducing Purchaser.

## **No. VIII.—IMPROVEMENT of the NAVIGATION of the DANUBE.**

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The following Act (31 & 32 Vict., c. 126) gives authority to carry out the CONVENTION relative to a LOAN for the completion of the WORKS at the Mouth of the DANUBE.

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**A**N ACT to enable Her Majesty the Queen to carry into effect a CONVENTION made between Her Majesty and other Powers relative to a LOAN for the Completion of Works for the IMPROVEMENT of the NAVIGATION of the DANUBE. [31st July, 1868.]

WHEREAS her Majesty the Queen and their Majesties the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of the French, the King of Italy, the King of Prussia in the name of the North German Confederation, and the Emperor of the Ottomans, having recognized the necessity of putting the European Commission of the Danube, appointed under the Treaty of Paris, of the 30th day of March, 1856, in a position to contract a loan on advantageous terms, and by this means to complete the works of improvement undertaken or to be undertaken at the mouth and in the branch of the Sulina, without imposing too heavy burdens on the vessels of all nations which frequent the Lower Danube, have entered into a convention in that behalf, which was made and signed at Galatz on the 30th day of April, 1868, and has been duly ratified by her Majesty :

And whereas the said convention comprised articles to the following effect ; namely :—

“ Article I.—Their Majesties—

“ The Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, engages, subject to the assent of the competent representative bodies, to guarantee the interest and sinking fund of a loan of three millions three hundred and seventy-five thousand francs, or one hundred and thirty-five thousand pounds sterling, to be contracted by the European Commission of the Danube :

“ The Emperor of the French engages, subject to the ratification of the Legislative Body of France, to guarantee the interest and sinking fund of the same loan :

“ The Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland engages to recommend to her Parliament to enable her to guarantee the interest and sinking fund of the same loan :

“ The King of Italy engages, subject to the approbation of the Italian Parliament, to guarantee the interest and sinking fund of the same loan :

“ The King of Prussia engages in the name of the North German Confederation, subject to the assent of the Reichstag and of the Federal Council, to guarantee the interest and sinking fund of the same loan :

“ The Emperor of the Ottomans engages to guarantee the interest and sinking fund of the same loan :

“ And it is understood that this guarantee shall be joint and several between all the high contracting parties :

"Article II.—The interest payable on the said loan shall not be higher than five per cent., and the duration of the redemption shall not exceed a period of thirteen years, reckoning from the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, the date at which the payment of the loan will have been completed by the lenders.

"Reckoning from the first instalment, and until the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, the joint and several guarantee shall bear upon the interest of the sums paid ; and during the following years, upon the annuities comprising both interest and repayment of the capital, and not exceeding the total sum of three hundred and sixty thousand francs, or fourteen thousand four hundred pounds sterling per annum.

"Article III.—If the net produce of the tolls levied by the European Commission at the Sulina mouth, in virtue of the XVIth article of the Treaty of Paris, after deduction of a sum not exceeding four hundred thousand francs, or sixteen thousand pounds sterling, for the expenses of maintaining the works and of administration, should happen to be insufficient to provide completely for the payment of the interest and sinking fund of the loan, his Imperial Royal Apostolic Majesty, his Majesty the Emperor of the French, her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, his Majesty the King of Italy, his Majesty the King of Prussia in the name of the North German Confederation, and his Majesty the Emperor of the Ottomans, upon notice of the amount of the deficit which shall be given to them one month before it becomes due, either by the European Commission, or by the authority which shall succeed it, or by the parties interested themselves, engage to furnish as an advance, before the expiration of that time, their share in the said guarantee.

"Article IV.—In the event contemplated by the preceding article, and in order to avoid all delay, the British Government engages to deposit at the Bank of England the whole sum necessary for the integral payment of the interest and sinking fund at the precise time of their falling due.

"On their part, the other contracting powers engage to remit immediately their said share to the British Government.

Article V.—Article XIV. of the Public Act of the 2nd November, 1865, having stipulated that the revenue produced by the above-mentioned tolls should be appropriated by priority and preference to the payment of the loans contracted by the European Commission, and of those which it might contract in future for the completion of the works of improvement of the mouths of the Danube, the high contracting parties reserve the right to make use for themselves of the privilege of such right of priority and preference, by right of substitution, in the event of their having been obliged to provide from their own funds for the service of the guaranteed loan.

"It is understood, however, that such right of priority will be exercised by the powers without prejudice either to the rights of the holders of the scrip of this loan or to the anterior rights of the creditors for whose benefit the European Commission has pledged its revenues for the amount of the partial loans, amounting to one hundred and eleven thousand and one hundred ducats, issued on the 12th of May, 1866, the 25th of April, and 4th of November, 1867, in order to begin the permanent works, and repayable at short terms from the produce of the loan to be contracted.

"Article VI.—As soon as the present convention shall have become definitive for four at least of the high contracting parties the joint and several guarantee shall have its full and entire effect in respect of these latter :"

And whereas it is expedient that her Majesty be enabled to carry into effect the articles aforesaid :

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

1. It shall be lawful for her Majesty, her heirs and successors, to guarantee, jointly with their Majesties the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of the French, the King of Italy, the King of Prussia in the name of the North German Confederation, and the Emperor of the Ottomans, or any three or more of those powers, and severally, on the terms and conditions set forth in the said convention, interest at a rate not exceeding five per centum per annum on a loan not exceeding one hundred and thirty-five thousand pounds sterling, to be contracted by the European Commission of the Danube in pursuance of the said convention, and the sinking fund of the same loan as provided for in the said convention.

2. The Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury may from time to time cause to be issued out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom or the growing produce thereof any money for the time being requisite for giving effect to the guarantee authorized by this Act.

3. The Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury shall cause any money at any time paid in or towards repayment of money issued under this Act to be carried to, and the same shall form part of, the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom.

4. The Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury shall lay before both Houses of Parliament yearly, on the first of February in each year, or within fourteen days after the meeting of Parliament, an account up to the thirty-first day of December then next preceding of the issues and repayments (if any) under this Act.

5. This Act may be cited as "The Danube Works Loan Act, 1868."

## APPENDIX II.

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### RULES for the Trial of ELECTION PETITIONS,

Drawn up by SIR S. MARTIN, one of the Barons of the Exchequer;  
SIR J. S. WILLES, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas; and  
SIR C. BLACKBURN, one of the Justices of the Queen's Bench;—  
the Judges for the time being for the Trial of Election Petitions, pursuant  
to 31 & 32 Vict., c. 125 (July 31, 1868).

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I. THE presentation of an election petition shall be made by leaving it at the office of the Master nominated by the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and such Master or his clerk shall (if required) give a receipt, which may be in the following form :—

"Received on the            day of            , at the Master's office, a petition touching the election of A. B., a member for            , purporting to be signed by (insert the names of petitioners).

"C. D., Master's Clerk."

With the petition shall also be left a copy thereof for the Master to send to the returning officer, pursuant to section seven of the Act.

II. An election petition shall contain the following statements :—

1. It shall state the right of the petitioner to petition within section five of the Act.
2. It shall state the holding and result of the election, and shall briefly state the facts and grounds relied on to sustain the prayer.

III. The petition shall be divided into paragraphs, each of which, as nearly as may be, shall be confined to a distinct portion of the subject, and every paragraph shall be numbered consecutively, and no costs shall be allowed of drawing or copying any petition not substantially in compliance with this rule, unless otherwise ordered by the Court or a judge.

IV. The petition shall conclude with a prayer, as for instance, that some specified person should be declared duly returned or elected, or that the election should be declared void, or that a return may be enforced (as the case may be), and shall be signed by all the petitioners.

V. The following form, or one to the like effect, shall be sufficient :—

"In the Common Pleas.—The Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868.—  
Election for [state the place] holden on the            day of            A.D.

"The petition of A., of            [or of A., of            , and B.,  
of            , as the case may be], whose names are subscribed.

"1. Your petitioner A. is a person who voted [or had a right to vote, as the case may be] at the above election [or claims to have had a right to be returned at the above election, or was a candidate at the above election]; and your petitioner B. [here state in like manner the right of each petitioner.]

"2. And your petitioners state that the election was holden on the  
day of            A.D.            , when A. B., C. D., and E. F. were  
candidates, and the returning officer has returned A. B. and C. D. as being  
duly elected.

"3. And your petitioners say that [here state the facts and grounds on which the petitioners rely.]

"Wherefore your petitioners pray that it may be determined that the said A. B. was not duly elected or returned, and that the election was void [or that the said E. F. was duly elected and ought to have been returned, or as the case may be.]

(Signed)

"A.

"B."

VI. Evidence need not be stated in the petition, but the Court or a judge may order such particulars as may be necessary to prevent surprise and unnecessary expense, and to insure a fair and effectual trial in the same way as in ordinary proceedings in the Court of Common Pleas, and upon such terms as to costs and otherwise as may be ordered.

VII. When a petitioner claims the seat for an unsuccessful candidate, alleging that he had a majority of lawful votes, the party complaining of or defending the election or return shall, six days before the day appointed for trial, deliver to the Master, and also at the address, if any, given by the petitioners and respondent, as the case may be, a list of the votes intended to be objected to, and of the heads of objections to each such vote, and the Master shall allow inspection and office copies of such lists to all parties concerned; and no evidence shall be given against the validity of any vote, nor upon any head of objection not specified in the list, except by leave of the Court or judge upon such terms as to amendment of the list, postponement of the inquiry, and payment of costs, as may be ordered.

VIII. When the respondent in a petition under the Act, complaining of an undue return and claiming the seat for some person, intends to give evidence to prove that the election of such person was undue, pursuant to the fifty-third section of the Act, such respondent shall, six days before the day appointed for trial, deliver to the Master, and also at the address, if any, given by the petitioner, a list of the objections to the election upon which he intends to rely, and the Master shall allow inspection and office copies of such lists to all parties concerned; and no evidence shall be given by a respondent of any objection to the election not specified in the list, except by leave of the Court or judge, upon such terms as to amendments of the list, postponement of the inquiry, and payment of costs, as may be ordered.

IX. With the petition petitioners shall leave at the office of the Master a writing signed by them or on their behalf, giving the names of some person entitled to practise as an attorney or agent in cases of election petitions whom they authorize to act as their agent, or stating that they act for themselves, as the case may be, and in either case giving an address, within three miles from the General Post Office, at which notices addressed to them may be left; and if no such writing be left or address given, then notice of objection to the recognisances, and all other notices and proceedings, may be given by sticking up the same at the Master's office.

X. Any person returned as a member may at any time after he is returned send or leave at the office of the Master a writing signed by him or on his behalf, appointing a person entitled to practise as an attorney or agent in cases of election petitions to act as his agent in case there should be a petition against him, or stating that he intends to act for himself, and in either case giving an address, within three miles from the General Post Office, at which notices may be left; and in default of such writing being left in a week after service of the petition, notices and proceedings may be given and served respectively by sticking up the same at the Master's office.

XI. The Master shall keep a book or books at his office in which he shall enter all addresses and the names of agents given under either of the preceding rules, which book shall be open to inspection by any person during office hours.

XII. The Master shall upon the presentation of the petition forthwith send a copy of the petition to the returning officer, pursuant to section seven of the Act, and shall therewith send the name of the petitioners' agent, if any, and the address, if any, given as prescribed, and also of the name of the respondent's agent, and the address, if any, given as prescribed, and the returning officer shall forthwith publish those particulars along with the petition.

The cost of publication of this and any other matter required to be published by the returning officer shall be paid by the petitioner or person moving in the matter, and shall form part of the general costs of the petition.

XIII. The time for giving notice of the presentation of a petition and of the nature of the proposed security shall be five days, exclusive of the day of presentation.

XIV. Where the respondent has named an agent or given an address, the service of an election petition may be by delivery of it to the agent, or by posting it in a registered letter to the address given at such time that, in the ordinary course of post, it would be delivered within the prescribed time.

In other cases the service must be personal on the respondent, unless a judge, on an application made to him not later than five days after the petition is presented, on affidavit showing what has been done, shall be satisfied that all reasonable effort has been made to effect personal service and cause the matter to come to the knowledge of the respondent, including when practicable service upon an agent for election expenses, in which case the judge may order that what has been done shall be considered sufficient service, subject to such conditions as he may think reasonable.

XV. In case of evasion of service, the sticking up a notice in the office of the Master of the petition having been presented, stating the petitioner, the prayer, and the nature of the proposed security, shall be deemed equivalent to personal service if so ordered by a judge.

XVI. The deposit of money by way of security for payment of costs, charges, and expenses payable by the petitioner shall be made by payment into the Bank of England to an account to be opened there by the description of "The Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868, Security Fund," which shall be vested in and drawn upon from time to time by the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas for the time being, for the purposes for which security is required by the said Act, and a bank receipt or certificate for the same shall be forthwith left at the Master's office.

XVII. The Master shall file such receipt or certificate, and keep a book, open to inspection of all parties concerned, in which shall be entered from time to time the amount and the petition to which it is applicable.

XVIII. The recognisance as security for costs may be acknowledged before a judge at chambers, or the Master in town, or a justice of the peace in the country.

There may be one recognisance acknowledged by all the sureties, or separate recognisances by one or more, as may be convenient.

XIX. The recognisance shall contain the name and usual place of abode of each surety, with such sufficient description as shall enable him to be found or ascertained, and may be as follows:—

"Be it remembered that on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, in the year of our Lord 18\_\_\_\_, before me [name and description] came A. B., of [name and description as above prescribed], and acknowledged himself [or severally acknowledged themselves] to owe to our Sovereign Lady the Queen the sum of one thousand pounds [or the following sums] (that is to say) the said C. D. the sum of \_\_\_\_\_, the said E. F. the sum of \_\_\_\_\_, the said G. H. the sum of \_\_\_\_\_, and the said J. K. the sum of \_\_\_\_\_, to be levied on his [or their respective] goods and chattels, land and tenements, to the use of our said Sovereign Lady the Queen, her heirs and successors.

"The condition of this recognisance is that if [here insert the names of all the petitioners, and if more than one, add, 'or any of them'] shall well and truly pay all costs, charges, and expenses, in respect of the election petition signed by him [or them], relating to the [here insert the name of the borough or county] which shall become payable by the said petitioner [or petitioners, or any of them] under 'The Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868,' to any person or persons, then this recognisance to be void, otherwise to stand in full force.

"Signed,

[Signatures of Sureties.]

"Taken and acknowledged by the above-named [names of sureties] on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, at \_\_\_\_\_, before me, \_\_\_\_\_ "C. D.,

"A Justice of the Peace [or as the case may be]."



XX. The recognisance or recognisances shall be left at the Master's office by or on behalf of the petitioner in like manner as before prescribed for the leaving of a petition forthwith after being acknowledged.

XXI. The time for giving notice of any objection to a recognisance under the eighth section of the Act shall be within five days from the date of service of the notice of the petition and of the nature of the security, exclusive of the day of service.

XXII. An objection to the recognisance must state the ground or grounds thereof, as that the sureties, or any and which of them, are insufficient, or that a surety is dead, or that he cannot be found, or that a person named in the recognisance has not duly acknowledged the same.

XXIII. Any objection made to the security shall be heard and decided by the Master, subject to appeal within five days to a judge, upon summons taken out by either party to declare the security sufficient or insufficient.

XXIV. Such hearing and decision may be either upon affidavit or personal examination of witnesses, or both, as the Master or judge may think fit.

XXV. If, by order made upon such summons, the security be declared sufficient, its sufficiency shall be deemed to be established within the meaning of the ninth section of the said Act, and the petition shall be at issue.

XXVI. If, by order made upon such summons, an objection be allowed and the security be declared insufficient, the Master or judge shall in such order state what amount he deems requisite to make the security sufficient, and the further prescribed time to remove the objection by deposit shall be within five days from the date of the order, not including the day of the date, and such deposit shall be made in the manner already prescribed.

XXVII. The costs of hearing and deciding the objections made to the security given shall be paid as ordered by the Master or judge, and, in default of such order, shall form part of the general costs of the petition.

XXVIII. The costs of hearing and deciding an objection upon the ground of insufficiency of a surety or sureties shall be paid by the petitioner, and a clause to that effect shall be inserted in the order declaring its sufficiency or insufficiency, unless at the time of leaving the recognisance with the Master there be also left with the Master an affidavit of the sufficiency of the surety or sureties sworn by each surety before a justice of the peace, which affidavit any justice of the peace is hereby authorized to take, or before some person authorized to take affidavits in the Court of Common Pleas, that he is seized or possessed of real or personal estate, or both, above what will satisfy his debts of the clear value of the sum for which he is bound by his recognizance, which affidavit may be as follows :—

“ In the Common Pleas.

“ PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS ACT, 1868.

“ I, A. B., of [as in recognisance], make oath and say that I am seized or possessed of real [or personal] estate above what will satisfy my debts of the clear value of £

“ Sworn, &c.”

XXIX. The order of the Master for payment of costs shall have the same force as an order made by a judge, and may be made a rule of the Court of Common Pleas, and enforced in like manner as a judge's order.

XXX. The Master shall make out the election list. In it he shall insert the names of the agents of the petitioners and respondent, and the addresses to which notices may be sent, if any. The list may be inspected at the Master's office at any time during office hours, and shall be put up for that purpose upon a notice-board appropriated to proceedings under the said Act, and headed “Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868.”

XXXI. The time and place of the trial of each election petition shall be fixed by the judges on the rota, and notice thereof shall be given in writing by the Master by sticking notice up in his office, sending one copy by the post to the

address given by the petitioner, another to the address given by the respondent, if any, and a copy by the post to the sheriff, or in case of a borough having a mayor, to the mayor of that borough, fifteen days before the day appointed for the trial. The sheriff or mayor, as the case may be, shall forthwith publish the same in the county or borough.

XXXII. The sticking up of the notice of trial at the office of the Master shall be deemed and taken to be notice in the prescribed manner within the meaning of the Act, and such notice shall not be vitiated by any miscarriage of, or relating to, the copy or copies thereof to be sent as already directed.

XXXIII. The notice of trial may be in the following form :—

“ PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION ACT, 1868.

“ Election petition of                      county [or borough] of

“ Take notice that the above petition [or petitions] will be tried at  
on the                      day of                      , and on such other  
subsequent days as may be needful.

“ Dated the                      day of

“ Signed (by order),

“ A. B., the Master appointed under the above Act.”

XXXIV. A judge may from time to time, by order made upon the application of a party to the petition, or by notice in such form as the judge may direct to be sent to the sheriff or mayor, as the case may be, postpone the beginning of the trial to such day as he may name, and such notice when received shall be forthwith made public by the sheriff or mayor.

XXXV. In the event of the judge not having arrived at the time appointed for the trial, or to which the trial is postponed, the commencement of the trial shall *ipso facto* stand adjourned to the ensuing day, and so from day to day.

XXXVI. No formal adjournment of the court for the trial of an election petition shall be necessary, but the trial is to be deemed adjourned, and may be continued from day to day until the inquiry is concluded ; and in the event of the judge who begins the trial being disabled by illness or otherwise, it may be recommenced and concluded by another judge.

XXXVII. The application to state a special case may be made by rule in the Court of Common Pleas when sitting, or by a summons before a judge at chambers, upon hearing the parties.

XXXVIII. The title of the court of record held for the trial of an election petition may be as follows :—

“ Court for the trial of an election petition for the [county of  
or borough of                      as may be] between petitioner, and  
respondent.”

And it shall be sufficient so to entitle all proceedings in that court.

XXXIX. An officer shall be appointed for each court for the trial of an election petition, who shall attend at the trial in like manner as the clerks of assize and of arraigns attend at the assizes.

Such officer may be called the Registrar of that court. He by himself, or in case of need his sufficient deputy, shall perform all the functions incident to the office of a court of record, and also such duties as may be prescribed to him.

XI. The reasonable costs of any witness shall be ascertained by the Registrar of the court, and the certificate allowing them shall be under his hand.

XLI. The order of a judge to compel the attendance of a person as a witness may be in the following form :—

“ Court for the trial of an election petition for [complete the title of the  
court] the                      day of

“ To A. B. [describe the person].

“ You are hereby required to attend before the above Court at [place] on  
the                      day of                      , at the hour of [or forthwith, as the case may  
be], to be examined as a witness in the matter of the said petition, and to  
attend the said court until your examination shall have been completed.

As witness my hand,                      A. B., Judge of the said Court.”

XLII. In the event of its being necessary to commit any person for contempt, the warrant may be as follows :—

" At a court holden on \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_ for the trial of an election petition for the county [or borough] of \_\_\_\_\_ before Sir Samuel Martin, Knight, one of the Barons of her Majesty's court of Exchequer, and one of the judges for the time being for the trial of election petitions in England, pursuant to 'The Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868.'

"Whereas A. B. has this day been guilty, and is by the said Court adjudged to be guilty, of a contempt thereof, the said Court does therefore sentence the said A. B. for his said contempt to be imprisoned in the gaol for \_\_\_\_\_ calendar months, and to pay to our Lady the Queen a fine of £ \_\_\_\_\_, and to be further imprisoned in the said gaol until the said fine be paid ; and the Court further orders that the sheriff of the said county [or, as the case may be], and all constables and officers of the peace of any county or place where the said A. B. may be found, shall take the said A. B. into custody and convey him to the said gaol, and there deliver him into the custody of the gaoler thereof, to undergo his said sentence ; and the Court further orders the said gaoler to receive the said A. B. into his custody, and that he shall be detained in the said gaol in pursuance of the said sentence.

"Signed the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_

"A. D.  
"S. M."

XLIII. Such warrant may be made out and directed to the sheriff or other person having the execution of process of the superior courts, as the case may be, and to all constables and officers of the peace of the county or place where the person adjudged guilty of contempt may be found, and such warrant shall be sufficient without further particularity, and shall and may be executed by the persons to whom it is directed, or any or either of them.

XLIV. All interlocutory questions and matters, except as to the sufficiency of the security, shall be heard and disposed of before a judge, who shall have the same control over the proceedings, under "The Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868," as a judge at chambers in the ordinary proceedings of the superior courts, and such questions and matters shall be heard and disposed of by one of the judges upon the rota, if practicable, and if not, then by any judge at chambers.

XLV. Notice of an application for leave to withdraw a petition shall be in writing, and signed by the petitioners or their agent.

It shall state the ground on which the application is intended to be supported. The following form shall be sufficient :—

" PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS ACT, 1868.

" County [or borough] of \_\_\_\_\_

" Petition of [state petitioners] \_\_\_\_\_ presented  
day of \_\_\_\_\_

" The petitioner proposes to apply to withdraw his petition upon the following ground [here state the ground], and prays that a day may be appointed for hearing his application.

" Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_

" (Signed)."

XLVI. The notice of application for leave to withdraw shall be left at the Master's office.

XLVII. A copy of such notice of the intention of the petitioner to apply for leave to withdraw his petition shall be given by the petitioner to the respondent, and to the returning officer, who shall make it public in the county or borough to which it relates, and shall be forthwith published by the petitioner in at least one newspaper circulating in the place.

The following may be the form of such notice :—

" In the election petition for \_\_\_\_\_ in which  
is petitioner and \_\_\_\_\_ respondent.

"And take notice that, by the rule made by the judges, any person who might have been a petitioner in respect of the said election may, within five days after publication by the returning officer of this notice, give notice in writing of his intention, on the hearing, to apply for leave to be substituted as a petitioner. (Signed)." 11

XLIX. The time and place for hearing the application shall be fixed by a judge, and whether before the Court of Common Pleas or before a judge, as he may deem advisable, but shall not be less than a week after the notice of the intention to apply has been given to the Master, as hereinbefore provided, and notice of the time and place appointed for the hearing shall be given to such person or persons, if any, as shall have given notice to the Master of an intention to apply to be substituted as petitioners, and otherwise in such manner and at such time as the judge directs.

LI. If the respondent dies or is summoned to Parliament as a peer of Great Britain by a writ issued under the Great Seal of Great Britain, or if the House of Commons have resolved that his seat is vacant, any person entitled to be a petitioner under the Act in respect of the election to which the petition relates may give notice of the fact in the county or borough by causing such notice to be published in at least one newspaper circulating therein, if any, and by leaving a copy of such notice signed by him or on his behalf with the returning officer, and a like copy with the Master.

LII. The manner and time of the respondent giving notice to the Court that he does not intend to oppose the petition shall be by leaving notice thereof in writing at the office of the Master, signed by the respondents six days before the day appointed for trial, exclusive of the day of leaving such notice.

LIII. Upon such notice being left at the Master's office the Master shall forthwith send a copy thereof by the post to the petitioner or his agent, and to the sheriff or mayor, as the case may be, who shall cause the same to be published in the county or borough.

LIV. The time for applying to be admitted as a respondent in either of the events mentioned in the thirty-eighth section of the Act shall be within ten days after such notice is given as hereinbefore directed, or such further time as the Court or a judge may allow.

LV. Costs shall be taxed by the Master, or at his request by any Master of a superior court, upon the rule of court or judge's order by which the costs are payable, and costs when taxed may be recovered by execution issued upon the rule of court ordering them to be paid; or, if payable by the order of a judge, then by making such order a rule of court in the ordinary way and issuing execution upon such rule against the person by whom the costs are ordered to be paid, or in case there be money in the bank available for the purpose, then to the

extent of such money by order of the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas for the time being, upon a duplicate of the rule of court,

The office fees payable for inspection, office copies, enrolment, and other proceedings under the Act, and these rules, shall be the same as those payable, if any, for like proceedings according to the present practice of the Court of Common Pleas.

LVII. The Master shall prepare and keep a roll properly headed for entering the names of all persons entitled to practise as attorney or agent in cases of election petitions, and all matters relating to elections before the Court and judges, pursuant to the fifty-seventh section of the said Act, which roll shall be kept and dealt with in all respects as the Roll of Attorneys of the Court of Common Pleas, and shall be under the control of that Court, as to striking off the roll and otherwise.

LVIII. The entry upon the roll shall be written and subscribed by the attorney or agent, or some attorney authorized by him in writing to sign on his behalf, who shall therein set forth the name, description, and address in full.

LX. The Master may allow any person upon the roll of attorneys for the time being, and during the present year any person whose name or the name of whose firm is in the *Law List* of the present year as a Parliamentary agent, to subscribe the roll, and permission to subscribe the roll may be granted to any other person by the Court or a judge upon affidavit, showing the facts which entitle the applicant to practise as agent according to the principles, practice, and rules of the House of Commons in cases of election petitions.

LXI. An agent employed for the petitioner or respondent shall forthwith leave written notice at the office of the Master of his appointment to act as such agent, and service of notices and proceedings upon such agent shall be sufficient for all purposes.

LXII. No proceeding under "The Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868," shall be defeated by any formal objection.

LXIII. Any rule made or to be made in pursuance of the Act, if made in term time, shall be published by being read by the Master in the Court of Common Pleas, and if made out of term, by a copy thereof being put up at the Master's office.

Dated the 21st day of November, 1868.

SAMUEL MARTIN,     ×  
J. S. WILLES,         ×  
COLIN BLACKBURN,   ×

The Judges for the Trial of Election Petitions in England.

The following new rule on election petitions was issued by the three judges appointed to try them, Dec. 1868 :—"That notice of the trial of each election petition shall be transmitted by the Master to the Treasury, and to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery; and that the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery shall, on or before the day fixed for the trial, deliver, or cause to be delivered, to the registrar of the judge who is to try the petition, or his deputy, the poll-books, for which the registrar, or his deputy, shall give, if required, a receipt. And that the registrar shall keep in safe custody the said poll-books until the trial is over, and then return them to the Crown Office."

SCOTLAND.—The judges of the Court of Election Petitions in Scotland issued, at the end of 1868, the following general rules of procedure :—"1. Evidence need not be stated in the petition, but the Court, or either of the election judges, may, on the requisition of the respondent, order the petitioner, within such period previous to the day fixed for the trial of the petition as may in the circumstances be deemed right, to lodge with the principal clerk, and to serve on the respondent or his agent, in the manner prescribed with regard to election petitions, a written statement of such particulars as may be necessary to prevent surprise and unnecessary expense, and to insure a fair and effectual trial. 2. No evidence shall be received at the trial except as to matters within the written statement ordered as aforesaid, and tending to support the same, or matters which have been already sufficiently set forth in the petition, without the leave of the Court or the judge, and upon such conditions as to the postponement of the trial, payment of costs, and otherwise, as may be ordered."

## APPENDIX III.

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### No. I.—CORONATION, &c., OATHS.

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The following RETURN to an Address of the Honourable the House of  
Commons, 26th March, 1868, for

- i.—“Copies of the Oath taken by the Sovereign at the  
Coronation;”
- ii.—“And of all Oaths and Declarations prescribed to be taken  
by Members of the Legislature since 1829;”

Was ordered to be printed, April 1, 1868.

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BY an Act of the 1 Gul. & Mar., c. vi., entitled “An Act for establishing the Coronation Oath,” it is enacted,—

“That the oath herein mentioned and hereafter expressed shall and may be administered to their most excellent Majesties King William and Queen Mary (whom God long preserve) at the time of their coronation, in the presence of all persons that shall be then and there present at the solemnizing thereof, by the Archbishop of Canterbury or the Archbishop of York, or either of them, or any other bishop of this realm whom the King’s Majesty shall thereunto appoint, and who shall be hereby thereunto respectively authorized; which oath followeth, and shall be administered in this manner: that is to say,—

“The Archbishop or Bishop shall say,—

“Will you solemnly promise to govern the people of this kingdom of England, and the dominions thereunto belonging, according to the statutes in Parliament on, and the laws and customs of the same?”

“The King and Queen shall say,—

“I solemnly promise so to do.

“Archbishop or Bishop,—

“Will you, to your power, cause law and justice in mercy to be executed in all your judgments?”

“King and Queen,—

“I will.

“Archbishop or Bishop,—

“Will you, to the utmost of your power, maintain the laws of God, the true profession of the Gospel, and the Protestant Reformed Religion established by law? and will you preserve unto the bishops and clergy of this realm, and to the churches committed to their charge, all such rights and privileges as by law do or shall appertain unto them, or any of them?”

" King and Queen,—

" All this I promise to do.

"After this the King and Queen, laying his and her hand upon the holy Gospels, shall say,—

" King and Queen,—

" The things which I have here before promised I will perform and keep  
So help me, God !

" Then the King and Queen shall kiss the book.

"And be it further enacted, that the said oath shall be in like manner administered to every King or Queen who shall succeed to the Imperial Crown of this realm at their respective coronations," &c.

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#### OATHS and DECLARATIONS prescribed to be taken by Members of the Legislature since 1829.

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By the Act of 29 Vict., c. 19, entitled " An Act to amend the Laws relating to Parliamentary Oaths," it is enacted that,—

"The oath to be made and subscribed by members of both Houses of Parliament, on taking their seats in every Parliament, shall be in the form following :—

"I, A. B., do swear that I will be faithful, and bear true allegiance to her Majesty Queen Victoria ; and I do faithfully promise to maintain and support the succession to the crown as the same stands limited and settled by virtue of the Act passed in the reign of King William the Third, intituled 'An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown, and better securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject,' and of the subsequent Acts of Union with Scotland and Ireland. So help me, God !

"Every person of the persuasion of the people called Quakers, and every other person for the time being by law permitted to make a solemn affirmation or declaration instead of taking an oath, may, instead of taking and subscribing the oath hereby appointed, make and subscribe a solemn affirmation in the form of the oath hereby appointed, substituting the words 'solemnly, sincerely, and truly declare and affirm,' for the word 'swear,' and omitting the words 'So help me God !'"

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#### iii.—The following Further Return to an Address of the House of Commons

Was ordered to be printed May 19, 1868.

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By the Act 5 Anne, c. 8 ("An Act for an Union of the two Kingdoms of England and Scotland"), Article XXV., sect. viii., it is enacted,—

"That after the demise of her Majesty (whom God long preserve) the Sovereign next succeeding to her Majesty in the royal government of the kingdom of Great Britain, and so for ever hereafter, every king or queen succeeding and coming to the royal government of the kingdom of Great Britain, at his or her coronation, shall, in the presence of all persons who shall be attending, assisting, or otherwise there and then present, take and subscribe an Oath to maintain and preserve inviolably the said settlement of the Church of England, and the doctrine, worship, discipline,

and government thereof, as by law established within the kingdoms of England and Ireland, the dominion of Wales, and town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and the territories thereunto belonging."

Pursuant to this enactment the following is the prescribed form of Oath and the manner of administering it, as shown in "The Form and Order of Her Majesty's Coronation."

" SECTION VII.

" *The Oath.*

" The sermon being ended and her Majesty having on Monday, the 20th day November, 1837, in the presence of the two Houses of Parliament, made and signed the declaration, the Archbishop goeth to the Queen, and standing before her, administers the Coronation Oath, first asking the Queen,—

" Is your Majesty willing to take the Oath ?

and the Queen answering,—

" I am willing,

the Archbishop ministereth these questions ; and the Queen, having a copy of the printed Form and Order of the Coronation Service in her hands, answers each question severally, as follows,—

" Archbishop,—

" Will you solemnly promise and swear to govern the people of this United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dominions thereto belonging, according to the Statutes in Parliament agreed on, and the respective laws and customs of the same ?

" Queen,—

" I solemnly promise so to do.

" Archbishop,—

" Will you to your power cause law and justice, in mercy, to be executed in all your judgments ?

" Queen,—

" I will.

" Archbishop,—

" Will you, to the utmost of your power, maintain the laws of God, the true profession of the Gospel, and the Protestant Reformed Religion established by law ? and will you maintain and preserve inviolably the settlement of the United Church of England and Ireland, and the doctrine, worship, discipline, and government thereof, as by law established within England and Ireland and the territories thereunto belonging ? and will you preserve unto the bishops and clergy of England and Ireland, and to the churches there committed to their charge, all such rights and privileges as by law do or shall appertain to them, or any of them ?

" Queen,—

" All this I promise to do.

" Then the Queen, arising out of her chair, supported as before, and assisted by the Lord Great Chamberlain, the Sword of State being carried before her, shall go to the altar, and there being uncovered, make her solemn Oath in the sight of all the people, to observe the premisses ; laying her right hand upon the Holy Gospel in the Great Bible, which was before carried in the procession, and is now brought from the altar by the Archbishop, and tendered to her as she kneels upon the steps, saying these words,—

" The things which I have here before promised, I will perform and keep ;  
*So help me, God !*

" Then the Queen kisseth the book, and signeth the Oath."



## **NO. II.—REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION**

ON THE

### **ESTABLISHED CHURCH (Ireland).**

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TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACIOUS MAJESTY,

1. WE, the Commissioners constituted and appointed for inquiring into the revenues and condition of the Established Church in Ireland, under and by virtue of your Majesty's Royal Commission, bearing date at Westminster the 30th day of October, in the thirty-first year of your Majesty's reign, whereby we are authorized and appointed to inquire and report "as to the several Archbishoprics, Bishoprics, dignities, and benefices, and also as to the several ecclesiastical corporations aggregate existing in Ireland, and as to the revenues, property, and emoluments belonging to the same respectively, and as to the several charges, incumbrances, and other outgoings affecting the same respectively, and also as to the several united and separate parishes and parochial districts in Ireland; and in the case of unions distinguishing whether episcopal or permanent, and as to the several churches and chapels in Ireland, whether parochial, or parochial district or proprietary, and the number of members of the Established Church of England and Ireland inhabiting the parishes or districts attached to such churches, and also as to the property and emoluments vested in and administered by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland, the administration of the same by such Commissioners, and the mode and purposes in and for which such last-mentioned property has been applied, and also to inquire and report whether alterations or improvements should be made in the management, administration, and distribution of the revenues and property hereinbefore mentioned, or in the state and condition of the several offices, dignities, corporations, and benefices aforesaid,"—humbly submit to your Majesty this our Report.

2. In order to obtain accurate information as to the several subjects of inquiry, we early in November issued forms of queries, which will be found in the Appendix to this Report, to the archbishops and bishops of the Church in Ireland, as to their revenues and the circumstances of the property belonging to the several sees; to the corporations aggregate, as to their revenues and the condition and circumstances of the several capitular bodies; to the deans, dignitaries, and other officers of the cathedrals, as to their emoluments and duties; and to the incumbents of the several benefices, as to the number of members of the Established Church, revenues, area, and general circumstances of their parishes or districts. Upon receiving the returns of the persons to whom these forms had been addressed (nearly 2,000 in number), we proceeded to have the contents arranged in the form of a tabular digest, the result of which now appears in the first five schedules to this Report.

3. Forms of inquiries were also directed to the Board of Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland, with a view to obtain full and accurate returns of the lands and other property which, under the operation of the statutes known as the Church Temporalities Acts (Ireland), had become vested in them, and the mode and purposes in and for which the revenues thence arising had been and were applied. The result of these inquiries will be found in the sixth and subsequent schedules of this Report.

4. With respect, however, to the system adopted by this Board in reference to the administration and management of its property, and the general course of its proceedings, we thought it advisable that, in addition to written inquiries, a personal examination and inspection should be made; and accordingly one of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and other witnesses were examined, and the books of account and other records inspected at the office in Dublin, by some members of our Commission. The report of their proceedings is placed in an appendix.

5. Having obtained the requisite information, we directed our attention to that portion of the duties imposed upon us by the terms of your Majesty's Commission, which requires us to report "whether," in our judgment, "alterations or improvements should be made in the management, administration, and distribution of the revenues and property" belonging either to ecclesiastical persons and corporations, or vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the discharge of these duties, interpreting the authority conferred upon us as confined to alteration and re-distribution within the limits of the Church establishment, we have felt bound to proceed without reference to the resolutions which have been adopted by the House of Commons with respect to the Church in Ireland after the date of your Majesty's Commission. It is upon the assumption which the Commission implies, that this branch of the United Church shall continue by law established and endowed, that we have conducted our inquiry into its present state and condition, and that we now submit to your Majesty our suggestions with a view to the improvement of its internal arrangements, and the administration and management of its property.

6. The Irish branch of the United Church of England and Ireland consists of two archbishops, ten bishops, thirty corporations of deans and chapters, twelve minor corporations or quasi-corporate bodies connected with cathedrals, thirty-two deans, thirty-three archdeacons, 1,509 beneficed incumbents (including within this term perpetual curates), and more than 500 stipendiary curates. The number of persons returned by the census of 1861 as belonging to its communion was 693,357.

7. Its annual net revenues amount to about £581,000, of which about £364,000 arise from tithe rent-charge, about £204,000 from the rents received from lands, and the residue from Government Stock or other sources. Of these revenues a considerable portion, about £113,000 a year, is administered for Church purposes by the central board of Ecclesiastical Commissioners. About £19,000 a year belongs to the caputular bodies, and is applied by them for the maintenance of the cathedral fabrics and services. The residue supplies the endowments of the bishops, dignitaries, and beneficed clergy.

8. The property of the Church has been derived from various sources before and since the Reformation. We have not considered it to be within our province to enter upon a historical inquiry into these sources; nor if it had been, would the limit of time permit us to complete such an inquiry. But with respect to the property acquired after the Reformation from Royal or Parliamentary grants, and property that since the same period has been the gift of private individuals, we have inserted in the Appendix to this Report such particulars as appear in the Patent Rolls in Chancery or in the Diocesan Registries.

9. Tithe was formerly paid by the occupiers and cultivators of the soil, either in kind, or according to compositions made between the incumbents and parishioners. By the Act 1 & 2 Vict., c. 109, this system was terminated, and a rent-charge equal to three-fourths of the annual compositions charged on each applotted parcel of land, and subject to variation at septennial periods, was substituted. This rent-charge was made payable by the person entitled to the first estate of inheritance or other perpetual interest, which are defined by the Act to include not only lands held in fee, but also any interest renewable for ever or held for any term of years, of which 100 were unexpired on the 30th October, 1838, or under an ecclesiastical landlord. The effect of this is to transfer the liability from the under-tenants and occupiers to the landlords and proprietors.

10. The net revenues received by the members of the various orders of the Church and by the corporations aggregate, with the items of the calculations to ascertain them, will be found in Schedules I., II., III., IV., V. Summaries of the statistical information contained in the schedules are also added.

11. There are in Ireland 1,074 benefices, the net income of which is under £300 a year. About 356 of these are above £200 a year, about 421 of the remainder above £100 a year, and about 297 under £100 a year. Amongst these are many with large Church populations, some in important towns, and others so circumstanced that a supplementary provision for suitable Church ministration is much needed.

12. With a view to provide funds for the augmentation of such benefices, we have examined into the existing distribution of property within the Church, and considered how far, consistently with due regard to the various interests concerned, additional provision may be made for these benefices at present inadequately endowed, so as to adapt the parochial system to the exigencies of the Church population.

13. Previous to the Act 3 & 4 Wm. IV., c. 37, there were in Ireland four archbishoprics and eighteen bishoprics. By this Act the sees were consolidated, and the number reduced to two archbishoprics and ten bishoprics. There are now twelve united dioceses :—(1) Armagh and Clogher; (2) Meath; (3) Down, Connor, and Dromore; (4) Derry and Raphoe; (5) Kilmore, Elphin, and Ardagh; (6) Tuam, Killala, and Achonry; (7) Dublin and Kildare; (8) Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin; (9) Cashel, Emly, Waterford, and Lismore; (10) Killaloe, Kilfenora, Clonfert, and Kilmacduagh; (11) Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe; (12) Cork, Cloyne, and Ross.

14. The area, boundaries, and Church population of these dioceses will be found in the Appendix. The net annual revenues of the twelve prelates amount to about £58,000.

15. After a full consideration of the circumstances of these several united dioceses, as regards their extent, Church population, number of benefices, position relatively to each other, and to the places of episcopal residence, having regard also to the increased facilities of communication, we are of opinion that a further consolidation of dioceses, and with one exception (Cork) a reduction of the incomes of the bishops, may take place.

16. The dioceses which we think may be consolidated with others are (1) Meath; (2) the united dioceses of Killaloe, Kilfenora, Clonfert, and Kilmacduagh; (3) the united diocese of Cashel, Emly, Waterford, and Lismore; (4) the united diocese of Kilmore, Elphin, and Ardagh. The consolidation may be effected as follows :—Meath to be united to Dublin; Killaloe and Kilfenora to Limerick; Clonfert and Kilmacduagh to Tuam; Cashel and Emly to Limerick; Waterford and Lismore to Ossory; Kilmore to Armagh; and Elphin and Ardagh to Tuam. If this arrangement be carried out, we recommend that the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe be transferred from the see of Limerick to that of Cork.

17. A majority of the Commissioners are of opinion that one archbishop of the Irish branch of the Church ought to be sufficient; that the archbishopric to be retained should be Armagh; and that the Archbishopric of Dublin should be reduced to a bishopric with precedence over every other bishopric. The other Commissioners think that this alteration is not required.

18. Taking into account the extent of superintendence which, in consequence of this reduction of the episcopate, must devolve upon the prelates, the various claims upon their bounty, and the social position conceded to the office, and having regard to the scale of judicial incomes in Ireland, we are of opinion that there should be provided for the primatial see of Armagh an income of £6,000 a year; for Dublin, if retained as an archbishopric, £5,000 a year, and if reduced to a bishopric, £4,500 a year; and for every other bishopric an income of £3,000 a year; with an additional allowance of £500 for such of the bishops as in each year attend Parliament.

19. These incomes and allowances should be free from any tax or deduction for ecclesiastical purposes. No portion of them should arise from lands let on terminable leases for fines; the nature of such property rendering the income derived from it uncertain and the management unsuited to ecclesiastical persons. When the requisite amount can be obtained from the rents of lands granted in perpetuity belonging to the see, sufficient should be allocated as an endowment. In cases where this cannot be effected, the deficiency of income should be paid by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Subject to the obligation to make these provisions for the bishoprics, we recommend that all the episcopal lands should be vested in that Board, as part of their general property.

20. It appears to us that as incident to this arrangement of episcopal income, the present system of charges for building and improving the see houses should be discontinued, and that such of these charges as are incumbrances upon the houses of the bishoprics that shall be retained, should be paid off by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners out of their funds.

21. The circumstances of the corporations of deans and chapters, and of the dignitaries connected with them, appear to us very clearly to demand a reduction in their number. These corporations were not interfered with by the Church Temporalities Acts; and consequently, notwithstanding the reduction of the number of bishoprics to twelve, no less than thirty corporations of deans and chapters still continue. Of these, two only have corporate property—viz., Waterford and Kildare: sixteen have economy estates—viz., Armagh; Down; Christchurch, Dublin; St. Patrick's, Dublin; Leighlin; Waterford; Lismore; Limerick; Cork; Cloyne; Ross; Killaloe; and Tuam: thirteen have no property whatever, either corporate or economy. In only a few of the cathedrals is choral service celebrated; and some are situated in places where the number of members of the Established Church is small.

22. Very few of the dignitaries of these corporations retain the emoluments which once belonged to their offices. The Church Temporalities Acts enabled the Lord Lieutenant in Council to suspend cathedral dignities, and to transfer their emoluments to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; and also in certain cases to disappropriate their lands and tithe rent-charge from unsuspended dignities in order to vest them in the Commissioners. The result has been, that revenues amounting to about £14,000 a year once enjoyed by these dignitaries, have become part of the property of the Commissioners, the particulars of which will be found in Schedule IX. These statutes, however, gave power to the authority that suspended, afterwards to restore the office, subject to the severance of the property. The exercise of this power of restoration has led to the revival of deaneries and other dignities without either official income or duty.

23. There appears to us no sufficient reason for maintaining a larger number of cathedral establishments than of sees, and the aggregate endowments of all are not sufficient to maintain more than this reduced number in a state of efficiency. We accordingly recommend that with the exception of eight, all the existing corporations of deans and chapters be dissolved, and the deaneries and other dignities connected with them suppressed.

24. The eight cathedrals which in our opinion should be preserved as such, are those of Armagh, Down, Derry, Tuam, Kilkenny, Limerick, Cork, and St. Patrick's, Dublin; being all, except Down, situate in the cities in which the bishops of the sees which we recommend to be retained, have their residences. With respect to the cathedral of Down, it should be provided that the arrangements for its continuance shall terminate as soon as a cathedral shall be built in Belfast, in which case the dean and the members of the chapter of the present cathedral should succeed to corresponding offices in the new.

25. Connected with ten of the cathedrals there are twelve minor corporations or quasi-corporate bodies, of vicars choral and minor canons. The object of these foundations was to make provision for maintaining choral services. The property of three of these bodies has, by orders in council pursuant to powers given by the twenty-fifth section of the Act 6 & 7 Wm. IV., c. 99, become vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, subject to existing life interests, and to the

obligation of maintaining as many successors as the duties of the cathedrals with which they were connected require. The property of the other nine amounts to about £9,000 a year ; the full particulars of which will be found in Schedule III. We recommend that all these minor corporations or quasi-corporate bodies be dissolved ; and that in each of the cathedrals which shall be retained, there be substituted two clerical vicars choral with freehold offices, and a choir of lay choristers, appointed and removable at pleasure by the dean and chapter.

26. With respect to the property at present belonging to the cathedral corporations, whether deans and chapters, or vicars choral, or minor canons, and whether such property be corporate or economy, we recommend that all such, and also all existing endowments, whether vested in such bodies or not, which are applicable to maintain cathedral fabrics or services, and also all separate revenues of members of the chapters not having a special application by bequest or donation, other than those of the deans of the cathedrals which shall be retained, be transferred to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and form in their hands a common fund to be termed the Cathedral State, the income of which shall be primarily applied to defray the expense of repairing the buildings and supporting proper establishments of vicars choral and choristers in the cathedrals.

27. Some alterations in the existing provisions for the maintenance of the eight deaneries which are to be continued, require to be made. The income of the Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin, should, we think, be fixed at £1,200 a year ; that of the other deans equalized to £1,000 a year ; such incomes to be of that amount exclusive of every ecclesiastical tax or charge. Every dean should be obliged to reside at his cathedral, and daily choral service should be provided. In no instance should the income of a dean be derived from the revenues of any parish other than that in which the cathedral is situate. In the particular cases of Armagh and Tuam, the rectories of Armagh and Tuam should be respectively united to the deaneries, and so long as the cathedral is continued at Downpatrick, the dean should continue to be rector of the parish.

28. All appropriations vested in the deaneries and other dignities should be severed, and, according as the circumstances of the Church population may require, should be either added to the vicarages or curacies of the appropriated parishes, or transferred to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, subject to the obligation of providing for the spiritual care of the parishes.

29. Whatever deficiency, after these arrangements, there may be in the revenues of any of the eight deans, below the amount which we have suggested for their official incomes, should be supplied from the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

30. In Dublin the cathedral of Christchurch would, according to the suggestions which we have made, cease to be a cathedral. The building may in our opinion be usefully employed as a parish church. In order to effect this arrangement, power should be given to the Board of Ecclesiastical Commissioners to examine into the circumstances of such of the neighbouring parish churches as are in royal or ecclesiastical patronage ; and power should also be given to the Lord Lieutenant in council, on the recommendation of this Board, to unite, divide, or otherwise deal with these parishes and their churches as they may think fit, so as to annex a suitable parish or district to Christchurch, and otherwise re-adjust the parochial arrangements as may seem advantageous.

31. The present number of archdeacons (thirty-three) appears to us in excess of what is required. If the diocese of Kilmore be added to the dioceses of Armagh and Clogher, there may properly be an archdeacon for each of these dioceses ; but in all other united dioceses proposed to be formed, two archdeacons for each would seem to be sufficient.

32. The power to determine the titles of these archdeacons, and the territorial limits within which they are to act, may properly be entrusted to the Lord Lieutenant in council, upon the recommendation of the bishop of the diocese and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Each archdeacon should, in our opinion, receive an income of £100 a year from the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to meet the expenses incident to his official duties. Any revenues at present attached

to their offices, not belonging to parishes in which they have cure of souls, should be transferred to the Commissioners. At present many of the archdeacons have attached to them particular parishes, so that no other is tenable with the office. This has been found productive of inconvenience, especially as limiting the range of selection in making the appointment. It appears to us advisable, that for the future the preferment shall be unconnected with any particular benefice; and we deem it to be well worthy of consideration whether the appointment of the archdeacons should not be dependent on the episcopal incumbency of the see, the new bishop to re-appoint the archdeacon whom he finds in office, or to appoint another, as he may think fit.

33. There is in Ireland one exempt jurisdiction, that of Newry and Mourne, which owes its origin to a monastery, established at a very ancient date at Newry, and of which the abbot was what is termed a mitred abbot, entitled to a seat in Parliament. The jurisdiction extends over the parishes of Newry and Killeel, with the chapelries of Killocoo, Killegar, and Tamlaght, an area of about 100,000 acres, with a Church population of about 7,000. The jurisdiction is exercised by the Earl of Kilmorey or his trustees, through a vicar-general; from whom the appeal lies direct to the Queen in Chancery and not to any metropolitan jurisdiction. An exempt jurisdiction of this character within the Church is an anomaly not attended by any compensating advantage. It places both laity and clergy outside episcopal superintendence. We do not find that any pecuniary benefit (except some fees for marriage licences received by the vicar-general) arises from the maintenance of this jurisdiction. We recommend that the parish of Newry should be placed under the episcopal jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Armagh, as it is on one side co-terminous with his diocese, and the other parishes for a similar reason under that of the Bishop of Down; the present vicar-general to be compensated for any loss of fees out of the revenues of the registries of Armagh and Down.

34. One chantry chaplaincy exists, that of St. Mary, in the parish of St. Nicholas-within-the-Walls, Dublin. It was founded, and endowed with lands, in the reign of Edward IV., by the Earl of Worcester and some citizens of Dublin, pursuant to royal licence. The chaplain had no duties whatever to perform; and we recommend that the lands shall be vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, for the same purposes as their other estates.

35. The original parochial divisions in Ireland were very numerous. For ecclesiastical purposes they have been much modified in form and reduced in number. But for the purposes of geographical distinction, they still exist. These original divisions have been termed by the Census Commissioners civil parishes; their number, according to the Ordnance Survey, is 2,428. The number of benefices at present existing (including in that term perpetual curacies), and confining it to cases where the benefice is held by an actual incumbent, is 1,518, of which all except twenty-seven chapelries and seven sinecure rectories, have attached to them parishes or districts. There are many of these ecclesiastical parishes and districts, each of which comprises several civil parishes, or portions of several civil parishes, grouped together. The distinction between the ecclesiastical parish or district, and the civil parish, is often overlooked, and thus the civil parish has erroneously been supposed always to represent a benefice. The distinction is, however, important to be kept in mind, as the results of the religious census of 1861 have, in the published returns of the Commissioners, been stated according to the civil parishes. By the assistance of the Registrar-General, who was one of the Census Commissioners, we have been able to give the same results arranged and classified according to the ecclesiastical parishes and districts.

36. Of the ecclesiastical parishes a large proportion retain their original form and boundaries. These, having been fixed at a remote period, under circumstances that have been modified, or that have ceased to exist, and with a view to considerations no longer applicable, are in many instances unsuitable to the convenience of the Church population. The parochial and pastoral districts, which have been formed within a recent period, are not in general inconvenient.

37. The distribution of the revenues of the Church is of course, to a great degree, dependent upon the ecclesiastical territorial divisions, and, where these are

unsuitable, the distribution also fails to meet the present requirements. The system of appropriations, which withdrew from many parishes the principal part of the emoluments and left no adequate provision for the spiritual duties, has also contributed to the same result.

38. There can be little doubt that a re-adjustment of parochial arrangements and endowments, based upon a consideration of the circumstances proper to be taken into account, such as area, Church population, and Church accommodation, is most desirable.

39. Some statutable powers enabling improvements of this character to be made, at present exist. Bishops can unite such benefices as are in their own patronage, and such as are not, with consent of the patron, for a single turn, provided that the benefices to be united are all vacant at the time; but by the 7 & 8 Geo. IV., c. 43, s. 21, they are obliged to give notice of their intention and reasons for uniting to the Lord Lieutenant in council, and it is not until six weeks after such notice, and only if not disapproved of by him, that the union is valid. They have no power of dividing parishes.

40. Permanent unions and divisions of parishes can be made by the Lord Lieutenant in council. The Act 7 & 8 Geo. IV., c. 43, and amending Acts, empower him, with the advice and approbation of the archbishop of the province and bishop of the diocese, to divide old parishes; to separate a parish or part of a parish heretofore united; to unite parishes one to another, or any part of a parish to another parish or part of a parish; to erect such divided or united parishes, or parts of parishes, into new parishes; and in cases of different patrons to settle a scheme of turns of presentation. The patron may object to the proposed plan; but his objection is subject to be overruled by the Council. The alterations may be made, whether the benefices dealt with are full or vacant; if full, the alterations are prospective, and take effect on vacancy; if vacant, they take effect immediately.

41. The Privy Council being, however, in respect of this matter a judicial tribunal, rather than an administrative Board, the result is that the initiation and expense of all proceedings in relation thereto are thrown upon the bishop. We think it advisable that this duty should be imposed upon the Board of Ecclesiastical Commissioners; to whom on each vacancy of a benefice the bishop of the diocese shall be bound to report the circumstances of the vacant and adjoining benefices; and that thereupon this Board shall consider whether union, division, or alteration be needed: and whether, if so, it should be of a permanent or temporary character: with power on fitting occasions to employ professional assistance to inquire into the local circumstances of parishes and districts, with a view to the re-arrangement of benefices; the bishop or bishops of the diocese or dioceses in which the benefices intended to be dealt with are situate, to be summoned by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and vote as members at the meetings of the Board held for these purposes; all requisite proceedings to give effect to the resolutions of the Board to be conducted under its superintendence, and the expenses to be defrayed out of its funds.

42. A power of suspending the appointment to benefices in royal or ecclesiastical patronage, in which, by the certificate of the ordinary it should appear that for three years next preceding the 1st February, 1833, Divine service had not been celebrated, was given to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners by the 116th section of 3 & 4 Wm. IV., c. 37, the bishop of the diocese being associated with them in deciding upon the propriety of such suspension. Upon suspension the revenues vest in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who are bound to provide for *any requisite spiritual duties, either by paying a curate, or by committing their care to a neighbouring incumbent.* About fifty-seven benefices have been so suspended, the particulars of which will be found in Schedule VIII. No valid reason can be given for confining these clauses to cases of non-performance of Divine service for three years before 1833. We recommend that they shall be extended to all cases where at any time such non-performance shall have occurred for the preceding twelve months. It is stated to have been decided that they do not apply, if the benefice in which such non-performance occurred, was in 1833 part of an union, although since severed and separate. This defect should be amended.

43. A judicious exercise of these several statutable powers of uniting, dividing, and re-arranging the area of benefices, would effect much towards removing such anomalies as at present exist, of parishes on the one hand with large endowment and small Church population, and on the other with large Church population and inadequate endowment. But no redistribution would afford a sufficient remedy, where the aggregate of the endowments of the whole district falls below what is required to supply its claims.

44. In order to meet this exigency we recommend two measures. (1.) To enable the Ecclesiastical Commissioners (the bishop of the diocese voting for the occasion as one), if they think fit, to suspend any benefice in royal or ecclesiastical patronage in which the Church population does not reach a certain number, which we would suggest to be forty, according to the census next preceding—the revenues thereupon to vest in the Commissioners in the same manner as the revenues of parishes suspended for non-performance of Divine service, and *with a similar obligation to provide for the spiritual duties*; and (2) to raise the scale of *ad valorem* tax now levied on all benefices above £300 a year, in such of these as have not a Church population of at least 100.

45. The number of benefices in lay patronage amounts to 309. We advise the provisions for suspension to be extended to these, if either the consent of the patrons can be obtained, or a compensation made to them.

46. Some charges now pressing upon the clergy may, in our opinion, be either otherwise provided for or rendered less burdensome. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners, under the authority of the Act 23 & 24 Vict., c. 150, lend money for building or repairing glebe houses, repayable with interest by instalments. An extension of the time limited for repayment of these loans, so as to make the amount of principal repaid in each instalment less than it is at present, has been suggested by the Commissioners, and this suggestion appears to us judicious. The visitation fees, and some other fees, are levied to maintain the Ecclesiastical courts and registries. These courts and registries exist for the benefit of the whole Establishment, and not merely of the individual clergy. They should therefore, in our opinion, be maintained out of the general funds in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Their number may be advantageously diminished. The expense of inquiring into the dilapidations and general condition of the glebe houses, and enabling or compelling the incumbents to keep them in repair, might well be made less, by the substitution of more simple and summary modes of proceeding. The tax for diocesan schools should be borne by the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; and it should not be payable except where such schools are in efficient operation.

47. To these recommendations for the improvement of the condition of the Irish clergy we would add two suggestions. The policy which protects the incomes of judicial and official persons from being incumbered, appears to us in a peculiar degree to apply to the revenues of the clergy, granted not for individual benefit, but for the suitable maintenance of the office. We recommend that all instruments to incumber the benefice shall be declared void, as against ~~not~~ only the successor but the incumbent himself. In like manner we regard non-residence as inconsistent with the purposes of a parochial ministry. The Act 5 Geo. IV., c. 91, was intended to prevent this evil in Ireland. But the proceedings under it appear to us more tedious and less effective than they might be; and we recommend the law on these subjects to be amended.

48. A large portion of the temporalities of the Irish branch of the Established Church (upwards of £204,000 a year) consists of income derived from lands. Of these lands much the greater part, producing about £142,000 a year, belongs to the bishops, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, the corporations aggregate, and the dignitaries of the cathedrals. The remainder (in value about £62,000 a year) belongs to the parochial clergy. The income arising from the lands of the clergy, although they are generally let at moderate rents, may be considered to represent the improved value. But as to all the other lands of the Church, the income received by the ecclesiastical landlord bears a small proportion to the value.



49. Originally there was an unlimited power of leasing and alienating the lands of bishops, dignitaries, and corporations aggregate. For this, by the 1 Charles I., c. 3, and subsequent statutes, has been substituted a limited power, which still continues, to lease such lands when situate in towns for forty years, and when situate elsewhere for twenty-one years, during the duration of the lease at the old rent, and after its termination at a moiety of the value. Certain lands given by the Act of Settlement of Charles II. may be leased for lives.

50. The leases of lands capable of being leased for twenty-one years at the old rent, are usually renewed annually for that term, in consideration of fines. These fines are supposed to bear a certain proportion to the improved annual value of the lands; in the diocese of Armagh one-eighth, and in all other dioceses one-fifth. Renewals of leases of lands capable of being leased for longer terms of years or for lives, are taken for proportionate fines at more lengthened intervals. The custom of renewing the chief lease has led to a system of sub-letting, with an engagement to renew on each renewal of the head lease. Such an engagement is known as a *toties quoties* covenant.

51. The system of leasing and sub-leasing was attended with much uncertainty of tenure, both to the chief and subordinate interests. Accordingly, with a view to remedy the inconvenience, provisions were introduced in the Church Temporalities Acts (Ireland), enabling chief tenants of bishops or other ecclesiastical corporations sole, or of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, for customary terms of twenty-one years, three lives, or forty years, to purchase a conveyance of a perpetual estate in their lands, subject to a fee-farm rent; the rent to be the aggregate amount of the rent reserved by the lease about to be converted into a perpetuity, and of the average annual fine; and to be liable to vary at septennial periods with variation in the average price of wheat or oats, whichever be the grain most grown in the district where the lands are situate.

52. The price to be paid for the perpetuity by the chief tenant, is directed to be estimated in the following manner. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners are to ascertain the full improved yearly value of the lands, either by issuing a commission of valuation or otherwise, as they think fit; then to calculate upon this basis the value of the fee-simple, subject only to the fee-farm rent to be reserved; and an allowance of  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. having been deducted, the value of the existing lease is to be subtracted; and the balance forms the purchase-money.

53. Before the 1st of August, 1844, the annual value was found by multiplying the customary fine in the diocese of Armagh by eight, and in all other dioceses by five. But since this date, it has been ascertained, either by actual survey and valuation, or from any other source by which the Commissioners are enabled to find the *bond fide* full improved value of the lands. Had the customary fine represented the proportion of the true value, which in theory it was supposed to do, both modes of calculation should have agreed. But this not being the case, in consequence of the long intervals between the revisions of the valuations for fines, and the inaccurate manner in which they were made, the result was in most instances to increase the rate of price. The value of the fee is taken at twenty years' purchase on the annual value, after deducting the fee-farm rent to be reserved: and the value of the existing lease (which is to be subtracted from the value of the fee), if for twenty-one years, at the number of years' purchase which is represented by the multiplier 12·821; and if for longer terms of years or for lives, at the notarial value.

54. The increase of price caused by the change in the mode of valuation adopted since 1844, is stated to have had the effect of discouraging the purchase of perpetuities. This is confirmed by a comparison of the amount received before August 1, 1844, viz. £471,244; and since that date, viz. £168,026.

55. It appears to us expedient to encourage the conversion of leaseholds into perpetuities. In no other way can the objectionable system of leasing for fines be terminated; and until it is terminated, the under-tenants and cultivators of the soil, uncertain whether the superior interest is to continue on which their own depends, cannot be expected to make either permanent or extensive improvements in their lands. Besides, whatever be the price withheld, is so much lost for Church purposes.

56. To find an exact pecuniary measure of the increase in value arising from the conversion of the leasehold into a perpetuity, is difficult, if not impracticable; but some of the objections made to the present system might well be removed. Instead of taking the full improved annual value, ascertained *ex parte* by a private estimate, as the basis of the calculation of price, the public valuation known as the tenement valuation, might be adopted with advantage. It is accessible to every person, and is used for assessing poor rate and other local taxation in Ireland. It is somewhat, but not disproportionately, below the full improved value.

57. The present valuation of the fully renewed lease for twenty-one years, which is to be subtracted from the value of the fee, seems to us too low. It assumes money worth £5 per cent., which is a high value in dealings of this character; and the lease is estimated as if it were a twenty-one years' lease merely, whereas it is a lease for that term certain, with a customary right of renewal. The standard of value might fairly be taken at fourteen years' purchase.

58. The rate of interest charged by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for purchase-money not paid, but secured under statutable powers by mortgage, is at present £5 per cent. We recommend that it should be reduced to £4 per cent.

59. The benefit of these suggestions, if adopted as to the chief tenant, should be extended to the sub-tenants holding by leases with a *loties quoties* covenant, both as to purchase from their immediate landlords, and if these refuse to buy, then from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

60. The lands belonging to ecclesiastical corporations aggregate, although generally let on the same principles as those of corporations sole, were omitted from the provisions of the Church Temporalities Acts. We are unable to see any sufficient reason for leaving the tenants of these lands in a different position, or for keeping up a distinction in the laws that regulate the tenure of the estates belonging to these different owners. The same provisions should equally apply to both; and they should include the case of leases made by such of these corporations as have been dissolved.

61. With respect to the glebe lands we consider it inadvisable that the parochial clergy should be involved in the personal management of land, beyond the portion requisite for household and residential purposes. Leases of the remaining portions of these lands at fair rents should be encouraged, so as to create a solvent tenantry, and as much as possible secure for the incumbent a certain income. In order to effect this, we recommend that a power of leasing glebe lands for terms suitable to the local circumstances, be vested in the Board of Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

62. With respect to the tithe rent-charge, it appears to us that it would be expedient to empower the owners of perpetual estates to redeem upon fair terms the tithe rent-charge now payable by them to ecclesiastical landlords. The purchase-money for such redemption we recommend should be paid to, and administered by, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, the principal thereof to be invested in the purchase of lands or Government securities, and the income to be applied for the same purposes as the rent-charge redeemed.

63. The Board of Ecclesiastical Commissioners in Ireland is constituted under the provisions of the Church Temporalities Acts (Ireland). These Acts provide that it shall consist of four *ex officio* members—namely, the Lord Primate of all Ireland; the Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, being a member of the United Church of England and Ireland; the Lord Archbishop of Dublin; and the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, being a member of the United Church of England and Ireland; of four bishops nominated by the Crown; and of three other "proper and discreet persons," of whom two are to be nominated by the Crown, and one by the Archbishops of Armagh and Dublin. Since the death of the late Bishop of Derry, who was a member of the Board, the vacancy has not been filled by the Crown; and another vacancy has been caused by the recent death of Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness. The persons who now form the Board are the Lord

Primate, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, the Bishops of Meath, Ossory, and Cashel, the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, Dr. Gayer, Q.C., and Mr. Quin. Dr. Gayer was appointed by the Crown and Mr. Quin by the Archbishops of Armagh and Dublin. Dr. Gayer and Mr. Quin receive salaries; all the other Commissioners are unpaid.

64. A very large amount of property has by the operation of provisions in the Church Temporalities Acts (Ireland) become vested in this Board. The net annual revenues at present received by them may be estimated at upwards of £113,000 a year. These revenues are derived from the episcopal estates, which were transferred to them on the reduction of the bishoprics by the Act of 3 & 4 Wm. IV., c. 37; from the property of dignities and benefices which have been suspended by orders in council; from tithes and lands disappropriated from other dignities by similar orders in council; from rent-charges payable to the Commissioners out of the sees of Armagh and Derry; from an *ad valorem* tax imposed on all bishoprics, dignities, and benefices exceeding in annual value £300, and which increases in its proportion according to certain scales of income; and from the accumulations of the purchase-money received on the conversion of leasehold interests into perpetuities.

65. All these various revenues constitute a general fund, which originally under the Church Temporalities Acts was applicable for the following purposes—viz.: discharging the expenses of the Commissioners' establishment; providing church requisites; payment of parish clerks, sextons, and organists; building and repairing churches; and for some special charges, such as salaries to the curates of Dublin parishes. Any surplus that might remain, after answering these demands, was intended to be applied in augmenting small benefices and curacies. An additional charge was however afterwards thrown upon the fund, namely, the payment to the parochial clergy in certain cities, of incomes equivalent to those which they had previously received from a tax on houses and tenements, known as ministers' money, which by the Act 20 & 21 Vict., c. 8, was abolished. An estimate returned to us by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of the average amount required *communibus annis* for each of these heads of expenditure, will be found in the sixth schedule.

66. The Church Temporalities Acts preserved the rights of the then existing prelates, dignitaries, and incumbents. Hence no portion of the revenues of the Ecclesiastical Commission was at first available except what was raised by the sale of perpetuities. But, vestry rates for church requisites, building, and repair of churches having been abolished, the interest from the fund created by the necessarily gradual conversion of leaseholds, was quite inadequate to meet the obligations imposed by the statutes on the funds of the Commissioners.

67. To meet this difficulty, power was given to the Commissioners by the Act 4 & 5 Wm. IV., c. 90, s. 45, to borrow from the Board of Public Works any sum or sums of money not exceeding in the whole £100,000, to be afterwards repaid with interest out of their property; and a subsequent Act, 6 & 7 Wm. IV., c. 99, s. 15, directed all moneys received from purchasers of perpetuities to be invested in public securities, and authorized the sale and disposal of such securities, as occasion should arise, and the application of the proceeds for the same purposes as in previous statutes had been appointed for their general revenues.

68. Accordingly a loan for the authorized amount was obtained from the Board of Works. This has long since been repaid out of the Perpetuity Purchase Fund. From the same source for about ten or twelve years the expenditure by the Commissioners in building and repairing the fabrics of churches (many of which it is stated were delivered up to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in a dilapidated condition) and in providing for the church officers and requisites, was mainly defrayed. The amount of principal of the fund disposed of, in order to meet these several demands, is reported to us as having amounted to £520,867.

69. The use of the principal for these purposes was discontinued soon after the year 1845, when a communication on the subject took place between the Commissioners and Lord Heytesbury, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

70. The Commissioners also hold as trustees some property appropriated for particular purposes. Thus the funds known as Primate Boulter's and Primate Robinson's funds, the former amounting to upwards of £89,000 Government stock, and the latter to £985 consols (the particulars of which are given in Schedule XIV.), being bequests of those prelates to buy glebes and augment small benefices, were by the Act 3 & 4 Wm. IV., c. 37, s. 61, transferred to the Commissioners for these purposes. They also administer for like purposes in the dioceses of Waterford and Lismore, a fund called Bishop Gore's Fund, bequeathed by a prelate of that name; and some private endowments for churches, in all about £4,240, Government stock, the full particulars of which are given in Schedule XV., are also standing to their account.

71. The duties at present discharged by this Board and the additional powers which will be required in order to give effect to some of our recommendations, if adopted by the legislature, render it in the highest degree important that it should be efficiently constituted. Some changes in the present arrangement appear to us indispensable. Two of the *ex officio* members are judges, necessarily occupied in their especial duties; and the result is, as might be expected, that their attendance is extremely rare. Further, if they happen not to be members of the Church, and so ineligible to act, there is no provision made to supply their places. When this is taken into account, we are of opinion that the laity is not in proportion sufficiently represented on the Board. It appears to us that it would be more advisable to have only two *ex officio* members—viz., the prelates of the sees of Armagh and Dublin; two other bishops to be selected by the Crown, one from the province of Munster and the other from the province of Connaught, to represent the local interests of the dioceses situate therein respectively, the two *ex officio* members sufficiently representing the interests of the dioceses situate in Ulster and Leinster; three laymen unpaid, to be nominated by the Crown, and two paid Commissioners, to be nominated (in accordance with the analogy of the mode of appointing the English paid Ecclesiastical Commissioners), one by the Crown and the other by the Lord Primate.

72. An examination of the working of the Establishment in its various departments has satisfied us that the official duties are discharged with diligence and ability. An excellent system of keeping the books and accounts, for which the Board were indebted to the suggestions of the late Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness, has been introduced. But the proportion which the expenses of administration and management bear to the revenues is high, and in our opinion capable of being reduced, without prejudice to efficiency. At present there are two paid Commissioners, two chief subordinate officers, the secretary and treasurer; two architects, each with a salary, bound to give their entire time to the business of the Commission; a travelling agent, some local agents, and in addition a portion of the income is collected by an agency firm. The percentage for collection is in some instances as high as ten per cent. There are also paid local inspectors of the churches, and of the outlay upon their building and repair. The clerks are twenty-five in number, of whom twenty-one are termed permanent and four supernumerary.

73. Upon inquiry we have ascertained that the paid Commissioners of the Board of Ecclesiastical Commissioners in England, with the assistance of the Bank of England, discharge the duties of the treasurer's department under their Commission; no separate office of treasurer exists. The evidence of the secretary of the Bank of Ireland has satisfied us that a like system might without any inconvenience or difficulty be adopted in Ireland, and that the expense of the separate office of treasurer might be saved. In proposing to retain two paid Commissioners we intend that they, with the assistance of the Bank of Ireland, should act as treasurers. We think that the employment of a head clerk in the agency department is unnecessary; and as to the clerks' departments, we are of opinion that they could be so remodelled as to reduce expenditure without impairing efficiency. The percentage for collection of rents and tithe rent-charge ought to be revised with a view to reduction, and the system of supervision of rentals and accounts is capable of improvement. In the architect's department it would in our opinion be a more advantageous arrangement to have a head architect of eminence, with proper skilled assistance, and with an improved system of local inspection.

We are further of opinion that the accounts of the Commissioners should be annually examined under some efficient system of audit.

74. By these alterations in the administration of the offices of this Board, we anticipate that the present expenses of the establishment may be diminished, and that if an increase of the staff employed in the agency and clerks' departments shall be needed, in consequence of the additional property and duties which under our recommendations would devolve upon them, the expense will be proportionably less.

75. With respect to the present application of the annual revenues of the Board for Church purposes, we think that the payment of some of the charges upon them should cease; such as the expenses of the elements for the Holy Communion, and all payments connected with organs or music in churches not cathedral, by which means a saving of about £3,700 a year would be effected. The payment of the salaries of the parish clerks should be continued only in the cases in which it appears to the Commissioners that the parishioners are not in a condition to provide for them by their subscriptions; and in such cases they should consider whether the offices of parish clerk and sexton may not be advantageously united in the same person. In this manner we anticipate that in the expenditure for these officers, at present averaging about £24,000 a year, a considerable reduction might be effected. In case the ecclesiastical courts and registries shall be maintained out of the general funds, as already suggested, the office of auditor of their accounts may be abolished, and the salary (£250 a year) saved.

76. The surplus income of all estates and funds vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners should be applicable to the suitable augmentation of benefices inadequately endowed. The limit to augmentation, imposed by the Act 3 & 4 Wm. IV., c. 37, s. 93, which prohibits any augmented benefice being raised beyond £200 a year, is in our opinion injudicious. The places in which such augmentation is most needed, are where the Church population is considerable. When in country districts this population is widely scattered, or where in towns the residence of the incumbent may devolve larger expenses, in these cases such an income as £200 a year might be altogether inadequate. We recommend that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in dealing with such cases should be enabled to exercise a wide discretion. They should also have the power to determine the mode in which augmentation or endowment is to be made, whether by annual payments, or by the allocation, or the purchase and grant, of lands.

77. Some of the alterations and improvements that we have recommended can only be effected from time to time as vacancies arise by the termination of existing interests, with which we have not intended to interfere. But the benefit of others not less important is capable of being at once attained by proper legislation.

78. The following is a summary of the principal recommendations made in this our Report.

1. A further consolidation of dioceses and a reduction in the number and (with one exception) in the incomes of the bishops.
2. A corresponding reduction in the number of cathedral establishments, so that they shall not exceed the number of bishoprics.
3. A reduction in the number of archdeacons.
4. A suppression of all dignities and offices in the dissolved cathedral corporations.
5. A re-arrangement of benefices, to meet the exigencies of the Church population, and a more equitable adjustment of income to services.
6. That with a view to re-arrangement, the duty be imposed upon the Board of Ecclesiastical Commissioners of taking the necessary proceedings for the union, division, or alteration of benefices.
7. That the existing power of suspending appointments to benefices be extended to all cases where for twelve months next before the time of suspension Divine service shall not have been performed, and also to benefices in royal or ecclesiastical patronage where the Church population is under forty in number. In each case provision to be made for such spiritual duties as are requisite.

8. That an additional *ad valorem* tax be imposed upon all benefices above £300 a year in which the Church population does not amount to 100 in number.
9. That payment of the expenses of providing the elements for the Holy Communion, or for music in any churches not cathedral, out of the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, be discontinued, and that in no cases, except where the parishioners are unable to provide for the services of a parish clerk, shall a salary to a parish clerk be paid by the Commissioners and that in such cases the offices of parish clerk and sexton be consolidated, if practicable.
10. That the expense of maintaining the Ecclesiastical Courts and Registries be defrayed by the general fund vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and that the clergy be thereupon relieved from the visitation fees.
11. That the period for repayment of building loans from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners be extended.
12. That the estates of all the capitular bodies, and such estates of the bishoprics as shall not be allocated for the endowment of those retained, shall be transferred to the Board of Ecclesiastical Commissioners.
13. That the surplus arising from all property vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners shall be applicable at their discretion for the suitable augmentation of benefices inadequately endowed.
14. That with a view to carry out these recommendations and others of a subordinate character, and for the purposes of a more effective management of Church property, the constitution of the Board of Ecclesiastical Commissioners be improved and its powers enlarged.
15. That the expense of converting leaseholds into perpetuities be diminished; and with this object, that the amount of purchase-money be ascertained with such alterations of the present system as have been suggested.
16. That increased facilities be given for leasing lands belonging to the parochial clergy, and that the power to lease be vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.
17. That the owners of land liable to pay tithe rent-charge be empowered to redeem their liability.
18. That provision be made to prevent ecclesiastical persons alienating or incumbering by deed their official incomes.
19. That more stringent and summary powers of enforcing residence be given to the bishops and ecclesiastical courts.

MEATH (*Chairman*). (L.S.)

STANHOPE. (L.S.)

DE VESCI. (L.S.)

JOSEPH NAPIER. (L.S.)

ROBERT ALEXANDER SHAFTO ADAIR. (L.S.)

Except as to Section 16.

JOHN T. BALL. (L.S.)

EVELYN PHILIP SHIRLEY. (L.S.)

GEORGE CLIVE. (L.S.)

EDWARD HOWES. (L.S.)

J. F. ELRINGTON, *Secretary*.

27th July, 1868.

### **NO. III.—ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES REPORT.**

REPORT of the Select Committee of the House of Lords on the operations of any Law or Laws as to the Assumption of ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES in Great Britain and Ireland.

THE Committee, in pursuance of the task entrusted to them, have examined several witnesses, and carefully considered the evidence given on the same subject before the Committee of the House of Commons last year, and now on the table of the House.

The enactments referred to the Committee are the 14 Vict., c. 60 (the Ecclesiastical Titles Act), passed in 1851, and section 24 of the Act 10 Geo. IV., c. 7 (the Roman Catholic Relief Act), passed in 1829. Looking to the joint operation of these Acts, it does not appear to the Committee that they have in fact, as has sometimes been supposed, caused to the Roman Catholics any real injury in the matter of charitable donations and bequests. They may have given rise to the necessity of circumlocution in the legal deeds requisite on such occasions, but the Committee have not found any instance where the wishes of the donor or testator have failed to be fulfilled. Cases, however, have been adduced as of possible occurrence in which grievances of this kind might hereafter be actually experienced.

While the Roman Catholic Relief Act gave general satisfaction, and Roman Catholic archbishops and bishops, although forbidden to use the titles of their sees, sat on the Irish Board of National Education, it is alleged by several witnesses of great weight and authority on the Roman Catholic side, and not, so far as the Committee know, denied in any quarter, that the Ecclesiastical Titles Act has given rise to great dissatisfaction in the Roman Catholic body, by no means confined to the prelates and priests of the Roman Catholic Church, but extending to the laymen of their communion. That dissatisfaction, it is stated, has not passed away with the lapse of time since the enactment of 1851, but is still keenly felt. In Ireland it has had the effect of alienating the heads of the Roman Catholic Church from her Majesty's Government.

The Committee have therefore particularly inquired into the provisions of the latter Act. They find that the first clause declares and enacts that which has always been common law, and asserted to be so and confirmed by statute from a very early period. This is particularly set forth in the 16 Richard II., c. 5, passed in 1392, nearly 500 years ago. The preamble to that Act, among other matters, sets forth that, "Whereas the Commons of the realm in this present Parliament have showed to our redoubted lord the King, grievously complaining that whereas our said lord the King, and all his liege people, ought of right, and of old time were wont, to sue in the King's Court to recover their presentments to churches to which they had a right to present, the cognisance of the plea of which presentment belongeth only to the King's Court of the old right of his crown, used and approved in the time of all his progenitors kings of England; but now of late divers processes be made by the Holy Father the Pope, and censures of excommunication upon certain bishops of England, because they have made execution of such commandments to the open disherison of the said Crown, and destruction of the regality of our said lord the King, his law and all his realm, if remedy be not provided; and also it is said that the said Holy Father the Pope hath ordained and purposed to translate some prelates of the same realm, without the King's assent and knowledge, by which translations, if they should be suffered, the statutes of the realm should be defeated and made void, and so the Crown of England, which hath been so free at all times, that it hath been in no earthly subjection, but immediately subject to God in all things touching the regality of the Crown, and to none other, should be submitted to the Pope, and the laws and statutes of the realm by him defeated and avoided at his will, in perpetual destruction

of the sovereignty of the King our lord, his crown, his regalty, and of all his realm, which God defend."

In accordance with the principles thus declared, the Act provides that, "If any purchase or pursue, or cause to be purchased or pursued in the court of Rome or elsewhere, any such translations, processes, sentences of excommunication, bulls, instruments, or any other things whatever which touch the King, against him, his crown, and his regalty or his realm as is aforesaid, and they which being within the realm, or there receive or make thereof notification or any other execution whatsoever within the same realm or without, that they, their notaries, procurators, maintainers and abettors, fautors and counsellors, shall be put out of the King's protection, and their lands and tenements, goods and chattels, forfeit to our lord the King, and that they be attached by their bodies, if they may be found and brought before the King and his Council there to answer to the cases aforesaid, or that process be made against them by *præmunire facias* in manner as is ordained in other statutes of provisors and against others which do sue in any other court in derogation of the regalty of our lord the King."

The next statute the Committee desire to notice is the 28 Hen. VIII., c. 16, on account of its referring to, and thereby confirming and continuing, the Act of Richard II. It enacts, "That all bulls, breves, faculties, and dispensations, of what names, natures, or qualities whatsoever they be of, heretofore had or obtained from the Bishop of Rome, or any of his predecessors, or by the authority of the see of Rome, by or to any subjects, resiants, or bodies politic or corporate, of or in this realm, or of or in any other the King's dominions, shall from thenceforth be clearly void and of no value, force, strength, nor virtue, and shall never hereafter be used, admitted, allowed, pleaded, or alleged in any places or courts of this realm, or of any other the King's dominions, upon the pains contained in the Statute of Provision and Præmunire, made in the sixteenth year of the reign of King Richard II."

This Act, passed in 1536, was repealed in 1554, 1 Philip and Mary, c. 8, and revived in 1558 by 1 Elizabeth, c. 1. It therefore appears that the first section of the "Ecclesiastical Titles Act," which only provides that "All such briefs, rescripts, or letters apostolical, and all and every the jurisdiction, authority, pre-eminence, or title conferred, or pretended to be conferred thereby, are, and shall be and be deemed unlawful and void," does no more than declare and assert that which was law before that Act was added to the Statute Book. The "Ecclesiastical Titles Act" was considered by Parliament to be a measure not of aggression, but of defence. The Pope had assumed to divide England by his own authority into dioceses, over each of which he placed an archbishop or bishop, with a territorial jurisdiction, and an ecclesiastical title, derived from some place within her Majesty's dominions. This excited great indignation in the country, and in Parliament, through which the Bill was passed by large majorities.

No attempt has been made to enforce the prohibitions or to levy the penalties under the section of the Act of 1829, or under the Act of 1851.

The Committee, however, are not of opinion that these enactments, and more especially the Act of 1851, have been ineffectual: they were a plain and emphatic assertion by the Legislature of the constitutional authority and supremacy of the Sovereign, and there has not since 1851 been any general or ostentatious infraction of the enactment of that year by those against whom it was directed.

It has been suggested that the object of the Act of 1851 would have been sufficiently attained by a simple declaration of the invalidity of any assumption of ecclesiastical titles of honour, or of any attempt to confer coercive jurisdiction otherwise than under the authority of her Majesty, and according to the laws of the realm, unaccompanied by the enactment of any penalties. But the Committee are of opinion that while a mere repeal of the section of the Act of 1829 and of the Act of 1851 would be open to misconstruction, and therefore inexpedient, any advantage to be gained by a modification of those enactments in the manner above indicated would be more than counterbalanced by the evil of re-opening, without any sufficient cause, the discussion of a question always calculated to occasion much irritation of feeling.

The Committee have directed the minutes of evidence taken before them, together with an appendix, to be laid before your Lordships.

16th June, 1868.



## NO. IV.—TREATIES WITH AUSTRIA.

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During the year a TREATY OF NAVIGATION has been concluded between England and Austria. As it completes the TREATY OF COMMERCE signed in 1865, it has been deemed advisable to insert the former Treaty.

### i.—Treaty of Commerce between Her Majesty and the Emperor of Austria.

Signed at Vienna, December 16, 1865 ; ratifications exchanged at Vienna, January 4, 1866.

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HER MAJESTY the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on the one part ; and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, &c., on the other part ; being equally animated by the desire of regulating and extending the commercial relations between their respective states and possessions, have resolved to conclude a treaty for that purpose, and have named for their plenipotentiaries (Baron Bloomfield, on the one part, and Count Mensdorff-Pouilly and Baron Wüllerstorff-Urbair, on the other), who have agreed upon and concluded the following articles :—

*Article I.*—During the continuance of the present treaty, the subjects and commerce of Austria shall enjoy within all the dominions and possessions of her Britannic Majesty, including her Majesty's colonies and foreign possessions, the same advantages which have been conceded to French subjects and commerce by the treaty between her Majesty and the Emperor of the French, signed at Paris on the 23rd of January, 1860, and to the subjects and commerce of the States of the Zollverein by the treaty between her Majesty and his Majesty the King of Prussia, representing the sovereign states and territories united to the Prussian system of customs and contributions, signed at Berlin on the 30th of May, 1865 ; and further, Austrian subjects and commerce shall be placed in all other respects on the footing of the subjects and commerce of the most favoured nation.

*Article II.*—From and after the 1st of January, 1867, British subjects and commerce shall, within the dominions of his Imperial and Royal Majesty, be placed in every respect upon the footing of the most favoured nation, and share in all the advantages and favours which are enjoyed by the commerce and subjects or any third power.

From this rule are excepted :—

a. Advantages such as those which, for the sole purpose of facilitating frontier traffic, are at present conceded, or may hereafter be conceded, to the States of the German Zollverein, or to other neighbouring states ; and also those reductions of, or exemptions from customs duties which are valid only at certain parts of the frontier, or for the inhabitants of particular localities.

b. Those advantages which belong, or may hereafter be conceded, to the subjects of the German Confederation, in virtue of Federal treaties and Federal laws.

c. Those special and ancient privileges which are enjoyed by Turkish subjects, as such, for Turkish commerce in Austria.

*Article III.*—The Austrian customs tariff (the present system of calculating customs duties by weight being maintained) shall be so regulated that the duty to be levied upon articles the produce or manufacture of the dominions of her Britannic Majesty, upon their importation into the Austrian states, shall, from the 1st of January, 1867, not exceed 25 per cent. of the value, with the addition of the cost of transport, insurance, and commission necessary for the importation into Austria as far as the Austrian customs frontier; and for this purpose there shall serve as basis the average value of the articles included under one and the same denomination in each position of the future Austrian tariff.

From and after the 1st of January, 1870, the maximum of these duties shall not exceed 20 per cent. of the value, with the additions above defined.

The articles of state monopolies (tobacco, salt, gunpowder), and further, the goods comprised in classes 1 and 7 of the present Austrian tariff, are excepted from these maxima.

*Article IV.*—Commissioners from both Governments shall meet not later than the month of March, 1866, for the purpose of ascertaining and determining the values and additional charges, and they shall take as the basis of their calculations the average prices at the principal centres of production and commerce of the United Kingdom for the year 1865.

Three years after the duties fixed by treaty shall have come into operation each of the contracting parties shall have the right to claim a revision of the values.

*Article V.*—Those duties of the future Austrian tariff to come into operation on the 1st of January, 1867, to which England attaches a special interest, shall form the subject of a supplementary convention to be concluded between the two contracting parties.

The articles of state monopoly, as also the goods subject to fiscal duties included in classes 1 and 7 of the present tariff, remain also here excepted.

*Article VI.*—Internal imposts which are levied in the territory of one party on the production, preparation, or use of any article, whether on account of the state or on account of municipalities and corporations, shall under no pretext affect the productions of the other party in a higher or more onerous degree than the same productions of native origin.

*Article VII.*—The contracting parties agree that every reduction in their tariffs of import or export duties, and every privilege, favour, or immunity which either contracting party may hereafter grant to the subjects and commerce of a third power, shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to the other contracting party, with a reserve, however, of the exceptions enumerated in Article II., *a* and *b*.

*Article VIII.*—The subjects of one of the contracting parties shall enjoy in the dominions and possessions of the other equality of treatment with native subjects in regard to charges on loading and unloading, to warehousing, and to the transit trade, as also in regard to bounties, facilities, and drawbacks.

*Article IX.*—The subjects of one of the two high contracting powers shall, in the dominions of the other, enjoy the same protection as native subjects in regard to the rights of property in trade marks, and other distinctive marks, as well as in patterns and designs for manufactures.

*Article X.*—The high contracting parties reserve to themselves to determine hereafter, by a special convention, the means of reciprocally protecting copyright in works of literature and the fine arts within their respective dominions.

*Article XI.*—The present treaty shall remain in force for the space of ten years, to date from the 1st of January, 1867; and in case neither of the high contracting powers shall have notified to the other twelve months before the expiration of the said period of ten years, the intention to put an end to its operation, the treaty shall continue in force for another year, and so on from year to year, until the expiration of a year counting from the day on which one or other of the high contracting parties shall have announced its intention to put an end to it.

The high contracting parties reserve to themselves the right to introduce, by common consent, into this treaty, any modification which is not opposed to its spirit and principles, and the utility of which shall have been shown by experience.

*Article XII.*—The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in Vienna, in three weeks or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Vienna, this sixteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

(L.S.) BLOOMFIELD.

(L.S.) ALEXANDER GRAF MENSENDORFF-POUILLY, F. M. L.

(L.S.) BERNHARD BARON WÜLLERSTORF, C. Admiral.

#### FINAL PROTOCOL.

UPON proceeding to the signature of the Treaty of Commerce concluded this day between Great Britain and Austria, the plenipotentiaries of the two powers made the following declarations :—

I. The plenipotentiaries of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria declared that in virtue of Article XIII. of the Treaty of Customs and Contributions Union of the 23rd December, 1863, between Austria and Liechtenstein, the Treaty of Commerce concluded this day would apply equally to the principality of Liechtenstein, and the British plenipotentiary accepted this declaration.

II. In order to avoid any future doubt as to the intention of Article III., the plenipotentiaries of the two powers agreed to the following explanation :—

In the construction of a tariff of specific duties by weight within fixed *ad valorem* rates, it is necessary to determine what shall be the unit of value to which each specific duty shall be applied.

In adopting the basis of value established by Article III., it is understood that it is not intended to depart from the general principle of the article, viz., the application of certain maximum *ad valorem* rates of duty to all articles of British produce and manufacture, but to guard against the necessity of making separate provision for every variety of each article, thereby creating minute and inconvenient subdivisions in the tariff.

With this view it becomes necessary to group together those different qualities and descriptions of the same article or of similar articles which, from their approximation in value and general resemblance in character, it is found possible to include under one and the same denomination in one position of the tariff.

But it is understood that in fixing the denominations in each position of the future Austrian tariff, they shall be so arranged that the duty affixed to any one position shall not exceed the "maximum" rates fixed by Article III. of the treaty upon the average value of any kind of goods of commercial importance included under any one denomination in such position, unless by common consent it is considered expedient or necessary.

III. With reference to Article IV., the plenipotentiaries likewise agreed that if it shall be found that the prices of any kinds of goods have been essentially disturbed by exceptional causes during the twelve months of the year 1865, the commissioners of the two Governments shall endeavour to find such a basis of value as shall be considered to correspond to a fair average value for future years.

In the case of textile manufactures (the prices of which have been seriously deranged during the late war in the United States of America) it is agreed that if the average prices of the year 1865 be taken as a basis of value, either contracting party may claim a revision of such valuation after the 1st of January, 1868.

**IV. The British plenipotentiary then declared that :**

Her Britannic Majesty engages to recommend to Parliament the abolition of the duties payable on the importation of wood and timber into the United Kingdom, and also the reduction of the duties payable on wine in bottle to the amount of those payable on wine in wood upon importation into the United Kingdom.

**V. The Imperial Austrian plenipotentiaries on their part declared that :**

The duty upon the export of rags from the states and possessions of his Imperial and Royal Majesty shall, from and after the 1st of July, 1866, be reduced to two florins the zolcentner ; and that :

The duty upon the importation of salted herrings into the states and possessions of his Imperial and Royal Majesty shall, from the 1st of February, 1866, be reduced to 50 kreutzers per zolcentner, gross weight.

In witness whereof the undersigned plenipotentiaries have drawn up the present protocol in duplicate form, to which, after it had been duly read, they affixed their signatures.

Vienna, this 16th day of December, 1865.

(L.S.) BLOOMFIELD.

(L.S.) ALEXANDER GRAF MENSENDORFF-POUILLY, F. M. L.

(L.S.) BERNHARD BARON WÜLLERSTORF, C. Admiral.

## **ii.—Treaty of Navigation between Her Majesty and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria.**

Signed at Vienna, April 30, 1868, and ratifications exchanged at  
Vienna, June 26, 1868.

HER MAJESTY the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on the one part, and his Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, on the other part, being equally animated by the desire of extending and promoting the facilities of navigation between their respective states and dominions, have resolved to conclude a treaty for that purpose, and have named for their plenipotentiaries (Baron Bloomfield and Louis Mallet, Esq., on the one part, and Baron Beust on the other), who have agreed upon and concluded the following articles :—

*Article I.*—British ships and their cargoes in all the dominions of his Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, and ships belonging to the citizens of the Imperial and Royal states and their cargoes in all the dominions of her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, from whatever place arriving and whatever may be their place of destination, and whatever may be the place of origin or destination of their cargoes, shall be treated in every respect as national ships and their cargoes.

Every favour or exemption in these respects, or any other privilege in matters of navigation, which either of the contracting parties shall grant to a third power, shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to the other party.

It is, however, agreed that this stipulation shall not be applicable to the national fisheries of either of the two countries.

*Article II.*—The stipulations contained in the preceding article are also to be applied to the colonies and foreign possessions of her Britannic Majesty, as well as to the ships and cargoes of the same ; but, as regards the coasting trade, only in those colonies and foreign possessions the coasting trade of which shall have been, or shall be hereafter, opened to foreign ships in conformity with the Acts of Parliament which govern this matter.

The foreign possessions and colonies of her Britannic Majesty the coasting trade of which has been already so opened to foreign ships, and in which therefore ships belonging to the citizens of the Imperial and Royal states are placed on the national footing, are :—

British India,  
Ceylon,  
Cape of Good Hope,  
Victoria,  
St. Lucia.

*Article III.*—If any ship of war or merchant vessel of one of the contracting parties should run aground or be wrecked, or meet with any casualty upon the coasts of the other, the same aid and assistance shall be rendered to it, and to the cargo, apparel, and furniture thereof, as to a national vessel ; and in such case no other expenses shall be paid by the owners or their agents and representatives for the preservation of the property or of the lives of the persons on board the ship, than would be payable in the like case of a wreck of or casualty to a national vessel.

In case the master of a merchant vessel should be under the necessity of disposing of a part of his merchandise in order to defray any salvage expenses, no impediment shall be opposed by the authorities, the master being bound, however, to conform to the existing regulations and tariffs.

The goods and merchandise saved from the wreck shall be exempt from all duties of customs, unless cleared for consumption.

The respective consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents shall, if the owner or master, or other agent of the owner, is not present, or is present and requires it, or is bound by the laws of his country to accept consular assistance, be authorized to interpose in order to afford the necessary assistance to those concerned.

*Article IV.*—The consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents of each of the contracting parties residing in the dominions and possessions of the other, shall receive from the local authorities such assistance as can by law be given to them for the recovery of deserters from the vessels of their respective countries.

*Article V.*—All vessels which according to British law are to be deemed British vessels, and all vessels which, according to the laws prevailing in the states of his Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, are to be deemed vessels belonging to the subjects of his Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, shall, for the purposes of this treaty, be respectively deemed British vessels, and vessels belonging to the citizens of the Imperial and Royal states.

*Article VI.*—The present treaty shall remain in force from the exchange of the ratifications thereof until the 31st December, 1877 ; and in case neither of the high contracting powers shall have notified to the other, twelve months before the expiration of the said period, the intention to put an end to its operation, the treaty shall continue in force for another year, and so on from year to year, until the expiration of a year counting from the day on which one or other of the high contracting parties shall have announced its intention to put an end to it.

*Article VII.*—The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Vienna, within eight weeks, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Vienna, this 30th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

(L.S.) BLOOMFIELD.

(L.S.) LOUIS MALLET.

(L.S.) BEUST.

## **No. V.—THE WORKS at the Mouth of the DANUBE.**

**CONVENTION** between Her Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of the French, the King of Italy, the King of Prussia in the name of the North German Confederation, and the Sultan, for the guarantee of a **LOAN** to complete the **WORKS** at the **Sulina Mouth** and **Branches** of the **DANUBE**.—Signed at **Galatz**, April 30, 1868. The British ratification was deposited in the archives of the European Commission of the Danube at Galatz, June 1, 1868.

**HER MAJESTY** the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland ; his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia ; his Majesty the Emperor of the French ; his Majesty the King of Italy ; his Majesty the King of Prussia, in the name of the North German Confederation ; and his Majesty the Emperor of the Ottomans,—

Having recognized the necessity of putting the European Commission of the Danube in a position to contract a loan on advantageous terms, and by this means to complete the works of improvement undertaken, or to be undertaken, at the mouth and in the branch of the Sulina, without imposing too heavy burdens on the vessels of all nations which frequent the Lower Danube ;

And taking into consideration Articles XVI. to XVIII. of the treaty concluded at Paris on the 30th of March, 1856, which declare that a European Commission shall be charged to designate, and to cause to be executed, the works necessary to put the Lower Danube below Isaktscha, its mouths, and the parts of the sea adjacent thereto, in the best possible state for navigation ; the said treaty stipulating, moreover, that fixed duties settled by the Commission may be levied in order to cover the expenses of such works, as well as of the establishments intended to secure and to facilitate the navigation at the mouths of the Danube ;

The public Act relating to the navigation of the said mouths, signed at Galatz the 2nd of November, 1865, sanctioned in the sitting of the Conference of Paris held on the 28th March, 1866 ;

The decisions taken by the European Commission on the said 2nd day of November, 1865, on the 16th of October, 1866, and on the 25th of April, 1867, to the effect that new works should be undertaken, in order to complete and render permanent the provisional improvements already effected at the mouth and in the branch of the Sulina, and that the cost of those works should be covered by means of a loan to be contracted by the Commission, and repayable out of the produce of the fixed duties settled and levied by it ;

The resolutions adopted by the Conference of Paris in its sittings of the 28th of March and 24th of April, 1866, concerning the term within which the new works are to be finished ;

The declarations made by the delegate of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan in the sitting of the European Commission of the 9th of May, 1866, and in that of the 16th of October following, from which it appears that with the intention of facilitating to the said Commission the conclusion of its loan, the Sublime Porte renounces its claim to the repayment of the advances which it has itself made to

cover the first expenses of the above-mentioned works, until the moment when the new loan to be contracted in order to finish the completion of them shall have been entirely paid off ;

The memorandum, dated the 15th of October, 1866, submitted to the powers which signed the treaty of Paris, setting forth that the negotiations opened with a view to the said loan have remained fruitless for want of sufficient guarantees to offer to capitalists, and that it will be impossible for the Commission to find the resources necessary for the completion of its task, without an efficient support on the part of its high constituents ;

And the provisions of the above-mentioned public Act of the 2nd of November, 1865, especially those of Articles XIV., XV., and XVI., relating to the collection and to the employment of the Sulina tolls, and that of Article XXI., which ensures the benefit of neutrality to the works and establishments of every kind created by the European Commission, particularly to the navigation chest at Sulina ;

Have named for their plenipotentiaries, that is to say :—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, John Stokes, Esquire, lieutenant-colonel in the corps of Royal Engineers, her vice-consul for the Delta of the Danube, her delegate in the said European Commission of the Danube, knight of the imperial order of the Medjidie of the Fourth Class, &c. ;

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, &c., the Sieur Alfred, Chevalier de Kremer, his councillor of section and consul for the course of the Lower Danube, his delegate in the said European Commission ;

His Majesty the Emperor of the French, the Sieur Louis Marie Adolphe, Baron d'Avril, his agent and consul-general at Bucharest, his delegate in the said European Commission, officer of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour, &c. ;

His Majesty the King of Italy, the Sieur Stephen Castelli, his consul at Galatz, knight of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus ;

His Majesty the King of Prussia, in the name of the North German Confederation, the Sieur Henry Ernest Werner, Count of Keyserling-Rautenburg, his agent and consul-general in Roumania, his delegate in the said European Commission, knight of his Order of the Red Eagle of the Fourth Class, knight of St. John of Jerusalem, &c. ;

And his Majesty the Emperor of the Ottomans, Suleyman Behidj Pasha, Beylerbey of Roumelia, his governor of the province of Toulitcha, his delegate in the said European Commission of the Danube, decorated with the Imperial Order of the Medjidie of the Third Class ;

Who, after having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following arrangements :—

#### *Article I.—Their Majesties—*

The Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, engages, subject to the assent of the competent representative bodies, to guarantee the interest and sinking fund of a loan of three millions three hundred and seventy-five thousand francs, or one hundred and thirty-five thousand pounds sterling, to be contracted by the European Commission of the Danube ;

The Emperor of the French engages, subject to the ratification of the Legislative Body of France, to guarantee the interest and sinking fund of the same loan ;

The Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland engages to recommend to her Parliament to enable her to guarantee the interest and sinking fund of the same loan ;

The King of Italy engages, subject to the approbation of the Italian Parliament, to guarantee the interest and sinking fund of the same loan ;

The King of Prussia engages, in the name of the North German Confederation,

subject to the assent of the Reichstag and of the Federal Council, to guarantee the interest and sinking fund of the same loan ;

The Emperor of the Ottomans engages to guarantee the interest and sinking fund of the same loan ;

And it is understood that this guarantee shall be joint and several between all the high contracting parties.

*Article II.*—The interest payable on the said loan shall not be higher than five per cent., and the duration of the redemption shall not exceed a period of thirteen years, reckoning from the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, the date at which the payment of the loan will have been completed by the lenders.

Reckoning from the first instalment, and until the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, the joint and several guarantee shall bear upon the interest of the sums paid ; and during the following years, upon the annuities comprising both interest and repayment of the capital, and not exceeding the total sum of three hundred and sixty thousand francs, or fourteen thousand four hundred pounds sterling per annum.

*Article III.*—If the net produce of the tolls levied by the European Commission at the Sulina mouth, in virtue of the XVIth Article of the Treaty of Paris, after deduction of a sum not exceeding four hundred thousand francs, or sixteen thousand pounds sterling, for the expenses of maintaining the works, and of administration, should happen to be insufficient to provide completely for the payment of the interest and sinking fund of the loan, his Imperial Royal Apostolic Majesty, his Majesty the Emperor of the French, her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, his Majesty the King of Italy, his Majesty the King of Prussia, in the name of the North German Confederation, and his Majesty the Emperor of the Ottomans, upon notice of the amount of the deficit, which shall be given to them one month before it becomes due, either by the European Commission, or by the authority which shall succeed it, or by the parties interested themselves, engage to furnish as an advance, before the expiration of that time, their share in the said guarantee.

*Article IV.*—In the event contemplated by the preceding article, and in order to avoid all delay, the British Government engages to deposit at the Bank of England the whole sum necessary for the integral payment of the interest and sinking fund at the precise time of their falling due.

On their part, the other contracting powers engage to remit immediately their said share to the British Government.

*Article V.*—Article XIV. of the Public Act of the 2nd November, 1865, having stipulated that the revenue produced by the above-mentioned tolls should be appropriated by priority and preference to the repayment of the loans contracted by the European Commission, and of those which it might contract in future for the completion of the works of improvement of the mouths of the Danube, the high contracting parties reserve the right to make use for themselves of the privilege of such right of priority and preference, by right of substitution, in the event of their having been obliged to provide from their own funds for the service of the guaranteed loan.

It is understood, however, that such right of priority will be exercised by the powers without prejudice, either to the rights of the holders of the scrip of this loan, or to the anterior rights of the creditors for whose benefit the European Commission has pledged its revenues for the amount of the partial loans, amounting to one hundred and eleven thousand and one hundred ducats, issued on the 12th of May, 1866, the 25th of April, and 4th of November, 1867, in order to begin the permanent works, and repayable at short terms from the produce of the loan to be contracted.

*Article VI.*—As soon as the present Convention shall have become definitive for four at least of the high contracting parties, the joint and several guarantee shall have its full and entire effect in respect of these latter.



*Article VII.*—The present Convention shall be ratified. Each of the high contracting powers shall ratify in a single copy.

The ratifications shall be deposited in the space of three months, or sooner if possible, in the archives of the European Commission of the Danube, to be eventually handed over to the authority which shall succeed it.

In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Galatz, the thirtieth day of the month of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

J. STOKES.	(L.S.)
A. DE KREMER.	(L.S.)
A. D'AVRIL.	(L.S.)
CASTELLI, STEFANO.	(L.S.)
H. CTE. DE KEYSERLING.	(L.S.)
SULEYMAN.	(L.S.)

## APPENDIX IV.

### THE COURT, DIPLOMATIC, &c.

#### ROYAL FAMILY of GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND,

JANUARY, 1868.

[*N.B. The reader will find any Changes that occurred in 1868 duly chronicled at the end of the Lists.*]

**VICTORIA** (Alexandrina), Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, only daughter of H.R.H. Edward, Duke of Kent, born 1819, May 24; succeeded her uncle, William IV., 1837, June 20; crowned 1838, June 28; married 1840, February 10, to her cousin, H.R.H. Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emmanuel, Duke of Saxe, Prince of Saxe Cobourg and Gotha, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., K.S.I., G.C.M.G., born 1819, August 26; died 1861, December 14. *Issue*.—

1. **VICTORIA ADELAIDE MARY LOUISA**, Princess Royal, born 1840, November 21; married 1858, January 25, Frederick William, Crown Prince of Prussia, K.G. *Issue*.—
  1. Frederick William Victor Albert, born 1859, January 27.
  2. Victoria Elizabeth Augusta Charlotte, born 1860, July 24.
  3. Albert Wilhelm Heinrich, born 1862, August 14.
  4. Francis Frederick Sigismund, born 1864, September 15; died 1866, June 18.
  5. Frederica Wilhelmina Amélie Victoria, born 1866, April 12.
2. **ALBERT EDWARD**, Prince of Wales, born 1841, November 9; married 1863, March 10, Princess Alexandra Caroline Maria Charlotte Louisa Julia, of Denmark, born 1844, December 1. *Issue*.—
  1. Albert Victor Christian Edward, born 1864, January 8.
  2. George Frederick Ernest Albert, born 1865, June 3.
  3. Louisa Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, born 1867, February 20.
3. **ALICE MAUD MARY**, born 1843, April 25; married 1862, July 1, Prince Frederic William Louis, of Hesse. *Issue*.—
  1. Victoria Alberta Elizabeth Matilda Mary, born 1863, April 15.
  2. Elizabeth Alexandra Louisa Alice, born 1864, November 1.
  3. Irene Maria Louisa Anna, born 1866, July 11.
4. **ALFRED ERNEST ALBERT**, Duke of Edinburgh, born 1844, August 6.
5. **HELENA AUGUSTA VICTORIA**, born 1846, May 25; married 1866, July 5, Prince Frederic Christian Charles Augustus, of Schleswig-Holstein. *Issue*.—
  1. Christian Victor Albert Ludwig Ernest Anton, born 1867, April 14.
6. **LOUISE CAROLINA ALBERTA**, born 1848, March 18.
7. **ARTHUR PATRICK WILLIAM ALBERT**, born 1850, May 1.
8. **LEOPOLD GEORGE DUNCAN ALBERT**, born 1853, April 7.
9. **BEATRICE MARY VICTORIA FEODORE**, born 1857, April 14.

## OTHER BRANCHES OF THE ROYAL FAMILY.

**GEORGE FREDERICK ALEXANDER, &c.** (ex-King of Hanover), born 1819, May 27, married 1843, February 18, Mary, Princess of Saxe Altenburg, born 1818, April 14. *Issue* :—

1. Ernest Augustus William, born 1845, September 21.
2. Frederica Sophia, born 1848, January 9.
3. Mary Ernestine, born 1849, December 3.

**GEORGE WILLIAM**, Duke of Cambridge, born 1819, March 26.

**AUGUSTA CAROLINE**, born 1822, July 19; married 1843, June 28, Frederick William Gustavus, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

**MARY ADELAIDE**, born 1833, November 27; married 1866, June 12, Prince Francis Louis Paul Alexander, of Teck. *Issue* :—

1. Victoria Mary Augusta Louisa Olga Pau. Clau. Agnes, born 1867, May 26.

## Changes during the Year 1868.

## BIRTHS.

**CROWN PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF PRUSSIA** :—

6th child—Prince Joachim Frederick Ernest Waldemar, born February 10.

**PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES** :—

4th child—Princess Victoria Olga Alexandra Mary, born July 6.

**PRINCE AND PRINCESS TECK** :—

2nd child—Prince ———, born August 13.

**PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF HESSE** :—

4th child—Prince ———, born November 25.

## FOREIGN SOVEREIGNS AND RULERS.

Country.	Title.	Date of Birth.	Date of Accession.
Anhalt-Dessau .....	Leopold, Frederic ..... <i>Duke</i>	1794, Oct. 1	1817, Aug. 9
Argentine Republic	Mitre, Bartolome, <i>President</i>	.....	1862, Oct. 23
Austria .....	Francis Joseph I. .... <i>Emperor</i>	1830, Aug. 18	1848, Dec. 2
Baden .....	Frederic Wm. Louis, <i>Grand Duke</i>	1826, Sept. 9	1856, Sept. 3
Bavaria .....	Louis II. ....... <i>King</i>	1845, Aug. 25	1864, Mar. 10
Belgium .....	Leopold II. ....... <i>King</i>	1835, Apr. 9	1866, Dec. 10
Brazil .....	Pedro II. ....... <i>Emperor</i>	1825, Dec. 2	1831, Apr. 7
Brunswick .....	Augustus Louis William, <i>Duke</i>	1806, Apr. 25	1831, Apr. 25
Chili .....	Pérez, Jose Joachim, <i>President</i>	.....	1861, Sept. 24
			re-elected
			1866, Oct. 1
Costa Rica.....	Castro, Dr. J. M.... <i>President</i>	.....	1866, May 10
Denmark .....	Christian IX. ....... <i>King</i>	1818, Apr. 8	1863, Nov. 15
Egypt .....	Ismail Pacha ..... <i>Viceroy</i>	1816 .....	1863, Jan. 18
France.....	Napoleon III. .... <i>Emperor</i>	1808, Apr. 20	1852, Dec. 2
Greece.....	George I. ....... <i>King</i>	1845, Dec. 24	1863, June 4
Guatemala.....	Corna, Marshal V. <i>President</i>	.....	1865, May 24

Country.	Title.	Date of Birth.	Date of Accession.
Hesse-Darmstadt ...	Louis III. .... <i>Grand Duke</i>	1806, June 9	1848, June 16
Italy .....	Victor Emmanuel II. .... <i>King</i>	1820, Mar. 14	1861, Mar. 17
Mecklenburg-Schwerin .....	Frederic Francis, <i>Grand Duke</i>	1823, Feb. 28	1842, Mar. 7
Mecklenburg-Strelitz .....	Frederic W. C. G. A. G. <i>Grand Duke</i>	1819, Oct. 17	1860, Sept. 6
Mexico .....	Juarez ..... <i>President</i>		
Monaco .....	Charles III. .... <i>Prince</i>	1818, Dec. 8	1856, June 20
Netherlands .....	William III. .... <i>King</i>	1817, Feb. 19	1849, Mar. 17
Oldenburg .....	Nicholas Fred. Peter <i>Grand Duke</i>	1827, July 8	1853, Feb. 27
Persia .....	Nasser-ed-din ..... <i>Shah</i>	1829 .....	1848, Sept. 4
Peru .....	La Puerta, Gen. L. <i>President</i>		1867, Oct. 12
Portugal .....	Luis I. .... <i>King</i>	1838, Oct. 31	1861, Nov. 11
Prussia .....	William I. .... <i>King</i>	1797, Mar. 22	1861, Jan. 2
Reuss-Greiz .....	Henry XXII. .... <i>Prince</i>	1846, Mar. 28	1859, Nov. 8
Reus-Schleiz .....	Henry LXVII. .... <i>Prince</i>	1789, Oct. 20	1854, June 19
Rome .....	Pius IX. .... <i>Sov. Pontif</i>	1792, May 13	1846, June 16
Russia .....	Alexander II. .... <i>Emperor</i>	1818, Apr. 29	1855, Mar. 2
Saxe-Altenburg .....	Ernest Fred. Paul Geo. N. <i>Duke</i>	1826, Sept. 16	1853, Aug. 3
Saxe-Coburg and Gotha .....	Ernest II. .... <i>Duke</i>	1818, June 21	1844, Jan. 29
Saxe-Meiningen ...	George ..... <i>Duke</i>	1826, Apr. 2	1866, Sept. 20
Saxe-Weimar .....	Charles Al. Aug. John <i>Grand Duke</i>	1818, June 24	1853, July 8
Saxony .....	John ..... <i>King</i>	1801, Dec. 12	1854, Aug. 9
Servia .....	Michael III. .... <i>Prince</i>	1825, Sept. 4	1860, Sept. 26
Spain .....	Isabella II. .... <i>Queen</i>	1830, Oct. 10	1833, Sept. 29
Sweden & Norway	Charles XV. .... <i>King</i>	1826, May 3	1859, July 8
Turkey .....	Abdul-Aziz ..... <i>Sultan</i>	1830, Feb. 9	1861, June 25
United States .....	Johnson A. .... <i>President</i>	1808, Dec. 29	1865, Apr. 15
Venezuela .....	Monagras, Jose ... <i>President</i>		1856, Mar. 18
Waldeck .....	George Victor ..... <i>Prince</i>	1831, Jan. 14	1845, May 15
Württemberg .....	Charles I. .... <i>King</i>	1823, Mar. 6	1864, June 25

### Changes during the Year 1868.

Argentine Republic.....	Col. D. F. Sarmiento.....( <i>President</i> ) .....	June 12.
Spain.....	Vacant since the flight of Isabella II., who was deposed September 29.	

## ENGLISH AND FOREIGN AMBASSADORS, ENVOYS, &c.

Country.	Foreign Ambassador or Min. in England.	Appointed.	English Ambassador or Min. abroad.	Appointment.
Austria.....	Apponyi, Count R. (A)	1860, Dec. 8	Bloomfield, the Right Hon. Lord, G.C.B. (A)	1860, Nov. 22
Bavaria ....	Hompesch, Count de (E)	.. ..	Howard, Sir H. F., K.C.B. ....(E)	1853, May 3
Belgium ....	Jardin, Baron du (E)	.. ..	Howard de Walden, Lord, G.C.B. ....(E)	1846, Dec. 10
Brazil .....	Aréas, Chev. de Almeida . ....(E)	1868 ..	Mathew, Esq., G.B. C.B. ....(E)	1867, Sept. 19
China .....	.. ..	.. ..	Alcock, Sir R., K.C.B. (E)	1865, Apr. 7
Denmark ....	Bülow, Lt.-Gen. de (E)	1865, May 18	Wyke, Sir C. L., K.C.B. (E)	1867, Dec. 16
Ecuador ....	Flores, M. A. ..(M)	1858, Nov. 12	Hamilton, F. ... (Cd'A)	1867, Feb. 9
France .....	Tour d'Auvergne, Prince de la ....(A)	1863, Dec. 2	Lyons, Right Hon. Lord, G.C.B. ....(A)	1867, July 6
Greece .....	Armeni, M. B. ..(E)	.. ..	Erskine, Hon. E. M. (E)	1864, May 7
Guatemala, &c., or Cen- tral America*	Martin J. de F. ....	1856, Aug. 27	Corbett, E. E. .. (Cd'A)	1866, Apr. 27
Italy .....	D'Azeglio, Marq. (E)	1850, Nov. 13	Paget, Sir A. B., K.C.B. ....(E)	1867, July 6
Netherlands	Bentinck, Baron (E)	1851, Aug. 25	Harris, V.-Adm. Hon. E. A. J., C.B. ....(E)	1867, Aug. 22
Persia .....	Mahmoud Khan (E)	1862 ..	Alison, C., C.B. ....(E)	1860, Apr. 7
Peru .....	Rivero, Don F. de (E)	.. ..	Jerningham, Hon. W. G. S. ....(Cd'A)	1857, Dec. 1
Portugal ....	Lavrado, Count de (E)	1851, Oct. 23	Murray, Hon. Sir C. A., K.C.B. ....(E)	1867, Dec. 13
Prussia .....	Bernstorff, Count de (A)	1862 ..	Loftus, Lord A., G.C.B. (A)	1866, Jan. 19
Russia .....	Brunnow, Baron de (A)	1861, Feb. 4	Buchanan, Rt. Hon. Sir A., K.C.B. ....(A)	1862, Oct. 28
Spain .....	Vistahermosa, Count (E)	.. ..	Crampton, Sir J. F. T., Bart., K.C.B. ....(E)	1852, Jan. 19
Sweden and Norway	Hochschild, Baron (E)	.. ..	Jerningham, Hon. G. S. S. ....(E)	1859, Nov. 11
Switzerland..	Rapp, J. ..(Con. G.)	1853, Feb. 14	Lumley, J. S. ....(E)	1866, June 16
Turkey.....	Musurus Pacha ..(A)	1856, Jan. 30	Elliott, Rt. Hon. H. G. (A)	1867, July 6
United States	Adams, Hon. C. F. (E)	1861 ..	Thornton, Esq., E., C.B. ....(E)	1867, Dec. 6

### Changes during the Year 1868.

#### IN ENGLAND.

Belgium ..... Vacant.  
Netherlands ..... Baron J. C. Gevera.  
Spain ..... Vacant.  
United States..... Hon. R. Johnson.

#### ABROAD.

Belgium ..... J. S. Lumley.  
Switzerland ..... A. G. G. Bonar.

\* The Minister accredited to the Republic of Guatemala is also accredited to the Republics of Honduras, Nicaragua, Salvador, and Costa Rica.

**LORD-LIEUTENANTS.**

JANUARY 1, 1868.

**ENGLAND AND WALES.**

County.	Lord-Lieutenant.	When Appointed.
Anglesey .....	Anglesey, Marquis of .....	1854
Bedfordshire .....	Cowper, Earl of, K.G. ....	1861
Berkshire .....	Abingdon, Earl of .....	1855
Brecknockshire .....	Tredegar, Lord .....	1866
Buckinghamshire .....	Carington, Lord .....	1839
Cambridgeshire .....	Hardwicke, Admiral, Earl of .....	1834
Cardiganshire .....	Pryse, Captain E. L. ....	1857
Carmarthenshire .....	Cawdor, Earl of .....	1861
Carnarvonshire .....	Penrhyn, Lord .....	1866
Cheshire .....	Westminster, Marquis of, K.G. ...	1845
Cornwall .....	Vivian, Lord .....	1856
" Lord Warden...	Portman, Lord .....	—
Cumberland .....	Lonsdale, Earl of .....	1844
Denbighshire .....	Myddleton-Biddulph, Colonel R. ...	1840
Derbyshire .....	Devonshire, Duke of, K.G. ....	1858
Devonshire .....	Somerset, Duke of .....	1861
Dorsetshire .....	Shaftesbury, Earl of .....	1856
Durham .....	Durham, Earl of .....	1854
Essex .....	Dacre, Lord .....	1865
Flintshire .....	Glynn, Sir S. R., Bart. ....	1845
Glamorganshire .....	Talbot, C. R. M. ....	1848
Gloucestershire .....	Ducie, Earl of .....	1857
Hampshire .....	Winchester, Marquis of .....	1858
Herefordshire .....	Bateman, Lord .....	1858
Hertfordshire .....	Verulam, Earl of .....	1845
Huntingdonshire .....	Sandwich, Earl of .....	1841
Kent .....	Sydney, Viscount, G.C.B. ....	1856
Lancashire .....	Sefton, Earl of .....	1858
Leicestershire .....	Rutland, Duke of, K.G. ....	1857
Lincolnshire .....	Brownlow, Earl .....	1867
Merionethshire .....	Mostyn, Lord .....	1840
Middlesex .....	Salisbury, Marquis of .....	1842
Monmouthshire .....	Beaufort, Duke of, K.G. ....	1867
Montgomeryshire .....	Sudeley, Lord .....	1863
Norfolk .....	Leicester, Earl of .....	1846
Northamptonshire .....	Southampton, Lord .....	1867
Northumberland .....	Grey, Earl, K.G. ....	1847
Nottinghamshire .....	Belper, Lord .....	1864
Oxfordshire .....	Marlborough, Duke of .....	1857
Pembrokeshire .....	Kensington, Lord .....	1861
Radnorshire .....	Ormathwaite, Lord .....	1842
Rutlandshire .....	Gainsborough, Earl of .....	1867
Shropshire .....	Hill, Viscount .....	1845
Somersetshire .....	Cork and Orrery, Earl of, K.P. ...	1864
Staffordshire .....	Lichfield, Earl of .....	1863
Suffolk .....	Stradbroke, Earl of .....	1844

County.	Lord-Lieutenant.	When Appointed.
Surrey .....	Lovelace, Earl of .....	1840
Sussex .....	Chichester, Earl of .....	1860
Tower Hamlets .....	Burgoyne, General Sir J. F., Bart., G.C.B.	1865
Warwickshire .....	Leigh, Lord .....	1856
Westmoreland .....	Lonsdale, Earl of .....	1844
Wiltshire .....	Allesbury, Marquis of, K.G. ....	1863
Worcestershire .....	Lytelton, Lord .....	1839
Yorkshire, East Riding .....	Wenlock, Lord .....	1864
"    West Riding ...	Fitzwilliam, Earl, K.G. ....	1857
"    North Riding ...	Zetland, Earl of, K.T. ....	1839

IRELAND.

Antrim .....	Donegal, Marq. of, K.P., G.C.H.	1841
Armagh .....	Lurgan, Lord, K.P. ....	1864
Carlow .....	Beasborough, Earl of .....	1838
Cavan .....	Headfort, Marquis of .....	1831
Clare .....	Inchiquin, Lord .....	1843
Cork .....	Fermoy, Lord .....	1856
Donegal .....	Abercorn, Marquis of, K.G. ....	1844
Down .....	Dufferin, Lord, K.P., K.C.B. ....	1864
Dublin .....	Howth, Earl of, K.P. ....	1851
Fermanagh .....	Erne, Earl of .....	1840
Galway .....	Clanricarde, Marquis of, K.P. ....	1831
Kerry .....	Castlerosse, Viscount .....	1866
Kildare .....	Leinster, Duke of .....	1831
Kilkenny .....	Tighe, Right Hon. W. F. ....	1847
King's County .....	Bernard, Colonel .....	1867
Leitrim .....	Granard, Earl of, K.P. ....	1856
Limerick .....	Dunraven, Earl of .....	1864
Londonderry .....	Lyle, Acheson .....	1860
Longford .....	Annaly, Lord .....	1841
Louth .....	McClintock, Colonel J. ....	1867
Mayo .....	Lucan, Earl of, K.C.B. ....	1845
Meath .....	Fingall, Earl of, K.P. ....	1849
Monaghan .....	Leslie, C. P. ....	1858
Queen's County .....	Fitzpatrick, Right Hon. J. W. ...	1855
Roscommon .....	Tenison, E. K. ....	1856
Sligo .....	Knox-Gore, Colonel A. F. ....	1831
Tipperary .....	Lismore, Viscount .....	1857
Tyrone .....	Charlemont, Earl of .....	1864
Waterford .....	Stuart de Decies, Lord .....	1831
Westmeath .....	Westmeath, Marquis of .....	1831
Wexford .....	Carew, Lord .....	1856
Wicklow .....	Meath, Earl of .....	1867

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeenshire .....	Kintore, Earl of .....	1863
Argyllshire .....	Argyll, Duke of, K.T. ....	1862
Ayrshire .....	Ailsa, Marquis of, K.T. ....	1861
Banffshire .....	Fife, Earl of, K.T. ....	1856
Berwickshire .....	Robertson, D. ....	1860
Buteshire .....	Stuart, Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. D.	1859
Caithness-shire .....	Caithness, Earl of .....	1856
Clackmannanshire .....	Mansfield, Earl of, K.T. ....	1852

County.	Lord-Lieutenant.	When Appointed.
Cromarty .....	Sutherland, Duke of, K.G. ....	1853
Dumbartonshire .....	Colquhoun, Sir J., Bart. ....	1837
Dumfriesshire .....	Dalkeith, Earl of .....	1858
Edinburghshire .....	Buccleuch, Duke of, K.G. ....	1827
Elgin .....	Duff, Hon. G. S. ....	1856
Fifeshire .....	Anstruther, Sir R., Bart. ....	1864
Forfarshire .....	Dalhousie, Earl of, K.T., G.C.B. ....	1849
Haddingtonshire .....	Tweeddale, Marq. of, K.T., G.C.B. ....	1823
Inverness-shire .....	Lovat, Lord, K.T. ....	1853
Kincardineshire .....	Burnett, Sir J. H., Bart. ....	1863
Kinross-shire .....	Montgomery, Sir G. G., Bart. ....	1854
Kirkcudbrightshire .....	Selkirk, Earl of .....	1845
Lanarkshire .....	Belhaven and Stenton, Lord, K.T. ....	1863
Linlithgowshire .....	Hopetoun, Earl of .....	1863
Nairnshire .....	Brodie, W. ....	1824
Orkney and Shetland Isles...	Dundas, F. ....	1866
Peeblesshire .....	Wemyss and March, Earl of .....	1853
Perthshire .....	Kinnaird, Lord, K.T. ....	1866
Renfrewshire .....	Glasgow, Earl of .....	1844
Ross-shire .....	Matheson, Sir J., Bart. ....	1866
Roxburghshire .....	Buccleuch, Duke of, K.G. ....	1841
Selkirkshire .....	Lockhart, E., Esq. ....	1867
Stirlingshire .....	Montrose, Duke of, K.T. ....	1843
Sutherlandshire .....	Sutherland, Duke of, K.G. ....	1861
Wigtownshire .....	Stair, Earl of, K.T. ....	1866

### Changes during the Year 1868.

#### FRESH APPOINTMENTS.

Buckinghamshire.....	Buckingham, Duke of.
Cheshire .....	Egerton, Lord.
Cumberland .....	Lowther, H.
Middlesex .....	Wellington, Duke of, K.G.
Westmoreland .....	Lowther, H.
Lanarkshire .....	Vacant.



# CONSULS-GENERAL.

Country.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
ALGERIA.—Algiers .....	Playfair, Lieut.-Col., R.A. ...	1867, June 15
BORNEO.—Brunei .....	Hennesey, J. Pope .....	1867, Oct. 3
CENTRAL AMER.—Guatemala	Corbett, E. ....	1866, April 27
CHILI.—Santiago .....	Thomson, W. T. ....	1858, Feb. 24
COLUMBIA.—Bogota .....	Bunch, R. ....	1866, Jan. 20
CUBA.—Havana .....	Synge, W. W. T. ....	1865, Oct. 30
EGYPT.—Alexandria .....	Stanton, Col. E., C.B. ....	1865, May 15
EQUATOR.—Quito .....	Hamilton, F. ....	1867, Feb. 9
GREECE.—Corfu .....	Saunders, S. S. ....	1864, June 2
HANSE TOWNS.—Hamburg ...	Ward, J., C.B. ....	1865, Oct. 30
HAYTI.—Port au Prince .....	St. John, S. ....	1861, May 20
ITALY.		
Naples .....	Bonham, E. W., C.B. ....	1862, May 5
Venice .....	Perry, W. ....	1860, June 15
JAPAN.—Yeddo .....	Parkes, Sir H. S., K.C.B. ...	1865, Mar. 28
NORWAY.—Christiania .....	Crowe, J. R. ....	1843, Aug. 16
PERU.—Lima .....	Jerningham, Hon. W. G. S. ...	1857, Dec. 1
PRUSSIA.—Berlin .....	Magnus, V. de .....	1866, June 13
RUSSIA.		
Warsaw .....	Mansfield, Lieut.-Col., C.E. ...	1865, June 21
SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Woahoo	Wodehouse, Major J. H. ....	1866, June 21
SAXONY.—Leipzig .....	Crowe, J. A. ....	1860, July 1
TUNIS .....	Wood, R., C.B. ....	1855, Aug. 30
TURKEY (in Europe).		
Belgrade .....	Longworth, J. A., C.B. ....	1860, Feb. 15
Bucharest .....	Green, J., C.B. ....	1859, Jan. 14
Constantinople .....	Francis, Sir P. ....	1867, Sept. 16
TURKEY (in Asia).—Bagdad ...	Kemball, Colonel Sir A. B., C.B., K.G.S.I.	1855, April 9
URUGUAY.—Monte Video .....	Lettson, N. G. ....	1859, Sept. 9
VENEZUELA.—Caracas .....	Fagan, G. ....	1865, Aug. 10

## Changes during the Year 1868.

CUBA.—Havana..... | Dunlop, A. G. .... | Nov. 30.

## CONSULS.

[This List includes the Appointments of the Year 1868.]

Country.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
<b>AFRICA.</b> —Interior .....	Livingstone, D. ....	1858, Jan. 15
Bight of Biafra (Fernando Po) .....	Livingstone, C. ....	1864, Oct. 17
Bight of Benin (Lagos).....	McLeod, J. L. ....	1866, June 26
<b>ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.</b>		
Buenos Ayres .....	Parish, F. ....	1860, Jan. 21
Rosario .....	Hutchinson, T. J. ....	1861, July 12
<b>AUSTRIA.</b> —Ragusa .....	Paton, A. A. ....	1862, May 12
Trieste .....	Lever, C. ....	1867, Mar. 2
<b>BELGIUM.</b> —Antwerp .....	Grattan, E. A. ....	1858, Jan. 11
Ostend .....	Curry, E. T. ....	1841, Aug. 16
<b>BRAZIL.</b> —Bahia .....	Morgan, J. ....	1852, Jan. 27
Para .....	Hay, J. de V. D., C.B. ....	1866, June 21
Pernambuco .....	Doyle, B. W. ....	1864, Oct. 17
Rio Grande do Sul.....	Callender, R. ....	1867, Feb. 18
Rio de Janeiro .....	Lennon-Hunt, G. S. ....	1864, Oct. 17
<b>CENTRAL AMERICA.</b>		
Costa Rica (San Jose) .....	Wallis, A. ....	1855, Nov. 30
Guatemala .....	Hockmeyer, G. J. ....	1867, Mar. 5
San Salvador (Sonsonate)... ..	Hall, E. ....	1863, Aug. 1
<b>CHILE.</b> —Coquimbo .....	Gollan, A. ....	1866, April 13
Valparaiso .....	Rouse, H. W. ....	1837, April 21
<b>CHINA.</b> —Amoy .....	Pedder, W. H. ....	1861, Dec. 20
Canton .....	Robertson, D. B., C.B. ....	1858, Dec. 22
Foo-chow-foo .....	Sinclair, C. A. ....	1864, Oct. 8
Hankow .....	Medhurst, W. H. ....	1864, Jan. 25
Kin-kiang .....	Hughes, P. J. ....	1867, Aug. 21
New-cheang .....	Meadows, T. T. ....	1858, Dec. 22
Ningpo .....	Fittock, W. H. ....	1864, Oct. 8
Shanghai .....	Winchester, C. A. ....	1865, Mar. 28
Swatow .....	Caine, G. W. ....	1858, Dec. 22
Taiwan (Formosa) .....	Swinhoe, R. ....	1865, Feb. 4
Tangchow (Chefoo) .....	Markham, J. ....	1868, April 1
Tientsin .....	Morgan, J. ....	1861, Dec. 20
<b>COLUMBIA.</b> —Carthagena.....	Fonblanque, A. de G. de .....	1864, Oct. 17
Panama .....	Wilthew, C. ....	1868, Sept. 19
<b>DENMARK.</b> —Elsinore .....	Taylor, B. ....	1852, Dec. 14
St. Croix (W. I.) .....	Dubois, F. B. ....	1868, Dec. 7
St. Thomas .....	Lamb, J. D. ....	1868, Dec. 3
<b>EGYPT.</b> —Alexandria .....	Stanton, Col. E., C.B. ....	1865, May 15
Cairo .....	Rogers, E. D. ....	1868, Nov. 30
Suez .....	West, George .....	1865, Oct. 12
<b>FRANCE.</b> —Bayonne .....	Graham, F. J. ....	1842, Aug. 19
Bordeaux .....	Hunt, T. C. ....	1866, Mar. 8
Boulogne .....	Hamilton, W. ....	1826, June 28
Brest .....	Swift, R. L. ....	1868, July 13
Calais .....	Hotham, Captain B. W. ....	1859, Feb. 24
Charente .....	Vereker, Hon. H. P. ....	1864, Dec. 21
Cherbourg .....	Hamond, H. ....	1852, April 1
Corsica .....	Smallwood, E. ....	1864, May 14

Country.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
<b>FRANCE—continued.</b>		
Dunkirk .....	Pringle, Major N. ....	1857, Oct. 3
Havre .....	Bernal, F. ....	1866, Oct. 13
Marseilles .....	Mark, E. W. ....	1858, Mar. 12
Martinique, Isle of .....	Lawless, W. ....	1857, Mar. 26
Nantes .....	Clipperton, Captain R. C. ...	1866, Mar. 8
Nice .....	La Croix, A. ....	1842, July 22
Paris .....	Atlee, F. ....	1865, June 24
Reunion, Isle of .....	Segrave, Captain W. F. ....	1867, Nov. 16
<b>GREECE.—Cephalonia</b> .....	Sebright, Sir C., K.C.M.G. ....	1864, June 2
Patras .....	Ongley, H. S. ....	1858, Sept. 28
Piræus .....	Merlin, C. L. W. ....	1868, April 9
Syra .....	Lloyd, St. V. ....	1861, Dec. 14
Zante .....	Wodehouse, Colonel Hon. B. ...	1864, June 2
<b>HAMBURG</b> .....	Annesley, G. ....	1866, Mar. 22
<b>ITALY.—Brindisi</b> .....	Grant, H. ....	1866, April 27
Cagliari .....	Walker, E. H. ....	1867, Nov. 6
Genoa .....	Brown, M. Y. ....	1858, Feb. 20
Leghorn .....	Macbean, A. ....	1843, Nov. 28
Palermo .....	Goodwin, J. ....	1834, June 2
Turin .....	Colnaghi, D. E. ....	1865, July 6
<b>JAPAN.—Hakodadi</b> .....	Eusden, R. ....	1868, Jan. 1
Hiogo and Osaka .....	Gower, A. A. J. ....	1868, July 9
Kanagawa .....	Fletcher, L. ....	1868, Jan. 1
Nagasaki .....	Flowers, M. O. ....	1868, July 9
<b>JAVA.—Batavia</b> .....	McLachlan, J. ....	1862, April 5
<b>MADAGASCAR.—Tananarivo</b> ...	Pakenham, T. C. ....	1862, April 5
<b>MEXICO.—San Blas and Tepic</b>	Allsopp, J. F. ....	1865, Jan. 19
<b>MOROCCO.—Tangier</b> .....	White, H. P. ....	1864, May 14
<b>MUSCAT.—Muscat</b> .....	Disbrowe, Lieut.-Col. H. F. ...	1863, July 13
<b>NAVIGATOR'S ISLAND.—Samoa</b>	Williams, J. C. ....	1857, Sept. 28
<b>NETHERLANDS.—Amsterdam</b> ...	Newnham, J. G. C. L. ....	1859, Nov. 2
Curacao Isles .....	Jesurun, D. A. ....	1857, Aug. 30
Rotterdam .....	Turing, Sir R. F., Bart. ....	1860, Feb. 25
Surinam .....	Munro, D. C. ....	1857, Aug. 30
<b>NICARAGUA.—Grey Town</b> .....	Green, J. ....	1851, Sept. 20
<b>PERSIA.—Resht</b> .....	Abbott, W. G. ....	1865, Mar. 20
<b>PERU.—Callao</b> .....	Henderson, C. A. ....	1868, Sept. 19
Islay .....	Vacant.	
<b>PORTUGAL.</b>		
Cape Verd Island .....	Graham, J. R. ....	1868, July 27
Lisbon .....	Brackenbury, G. ....	1866, Jan. 3
Loanda (W. C. of Africa) ...	Vredenburg, W. ....	1862, May 23
Madeira .....	Hayward, G. H. ....	1867, Dec. 9
Oporto .....	Crawford, O. J. F. ....	1867, Jan. 3
St. Michael's .....	Vines, S. ....	1857, Nov. 14
<b>PRUSSIA.—Dantzig</b> .....	White, W. A. ....	1864, Nov. 9
Frankfort .....	Kucken, T. ....	1865, July 8
Königsberg and Pillau ....	Hertslet, W. J. ....	1856, June 7
Nassau .....	Kucken, T. ....	1865, July 8
Stettin and Swinemünde ...	Blackwell, J. A. ....	1857, Feb. 10
<b>RUSSIA.—Archangel</b> .....	Renny, C. ....	1857, May 1
Berdiansk .....	Zohrab, J. ....	1864, May 14
Helsingfors .....	Campbell, W. ....	1866, Feb. 6
Kertch .....	Barrow, P. ....	1866, Mar. 8
Moscow .....	Roberts, F. ....	1865, April 25
Riga .....	Grignon, J. ....	1860, Nov. 15
St. Petersburg .....	Michell, T. ....	1866, June 6

Country.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
<b>RUSSIA—continued.</b>		
Taganrog .....	Carruthers, J. P. ....	1849, June 11
Wiborg .....	Lorents, H. ....	1856, July 8
<b>ROMAN STATES.—Rome</b> .....	Severn, J. ....	1861, Jan. 30
<b>SPAIN.—Alicante</b> .....	Barrie, Colonel B. ....	1846, Mar. 2
Barcelona .....	Hannay, J. ....	1868, July 13
Bilboa .....	Young, H. ....	1859, April 6
Cadiz .....	Reade, T. F. ....	1868, Nov. 30
Carthageua .....	Turner, E. J. ....	1856, Feb. 15
Corunna .....	Glennie, F. ....	1868, Mar. 12
Malaga .....	Mark, W. P. ....	1836, Aug. 1
Manilla .....	Ricketts, G. T. ....	1866, Oct. 19
Palma .....	Bidwell, C. T. ....	1868, Dec. 8
Porto Rico (San Juan) .....	Cowper, H. A. ....	1861, May 20
Seville .....	Williams, M. J. ....	1866, June 26
Teneriffe .....	Grattan, H. C. ....	1863, Jan. 10
<b>SWEDEN.—Gottenburg</b> .....	Engström, C. F. ....	1847, July 5
Stockholm .....	Perry, G. R. ....	1867, Feb. 18
<b>SWITZERLAND.—Geneva</b> .....	Mackenzie, A. ....	1860, Feb. 21
<b>SYRIA.—Aleppo</b> .....	Skene, J. H. ....	1855, Mar. 26
Damascus .....	Rogers, E. T. ....	1861, Jan. 20
<b>TURKEY (in Eur.).—Bosna Serai</b> .....	Burton, Capt. R. F. ....	1868, Nov. 30
Crete, Island of .....	Dickson, C. H. ....	1865, Jan. 14
Galats and Ibraila .....	Ward, G. B. ....	1861, Jan. 17
Janina .....	Stuart, Major R. ....	1861, June 1
Jassy .....	St. Clair, A. B. ....	1865, Oct. 17
Monastir .....	Calvert, C. J. ....	1860, Feb. 25
Roustchouk .....	Dalyell, Sir R. A. O., Bart. ...	1865, Oct. 17
Salonica .....	Wilkinson, R. ....	1860, Feb. 25
Scutari .....	Reade, R. ....	1863, Dec. 9
<b>TURKEY (in Asia).—Brussa</b> .....	Vacant.	
Erzeroum and Diarbekir ...	Taylor, J. G. ....	1865, Aug. 9
Jedda .....	Raby, A. ....	1865, July 21
Jerusalem .....	Moore, N. T. ....	1862, Oct. 31
Samos, Island of .....	Marc, G. Luigi ....	1858, Mar. 24
Smyrna .....	Cumberbatch, R. W. ....	1864, April 25
Trebizond .....	Palgrave, W. G. ....	1867, May 20
<b>UNITED STATES.—Baltimore</b> .....	Rainald, H. T. A. ....	1866, Oct. 13
Boston .....	Lousada, F. ....	1859, April 8
Buffalo .....	Hemans, H. W. ....	1864, June 30
Charleston .....	Walker, H. P. ....	1865, Aug. 12
Chicago .....	Wilkins, J. E. ....	1855, Oct. 21
Galveston .....	Lynn, A. T. ....	1849, April 19
Mobile .....	Cridland, F. J. ....	1866, Jan. 3
New Orleans .....	Donohoe, D. ....	1864, May 14
New York .....	Archibald, E. M. ....	1857, Oct. 1
Philadelphia .....	Kortright, C. E. K. ....	1857, July 1
Portland .....	Murray, H. J. ....	1860, Mar. 3
Savannah .....	Smith, W. T. ....	1865, Feb. 9
San Francisco .....	Booker, W. L. ....	1857, May 1
<b>WINDWARD ISLANDS.—Tahiti</b> .....	Miller, G. C. ....	1849, Dec. 7
<b>ZANZIBAR.—Zanzibar</b> .....	Churchill, H. A., C.B. ....	1867, June 15

## CHAPLAINS AT FOREIGN STATIONS.

[This List includes the Appointments of the Year 1868.]

Station.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Alexandria .....	Davis, E. J. ....	1861, Nov. 29
Amsterdam .....	Jamieson, W. ....	1836, Dec. 18
Antwerp .....	Byron, R. ....	1851, Jan. 20
Athens .....	Hill, J. H., D.D. ....	1845, July 1
Bahia .....	Nicolay, C. G. ....	1858, Jan. 28
Batavia .....	Arnold, J. M., B.D. ....	1865, Oct. 28
Bordeaux .....	Frossard, E. S. ....	1860, May 11
Buenos Ayres .....	Ford, J. C. ....	1854, Feb. 20
Caen .....	Hansell, P. ....	1853, Oct. 11
Calais .....	St. Hill, T. ....	1866, July 28
Canton .....	Gray, J. H., M.A. ....	1852, Feb. 24
Christiania .....	Crowther, S. B., B.A. ....	1864, Jan. 29
Copenhagen .....	Ellis, R. S., M.A. ....	1834, Nov. 12
Constantinople .....	Gribble, C. B., B.A. ....	1858, Feb. 25
Corfu .....	Sutton, G. P., M.A. ....	1864, Nov. 25
Dunkirk .....	Coles, E. N. ....	1868, Nov. 28
Florence .....	Tottenham, R. L., M.A. ....	1866, Jan. 11
Foo-chow-foo .....	Hamilton, G. ....	1866, Feb. 22
Genoa .....	Strettel, A. B., M.A. ....	1852, Mar. 26
Gottenburg .....	Nicholson, J. A. ....	1867, Aug. 19
Hamburg .....	Weidemann, C. F., M.A. ....	1852, June 24
Hankow .....	McClatchie, J. ....	1865, Aug. 25
Kiu-kiang .....	Pirkis, D. ....	1866, Feb. 22
Leghorn .....	Huntington, H. J., B.A. ....	1853, Sept. 28
Lima .....	Henry, J. ....	1856, Nov. 29
Madeira .....	Hewitt, J. J. ....	1861, Dec. 31
Madrid .....	Campbell, W. A. ....	1865, May 3
Malaga .....	Scott, T. J. ....	1867, June 11
Marseilles .....	Hawkins, J. B. ....	1863, Dec. 3
Monte Video .....	Adams, S. ....	1858, Sept. 30
Nice .....	Childers, C. ....	1843, July 21
Oporto .....	Whiteley, E., M.A. ....	1824, Nov. 1
Ostend .....	Jukes, R. B., B.A. ....	1846, June 16
Paris .....	Cox, J. C. ....	1866, Jan. 11
Pekin .....	Burdon, J. ....	1865, Aug. 12
Pernambuco .....	Addison, R. ....	1865, May 18
Rio de Janeiro .....	Preston, G. H. ....	1864, June 6
Rotterdam .....	Watson, J. W. ....	1862, April 21
Shanghai .....	Butcher, C. H., M.A. ....	1864, May 9
Smyrna .....	Hanson, C. C. ....	1868, Dec. 3
Stockholm .....	Blakey, R. H. ....	1858, Oct. 18
St. Thomas .....	Roach, E. A. ....	1854, Nov. 22
Trieste .....	Tucker, S. ....	1861, Oct. 18
Valparaiso .....	Dennett, R., B.A. ....	1856, June 24
Vienna .....	Johnston, G. L. ....	1856, Sept. 2
Yokohama .....	Bailey, M. B. ....	1861, Dec. 18

## APPENDIX V.

## PARLIAMENTARY.

## THE HOUSE OF PEERS.

JANUARY 1, 1868.

Name.	Rank.	Created.	Succeeded.	Heir.
Wales .....	Prince.	1302, June 2	1841, Dec. 8	Prince Albert Victor Christian Edward.
Cambridge .....	Royal Duke	1801, Nov. 27	1850, July 8	
Cumberland .....	"	1799, Apr. 24	1851, Nov. 18	
Edinburgh .....	"	1866, May 24		

## ARCHBISHOPS.

Name.	See Founded.	When Appointed.	
Canterbury .....	596	1862	Representative Prelates for Ireland, 1868.
York .....	622	1862	
Armagh .....	See Representative		

## DUKES.

Name.	Rank.	Created.	Succeeded.	Heir.
Argyll .....	8th .....	See Sundridge,	Baron.	M. of Worcester. F. C. Hastings Russell, Esq. (cousin). Ld. C. G. A. D. Hamilton (bro.).
Athole .....	in S. Peerage 7th .....	See Strange,	Earl of.	
Beaufort .....	8th .....	1682, Dec. 2	1853, Nov. 17	
Bedford .....	8th .....	1694, May 11	1861 .....	
Brandon (and Hamilton).	9th .....	1712, Sep. 10	1863 .....	M. of Hartington Lord A. C. Fitzroy (brother).
Buccleuch .....	5th .....	See Doncaster,	Earl of.	
Buckingham and Chandos.	in S. Peerage 3rd .....	1822, Feb. 4	1861	
Cleveland .....	4th .....	1833, Jan. 29	1864	
Devonshire .....	7th .....	1694, May 12	1858 .....	M. of Carmarthen.
Grafton .....	6th .....	1675, Sep. 11	1863 .....	
Hamilton .....	11th .....	See Brandon,	Duke of.	
Leeds .....	in S. Peerage 8th .....	1694, May 4	1859 .....	

DUKES—*continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Created.	Succeeded.	Heir.
Leinster .....	3rd .....	<i>See</i> Leinster,	Viscount.	
	in I. Peerage			
Manchester .....	7th .....	1719, Apr. 28	1855, Aug. 18	V. Mandeville.
Marlborough .....	7th .....	1702, Dec. 14	1857 .....	M. of Blandford.
Newcastle .....	6th .....	1756, Nov. 17	1864 .....	E. of Lincoln.
Norfolk .....	15th .....	1483, June 28	1860 .....	Lord E. B. Howard (brother).
Northumberland .....	6th .....	1766, Oct. 22	1865 .....	E. Percy.
Portland .....	5th .....	1716, July 6	1854, Mar. 27	Lord H. W. Bentinck (brother).
Richmond .....	6th .....	1675, Aug. 9	1860 .....	E. of March.
Rutland .....	6th .....	1703, Mar. 29	1857 .....	Lord J. J. Manners (brother).
St. Alban's .....	10th .....	1684, Jan. 10	1849, May 26	Lord F. P. C. Beauclerk (uncle).
Somerset .....	12th .....	1547, Feb. 16	1855, Aug. 15	E. St. Maur.
Sutherland .....	3rd .....	1833, Jan. 28	1861 .....	M. of Stafford.
Wellington .....	2nd .....	1814, May 11	1852, Sep. 14	H. Wellesley, Esq. (nephew).

MARQUISES.

Abercorn .....	2nd .....	1790, Oct. 15	1818 .....	V. Hamilton.
Ailesbury .....	2nd .....	1821, July 17	1856, Jan. 4	Lord E. A. Bruce.
Ailsa .....	2nd .....	1831, Sep. 10	1846, Sep. 8	E. of Cassillis.
Anglesey .....	2nd .....	1815, July 4	1854, Apr. 28	E. of Uxbridge.
Bath .....	4th .....	1789, Aug. 25	1837, June 24	Lord H. F. Thynne (brother).
Bristol .....	3rd .....	1826, June 30	1864 .....	Lord A. H. C. Hervey (brother).
Bute .....	3rd .....	1796, Mar. 1	1848, Mar. 18	J. F. D. C. Stuart (cousin).
Camden .....	3rd .....	1812, Sep. 7	1866 .....	Lord G. M. Pratt.
Cholmondeley .....	2nd .....	1815, Nov. 22	1827, Apr. 10	Lord H. W. Cholmondeley (bro.).
Clanricarde .....	1st .....	<i>See</i> Somerhill,	Baron.	
	in I. Peerage			
Conyngham .....	2nd .....	<i>See</i> Minster,	Baron.	
	in I. Peerage			
Donegall .....	3rd .....	<i>See</i> Fisherwick,	Baron.	
	in I. Peerage			
Downshire .....	4th .....	<i>See</i> Hillsborough,	Earl of.	
	in I. Peerage			
Drogheda .....	3rd .....	<i>See</i> Moore,	Baron.	
	in I. Peerage			
Exeter .....	3rd .....	1801, Feb. 4	1867 .....	Lord Burghley.
Ely .....	4th .....	<i>See</i> Loftus,	Baron.	
	in I. Peerage			
Hastings .....	4th .....	1817, Feb. 13	1851, Jan. 17	
Hertford .....	4th .....	1793, July 5	1842, Mar. 1	Adm. Sir G. F. Seymour (cousin).
Headfort .....	2nd .....	<i>See</i> Kenlis,	Baron.	
	in I. Peerage			
Huntly .....	11th .....	<i>See</i> Meldrum,	Baron.	
	in S. Peerage			
Lansdowne .....	5th .....	1784, Dec. 6	1866 .....	Ld. E. G. Fitzmaurice (brother).

## MARQUISES—continued.

Name.	Rank.	Created.	Succeeded.	Heir.
Londonderry .....	4th .....	See Stewart,	Baron.	
Lothian .....	8th .....	See Kerr, Baron.		
Northampton ...	3rd .....	1812, Sep. 7	1851, Jan. 17	Lord W. D. Comp- ton (brother).
Normanby .....	2nd .....	1838, June 25	1863 .....	E. of Mulgrave.
Ormonde .....	3rd .....	See Ormonde,	Baron.	
Salisbury .....	2nd .....	1789, Aug. 24	1823, June 13	V. Cranborne.
Sligo .....	3rd .....	See Monteagle,	Baron.	
Townshend .....	5th .....	1786, Oct. 31	1863 .....	V. Raynham.
Tweeddale .....	8th, in S. P.	eerage. — See	Representative	e Peers for Scotland.
Waterford .....	5th .....	See Tyrone, Baron.		
Westmeath .....	1st, in I. P.	eerage. — See	Representative	e Peers for Ireland.
Westminster .....	2nd .....	1831, Sep. 13	1845, Feb. 17	E. Grosvenor.
Winchester .....	14th .....	1551, Oct. 12	1843, Nov. 29	E. of Wiltshire.

## E A R L S.

Aberdeen .....	6th .....	See Gordon,	Viscount.	
Abergavenny .....	4th .....	1784, May 17	1845, Apr. 12	V. Nevill.
Abingdon .....	6th .....	1682, Nov. 30	1854, Oct. 16	Lord Norreys.
Airlie .....	7th, in S. P.	eerage. — See	Representative	e Peers for Scotland.
Albemarle .....	6th .....	1696, Feb. 10	1851, Mar. 15	V. Bury.
Amherst .....	2nd .....	1826, Dec. 19	1857 .....	V. Holmesdale.
Annesley .....	4th, in I. P.	eerage. — See	Representative	e Peers for Scotland.
Ashburnham .....	4th .....	1730, May 14	1830, Oct. 27	V. St. Asaph.
Aylesford .....	6th .....	1714, Oct. 19	1859 .....	Lord Guernsey.
Bandon .....	3rd, in I. P.	eerage. — See	Representative	e Peers for Ireland.
Bantry .....	2nd, in I. P.	eerage. — See	Representative	e Peers for Ireland.
Bathurst .....	5th .....	1772, Aug. 27	1866 .....	A.A. Bathurst, Esq. (nephew).
Beauchamp .....	6th .....	1815, Dec. 1	1866 .....	
Belmore .....	4th, in I. P.	eerage. — See	Representative	e Peers for Ireland.
Berkeley .....	6th .....	1679, Sep. 11	1810 .....	Hon. G. C. G. Ber- keley (brother).
Bessborough .....	5th .....	See Ponsonby,	Baron.	
Bradford .....	3rd .....	1815, Nov. 30	1865 .....	V. Newport.
Brownlow .....	3rd .....	1815, Nov. 27	1867 .....	Hon. C. E. Cust (un)
Buckinghamshire .....	6th .....	1746, Sep. 5	1849, Feb. 1	Lord Hobart.
Cadogan .....	4th .....	1800, Dec. 27	1864 .....	V. Chelsea.
Caithness .....	14th .....	See Barrogill,	Baron; also	Representative Peers for Scotland.
Camperdown .....	3rd .....	1831, Sep. 12	1867 .....	Hon. G. A. D. Hal- dane (brother).
Cardigan .....	7th .....	1661, Apr. 20	1837, Aug. 14	M. of Ailesbury.
Carlisle .....	8th .....	1661, Apr. 30	1864 .....	Hon. E. G. G. Ho- ward (brother).
Carnarvon .....	4th .....	1793, July 3	1849, Dec. 20	Lord Porchester.
Carysfort .....	3rd .....	See Carysfort,	Baron.	
	in I. Peerage			



**EARLS—continued.**

Name.	Rank.	Created.	Succeeded.	Heir.
Cathcart .....	3rd .....	1814, July 16	1859 .....	Lord Greenock.
Cawdor .....	2nd .....	1827, Oct. 5	1860 .....	V. Emlyn.
Charlemont .....	3rd .....	See Charlemont	at, Baron.	
	in I. Peerage			
Chesterfield .....	7th .....	1628, Aug. 4	1866	
Chichester .....	3rd .....	1801, June 23	1826, July 4	Lord Pelham.
Clancarty .....	3rd .....	See Clancarty	, Viscount.	
	in I. Peerage			
Clanwilliam .....	3rd .....	See Clanwilliam	, Baron.	
	in I. Peerage			
Clarendon .....	4th .....	1776, June 14	1838, Dec. 28	Lord Hyde.
Cork and Orrery .....	9th .....	See Boyle	, Baron.	
	in I. Peerage			
Cottenham .....	3rd .....	1850, June 11	1863 .....	Hon. H. L. Pepys (brother).
Courtown .....	5th .....	See Saltersford	, Baron.	
	in I. Peerage			
Coventry .....	9th .....	1697, Apr. 26	1843, May 15	V. Deerpur.
Cowley .....	1st .....	1857, Apr. 11	.....	V. Dangan.
Cowper .....	7th .....	1718, Mar. 20	1856, Apr. 15	Hon. H. F. Cowper.
Craven .....	3rd .....	1801, June 18	1866 .....	Hon. O. W. Craven (brother).
Crawford and Balcarres.	24th .....	See Wigan	, Baron.	
	in S. Peerage			
Dalhousie .....	11th .....	See Panmure	, Baron.	
	in S. Peerage			
Darnley .....	6th .....	See Clifton	, Baron.	
	in I. Peerage			
Dartmouth .....	5th .....	1711, Sep. 5	1853, Nov. 22	V. Lewisham.
Dartrey .....	1st .....	1866, July 12	.....	Lord Cremorne.
De Grey .....	2nd .....	1816, Oct. 25	1859 .....	V. Goderich.
De la Warr .....	5th .....	1761, Mar. 18	1795 .....	Lord West.
Denbigh .....	8th .....	1622, Sep. 14	1865 .....	V. Feilding.
Derby .....	14th .....	1485, Oct. 27	1851, June 30	Lord Stanley.
Devon .....	11th .....	1553 .....	1859 .....	Lord Courtenay.
Doncaster (Buc- cleuch, Duke of).	5th .....	1663, Feb. 14	1819, Apr. 20	E. of Dalkeith.
Donoughmore .....	5th .....	See Hutchins- on, Viscount.		
	in I. Peerage			
Ducie .....	3rd .....	1837, Jan. 28	1853, June 2	Lord Moreton.
Dudley .....	1st .....	1860, Feb. 17	.....	V. Ednam.
Dunmore .....	7th .....	See Dunmore	, Baron.	
	in S. Peerage			
Dunraven .....	3rd .....	See Kenry	, Baron.	
	in I. Peerage			
Durham .....	2nd .....	1833, Mar. 23	1840, July 28	V. Lambton.
Effingham .....	2nd .....	1837, Jan. 27	1845, Feb. 13	Lord Howard.
Eglinton and Win- ton.	2nd .....	1859, June 23	1861 .....	Hon. S. M. Mont- gomerie (brother).
Egmont .....	6th .....	See Loveland	Holland, Baron.	
	in I. Peerage			
Eldon .....	3rd .....	1821, July 7	1854	
Elgin and Kincardine.	9th .....	See Elgin	, Baron.	
	in S. Peerage			
Ellenborough .....	1st .....	1844, Oct. 22	.....	C. E. Law, Esq. (to barony only).
Ellesmere .....	3rd .....	1846, July 6	1862 .....	Hon. A. J. F. Egerton (brother).

## EARLS—continued.

Name.	Rank.	Created.	Succeeded.	Heir.
Enniskillen.....	3rd ..... in I. Peerage	See Grinstead,	Baron.	
Erne .....	3rd, in I. P	eerage. — See	Representative	Peers for Ireland.
Erroll .....	18th ..... in S. Peerage	See Kilmarno	ck, Baron.	
Ferrers .....	10th ..... 1711, Sep. 3	1859 .....		W. K. Shirley (cousin).
Fife .....	5th ..... in S. Peerage	See Skene, Bar	on.	
Fingall .....	9th ..... in I. Peerage	See Fingall, B	aron.	
FitzWilliam .....	4th ..... 1746, Sep. 6	1857 .....		V. Milton.
Fortescue .....	3rd ..... 1789, Sep. 1	1861 .....		V. Ebrington.
Gainsborough ...	2nd ..... 1841, Aug. 14	1866 .....		V. Campden.
Galloway .....	9th ..... in S. Peerage	See Stewart of	Garlies, Baron.	
Glasgow .....	5th ..... in S. Peerage	See Ross, Bar	on.	
Gosford .....	4th ..... in I. Peerage	See Worlingham,	Baron.	
Graham (Montrose, Duke of).	4th ..... 1722, May 23	1836, Dec. 30		M. of Graham.
Granard .....	7th ..... in I. Peerage	See Granard, B	aron.	
Granville .....	2nd ..... 1833, May 10	1846, Jan. 7		Hon. E. F. Leveson-Gower (brother).
Grey .....	3rd ..... 1806, Apr. 11	1845, July 17		Hon. Col. C. Grey (brother).
Guildford .....	7th ..... 1752, Apr. 8	1861 .....		Hon. M. W. North (brother).
Haddington .....	10th, in S. P	eerage. — See	Representative	Peers for Scotland.
Hardwicke.....	4th ..... 1754, Apr. 2	1834, Nov. 18		V. Royston.
Harewood .....	4th ..... 1812, Sep. 7	1857 .....		V. Lascelles.
Harrington.....	7th ..... 1742, Feb. 9	1866 .....		V. Petersham.
Harrowby .....	2nd ..... 1809, July 19	1847, Dec. 26		V. Sandon.
Hillsborough.....	4th ..... 1772, Aug. 28	1845, Apr. 12		E. of Hillsborough.
(Downshire, M. of).				
Home .....	11th, in S. P	eerage. — See	Representative	Peers for Scotland.
Hopetoun .....	6th ..... in S. Peerage	See Hopetoun,	Baron.	
Howe .....	1st ..... 1821, July 7	.....		V. Curzon.
Huntingdon .....	12th ..... 1529, Dec. 8	1828, Dec. 9		Lord Hastings.
Ilchester.....	5th ..... 1756, June 17	1865 .....		
Innes (Roxburghe Duke of).	1st ..... 1837, Aug. 11	.....		M. of Bowmont.
Jersey .....	7th ..... 1697, Sep. 24	1859 .....		Hon. R. F. Villiers (brother).
Kenmare .....	3rd ..... in I. Peerage	See Kenmare, B	aron.	
Kimberley .....	1st ..... 1866, June 1	.....		Lord Wodehouse.
Kingston .....	5th ..... in I. Peerage	See Kingston, B	aron.	
Kinnoul .....	11th ..... in S. Peerage	See Hay, Bar	on.	
Kintore .....	9th ..... in I. Peerage	See Kintore, B	aron.	

EARLS—continued.

Name.	Rank.	Created.	Succeeded.	Heir.
Lauderdale .....	11th, in S. P.	peerage. — See	Representative	Peers for Scotland.
Leicester .....	2nd .....	1837, Aug. 12	1842, June 30	V. Coke.
Leitrim .....	3rd .....	See Clements,	Baron.	
Leven & Melville	in I. Peerage			
Lichfield .....	9th, in S. P.	peerage. — See	Representative	Peers for Scotland.
Limerick .....	2nd .....	1831, Sep. 15	1854, Mar. 18	V. Anson.
	3rd .....	See Foxford,	Baron.	
Lindsey .....	in I. Peerage			
	10th .....	1626, Nov. 22	1818, Sep. 18	Hon. M. P. Bertie (brother).
Longford .....	4th .....	See Silchester,	Baron.	
	in I. Peerage			
Lonsdale .....	2nd .....	1807, Apr. 7	1844, Mar. 19	H. Lowther, Esq. (nephew).
Lovelace .....	1st .....	1838, June 30		V. Ockham.
Lucan .....	3rd, in I. P.	peerage. — See	Representative	Peers for Ireland.
Macclesfield .....	6th .....	1721, Nov. 15	1850, Mar. 31	V. Parker.
Malmesbury .....	3rd .....	1800, Dec. 29	1841, Sep. 10	Hn. E. A. J. Harris (brother).
Mansfield .....	4th .....	1776, Oct. 31	1840, Feb. 18	V. Stormont.
Manvers .....	3rd .....	1806, Apr. 9	1860 .....	V. Newark.
Meath .....	11th .....	See Chaworth	, Baron.	
	in I. Peerage			
Minto .....	3rd .....	1813, Feb. 24	1859 .....	V. Melgund.
Moray .....	13th .....	See Stuart, B.	Baron.	
	in S. Peerage			
Morley .....	3rd .....	1815, Nov. 29	1864	
Morton .....	19th, in S. P.	peerage. — See	Representative	Peers for Scotland.
Mount-Cashell ...	3rd, in I. P.	peerage. — See	Representative	Peers for Ireland.
Mount Edgcombe	4th .....	1789, Aug. 31	1861 .....	V. Valletort.
Munster .....	2nd .....	1831, June 4	1842, Mar. 20	V. Fitz-Clarence.
Nelson .....	3rd .....	1805, Nov. 20	1835, Oct. 31	V. Trafalgar.
Onslow .....	3rd .....	1801, June 19	1827, Feb. 22	W. H. Onslow, Esq. (grand nephew).
Orford .....	4th .....	1806, Apr. 10	1858 .....	H. Walpole (bro.).
Orkney .....	5th, in S. P.	peerage. — See	Representative	Peers for Scotland.
Pembroke and	13th .....	1551, Oct. 11	1862 .....	Hon. S. Herbert (brother).
Montgomery				
Portarlington .....	3rd, in I. P.	peerage. — See	Representative	Peers for Ireland.
Portsmouth .....	5th .....	1743, Apr. 11	1854, Jan. 9	V. Lymington.
Poulett .....	6th .....	1706, Dec. 24	1864	
Powis .....	3rd .....	1804, May 14	1848, Jan. 17	Hon. P. E. Herbert (brother).
Radnor .....	3rd .....	1765, Oct. 31	1828, Jan. 27	V. Folkstone.
Ranfurly .....	4th .....			
	in I. Peerage			
Roden .....	3rd .....	See Clanbrassill, Baron.		
	in I. Peerage			
Romney .....	3rd .....	1801, June 22	1845, Mar. 29	V. Marsham.
Rosebery .....	4th .....	See Rosebery,	Baron.	
	in S. Peerage			
Rosslyn .....	4th .....	1801, Apr. 21	1866	
Russell .....	1st .....	1861, July 30		V. Amberley.
St. German's .....	3rd .....	1815, Nov. 28	1845, Jan. 19	Lord Eliot.
Sandwich .....	7th .....	1660, July 12	1818, May 21	V. Hinchinbrook.
Scarborough .....	9th .....	1690, Apr. 15	1856 .....	V. Lumley.
Seafeld .....	7th, in S.	Peerage—See	Strathspey, Baron.	

## EARLS—continued.

Name.	Rank.	Created.	Succeeded.	Heir.
Sefton .....	4th .....	See Sefton, Baron.		
	in I. Peerage			
Selkirk .....	6th, in S. P.	Peerage. — See	Representative	Peers for Scotland.
Shaftesbury .....	7th .....	1672, Apr. 23	1851, June 3	Lord Ashley.
Shannon .....	4th .....	See Carleton, Baron.		
	in I. Peerage			
Sheffield .....	2nd .....	See Sheffield, Baron.		
	in I. Peerage			
Shrewsbury and Talbot .....	18th .....	1442, May 20	1858 .....	V. Ingestre.
Somers .....	3rd .....	1821, July 17	1852, Oct. 5	(To Barony) Rev. C. R. S. Cocks (con.).
Spencer .....	5th .....	1765, Nov. 1	1857 .....	Hon. C. R. Spencer (brother).
Stair .....	10th, in S.	Peerage. — See	Oxenfoord, Baron.	
Stamford and Warrington .....	7th .....	1628, Mar. 26	1845, Apr. 26	H. Grey (cousin).
Stanhope .....	5th .....	1718, Apr. 14	1855, Mar. 2	V. Mahon.
Stradbroke .....	2nd .....	1821, July 18	1827, Aug. 17	V. Dunwich.
Strafford .....	2nd .....	1847, Sep. 18	1860 .....	V. Enfield.
Strange (Athole, Duke of) .....	4th .....	1786, Aug. 18	1864 .....	Lord J. C. P. S. Murray (uncle).
Suffolk and Berkshire .....	17th .....	1603, July 21	1851, Dec. 4	V. Andover.
Tankerville .....	6th .....	1714, Oct. 19	1859 .....	Lord Ossulston.
Vane .....	2nd .....	1823, July 8	1854, Mar. 6	V. Seaham.
Verulam .....	2nd .....	1815, Nov. 24	1845, Nov. 17	V. Grimston.
Waldegrave .....	9th .....	1729, Sep. 13	1859 .....	Hon. H. N. Waldegrave (brother).
Warwick and Brooke .....	4th .....	1746, July 7	1853, Aug. 10	Lord Brooke.
Wemyss and March .....	8th .....	See Wemyss, Baron.		
	in S. Peerage			
Westmorland .....	12th .....	1624, Dec. 29	1859 .....	Lord Burghersh.
Wicklow .....	4th, in I. P.	Peerage. — See	Representative	Peers for Ireland.
Wilton .....	2nd .....	1801, June 26	1814, Sep. 23	V. Grey de Wilton.
Winchelsea and Nottingham .....	10th .....	1628, July 12	1858 .....	V. Maidstone.
Yarborough .....	3rd .....	1837, Jan. 30	1862 .....	Lord Warsley.
Zetland .....	2nd .....	1838, July 2	1839, Feb. 19	L. Dundas, Esq. (nephew).

## VISCOUNTS.

Bangor .....	4th, in I. P.	Peerage. — See	Representative	Peers for Ireland.
Bolingbroke and St. John .....	5th .....	1712, July 7	1851, Oct. 1	Rev. M. W. F. St. John (cousin).
Boyne .....	7th .....	See Brancepeth, Baron.		
	in I. Peerage			
Canterbury .....	2nd .....	1835, Mar. 10	1845, July 21	Sir J. H. T. Manners-Sutton (bro.).
Clancarty (Clancarty, Earl of) .....	3rd .....	1823, Dec. 8	1837, Nov. 24	V. Dunlo.
Clifden .....	5th .....	See Mendip, Baron.		
	in I. Peerage			
Combermere .....	2nd .....	1827, Feb. 8	1865 .....	Hon. R. W. Stapleton-Cotton.

VISCOUNTS—*continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Created.	Succeeded.	Heir.
De Vesci.....	3rd, in I. Peerage.	— See	Representative	Peers for Ireland.
Doneraile .....	4th, in I. Peerage.	— See	Representative	Peers for Ireland.
Eversley .....	1st .....	1857, Apr. 11		
Exmouth .....	3rd .....	1816, Dec. 10	1833, Dec. 3	E. F. J. Fellow, Esq. (nephew).
Falkland.....	9th .....	See Hunsdon,	Baron.	
Falmouth .....	in S. Peerage			
Gage .....	6th .....	1720, June 9	1852, Aug. 29	Hon. E. Boscawen.
	4th .....	See Gage, Baron.		
Gordon (Aberdeen, Earl of).	in I. Peerage			
	3rd .....	1814, June 1	1864 .....	Hon. J. H. Hamilton Gordon (bro.).
Gough.....	1st .....	1849, June 15	.....	Hon. G. S. Gough.
Halifax .....	1st .....	1866, Feb. 21	.....	Hon. C. L. Wood.
Hardinge .....	2nd .....	1846, May 2	1856 .....	Hon. H. C. Hardinge.
Hawarden .....	4th, in I. Peerage.	— See	Representative	Peers for Ireland.
Hereford.....	16th .....	1550, Feb. 2	1855, Aug. 18	Hon. R. C. Devereux.
Hill .....	2nd .....	1842, Sep. 27	1842, Dec. 10	Hon. R. C. Hill.
Hood .....	4th .....	1796, June 1	1846, May 8	Hon. A. Hood.
Hutchinson (Donoughmore, Earl of).	5th .....	1821, July 14	1866 .....	Hon. W. F. Hutchinson (bro.).
Leinster (Leinster, Duke of).	3rd .....	1747, Feb. 21	1804, Oct. 20	M. of Kildare.
Lifford .....	4th, in I. Peerage.	— See	Representative	Peers for Ireland.
Lismore .....	2nd .....	See Lismore,	Baron.	
Massareene .....	in I. Peerage			
	11th .....	See Oriel, Baron.		
Melville .....	in I. Peerage			
	3rd .....	1802, Dec. 24	1851, June 10	Hon. R. Dundas (brother).
Midleton.....	7th .....	See Brodrick,	Baron.	
	in I. Peerage			
Monck .....	4th .....	See Monck, Baron.		
	in I. Peerage			
Powerscourt .....	7th, in I. Peerage.	— See	Representative	Peers for Ireland.
St. Vincent.....	3rd .....	1801, Apr. 27	1859 .....	Hon. J. E. L. Jervis.
Sidmouth .....	3rd .....	1805, Jan. 12	1864 .....	Hon. G. A. Addington.
Strangford .....	8th .....	See Penhurst,	Baron.	
	in I. Peerage			
Stratford de Redcliffe	1st .....	1852, May 1	.....	Hon. G. S. Canning.
Strathallan.....	7th, in S. Peerage.	— See	Representative	Peers for Scotland.
Sydney .....	3rd .....	1789, June 11	1831, Jan. 20	
Templetown .....	2nd, in I. Peerage.	— See	Representative	Peers for Ireland.
Torrington.....	7th .....	1721, Sep. 21	1831, June 18	G. S. byng, Esq. (nephew).

## ENGLISH BISHOPS.

Name.	See founded.	When appointed.	
Bangor.....	516	1859	
Bath and Wells (Auckland, Baron)	905	1854	
Carlisle .....	1133	1860	
Chester .....	1541	1865	
Chichester .....	680	1842	
Durham .....	635	1861	
Ely .....	1109	1864	
Exeter .....	1046	1830	
Gloucester and Bristol .....	1541-2	1862	
Hereford .....	680	1848	
Killaloe .....	See Represen	tative Prelates	for Ireland.
Kilmore .....	See Represen	tative Prelates	for Ireland.
Lincoln .....	678	1853	
Llandaff .....	522	1849	
London .....	514	1856	
Manchester .....	1848	1848	
Meath .....	See Represen	tative Prelates	for Ireland.
Norwich .....	1088	1857	
Oxford .....	1541	1845	
Peterborough .....	1541	1864	
Ripon .....	1836	1856	
Rochester .....	604	1860	
St. Asaph .....	560	1846	
St. David's .....	519	1840	
Salisbury .....	705	1854	
Winchester .....	636	1827	
Worcester .....	679	1860	

## BARONS.

Name.	Rank.	Created.	Succeeded.	Heir.
Abercromby .....	3rd ...	1801, May 28	1852, June 25	Hon. J. Abercromby (brother).
Abinger .....	3rd ...	1835, Jan. 12	1861 .....	Sir J. Scarlett (uncle).
Annaly .....	1st ...	1863, Aug. 19	.....	Hon. L. White.
Arundell of Wardour .....	12th ...	1605, May 4	1862 .....	Hon. E. Arundell (bro.).
Ashburton .....	3rd ...	1835, Apr. 10	1864 .....	Hon. A. H. Baring.
Auckland (Bishop of Bath & Wells).	3rd ...	1793, May 22	1849, Jan. 1	Hon. W. G. Eden.
Audley .....	23rd ...	1297, Jan. 26	1837, Jan. 14	Hon. W. R. Thicknesse-Tucket (brother).
Aveland .....	2nd ...	1856, Feb. 26	1867 .....	Hon. G. Heathcote.
Bagot .....	3rd ...	1780, Oct. 17	1856, Feb. 12	Hon. W. Bagot.
Barrogill (Caithness, Earl of).	1st ...	1866, May 1	.....	Lord Berriedale.
Bateman.....	2nd ...	1837, Feb. 13	1845, July 22	Hon. W. S. Bateman-Hanbury.
Beaumont .....	9th ...	1309, Mar. 4	1854, Aug. 17	Hon. M. Stapleton (bro.).
Belhaven & Stenton.	8th ...	See Hamilton,	Baron.	

BARONS—continued.

Name.	Rank.	Created.	Succeeded.	Heir.
Belper .....	1st ...	1856, Aug. 29	.....	Hon. H. Strutt.
Berners .....	6th ...	1455, May 23	1851, Feb. 26	Lady E. H. Tyrwhitt (niece).
Berwick .....	6th ...	1784, May 19	1861 .....	Hon. T. H. Noel-Hil (brother).
Blantyre .....	12th, in	S. Peerage.—	See Represent	ative Peers for Scotland.
Blayney .....	12th, in	I. Peerage.—	See Represent	ative Peers for Ireland.
Bolton .....	3rd ...	1797, Oct. 20	1850, July 13	Hon. W. T. Orde- Powlett.
Boston .....	4th ...	1761, Apr. 10	1856, Mar. 12	Hon. H. G. H. Irby.
Boyle (Cork and Orrery, Earl of).	6th ...	1711, Sep. 5	1856 .....	Viscount Dungarvan.
Brancepeth (Boyne, Visct.).	1st ...	1866, Aug. 31	.....	Hon. G. R. Hamilton- Russell.
Braybrooke .....	5th ...	1788, Sep. 5	1861 .....	Hon. and Rev. L. Ne- ville (brother).
Brodrick (Middle- ton, Viscount).	4th ...	1796, June 11	1863 .....	Hon. W. Brodrick.
Brougham & Vaux	1st ...	1830, Nov. 22	.....	W. Brougham, Esq. (brother).
Broughton .....	1st ...	1851, Feb. 26	.....	
Byron .....	7th ...	1643, Oct. 24	1824, Apr. 19	Hon. G. A. Byron.
Cairns .....	1st ...	1867, Feb. 27	.....	Hon. A. W. Cairns.
Calthorpe .....	4th ...	1796, June 15	1851, Sep.	Hon. F. H. W. Gough.
Camoy's .....	3rd ...	1383, Aug. 20	1839 .....	Hon. H. F. Stonor.
Carew .....	2nd ...	1838, July 9	1856 .....	Hon. R. S. G. I. Carew.
Carleton (Shan- non, Earl of).	3rd ...	1786, Aug. 6	1842, Apr. 22	Viscount Boyle.
Carington .....	2nd ...	1797, Oct. 20	1838, Sep. 18	Hon. C. R. Carington.
Carysfort (Carys- fort, Earl of).	3rd ...	1801, Jan. 21	1855, June 11	Lord Proby.
Castlemaine .....	3rd, in	I. Peerage.—	See Represent	ative Peers for Ireland.
Charlemont .....	2nd ...	1837, Feb. 13	1863 .....	E. H. Caulfeild, Esq. (cousin).
Chaworth (Meath, Earl of).	2nd ...	1831, Sep. 10	1851, Mar. 15	Lord Brabazon.
Chelmsford .....	1st ...	1858, Mar. 1	.....	Hon. F. A. Thesiger.
Chesham .....	2nd ...	1858, Jan. 15	1863 .....	Hon. C. C. W. Caven- dish.
Churchill .....	2nd ...	1815, Aug. 11	1845, Mar. 7	Hon. V. Spencer.
Churston .....	1st ...	1858, Aug. 2	.....	Hon. J. Buller.
Clanbrassill (Roden, Earl of).	1st ...	1821, July 17	.....	Vis. Jocelyn (grandson).
Clandeboyne (and Dufferin).	1st ...	1850, Jan. 22	.....	Hon. A. T. Blackwood.
Clanwilliam (Clanwilliam, Earl of).	1st ...	1828, Jan. 28	.....	Lord Gilford.
Clarina .....	3rd, in	I. Peerage.—	See Represent	ative Peers for Ireland.
Clements (Leitrim, Earl of).	2nd ...	1831, June 20	1854, Dec. 31	Hon. S. C. Clements (brother).
Clermont .....	1st ...	1866, May 2	.....	
Clifford of Chud- leigh.	9th ...	1672, Apr. 22	1858 .....	Hon. L. H. Clifford.
Clifton (Darnley, Earl of).	7th ...	1608, July 9	1835, Feb. 12	Lord Clifton.
Clinton .....	19th ...	1299, Feb. 6	1866 .....	Hon. C. J. R. Trefusis.
Clonbrock .....	3rd, in	I. Peerage.—	See Represent	ative Peers for Ireland.

## BARONS—continued.

Name.	Rank.	Created.	Succeeded.	Heir.
Cloncurry .....	2nd ...	1831, Feb. 14	1853, Oct. 28	Hon. V. Lawless.
Colchester .....	3rd ...	1817, June 3	1867 .....	C. Abbot, Esq. (cousin).
Colonsay .....	1st ...	1867, Feb. 26		
Colville of Culross .....	11th, in	S. Peerage.—	See Represent	ative Peers for Scotland.
Congleton .....	2nd ...	1841, Aug. 18	1842, June 8	Hon. H. Parnell (bro.)
Conyers .....	12th ...	1509, Oct. 17	1859 .....	Hon. S. F. H. Lane-Fox. [ (bro.) ]
Cranworth .....	1st ...	1850, Dec. 20		
Crewe .....	3rd ...	1806, Feb. 25	1835, Dec. 4	
Crofton .....	2nd, in	I. Peerage.—	See Represent	ative Peers for Ireland.
Daere .....	2nd ...	1321, May 15	1853, June 2	Hon. H. B. W. Brand (brother).
De Freyne .....	3rd ...	1839, May 16	1863 .....	Hon. A. French.
Delamere .....	2nd ...	1821, July 17	1855, Sep. 30	Hon. T. G. Cholmondeley (brother).
De L'Isle and Dudley .....	2nd ...	1835, Jan. 13	1851, Mar. 4	Hon. P. Sidney.
De Mauley .....	2nd ...	1838, July 10	1855, May 16	Hon. W. A. W. Ponsonby.
Denman .....	2nd ...	1834, Mar. 28	1854, Sep. 22	Hon. J. Denman (bro.).
De Ros .....	20th ...	1264, Dec. 24	1839, Mar. 29	Hon. D. C. F. De Ros.
De Saumarez .....	3rd ...	1831, Sep. 15	1863 .....	Hon. J. St. V. Saumarez.
De Tabley .....	2nd ...	1826, July 10	1827, June 18	Hon. J. B. L. Warren.
Digby .....	3rd ...	1765, Aug. 19	1856 .....	Hon. E. H. Digby.
Dynevor .....	4th ...	1780, Oct. 17	1852, Apr. 9	
Dorchester .....	3rd ...	1786, Aug. 21	1826, June 3	Hon. R. Carleton (uncle).
Dormer .....	11th ...	1615, June 9	1826, Dec. 9	Hon. J. B. Dormer.
Dufferin—See Clan deboyne .....	14th ...	1541 .....	1850 .....	
Dunboyne .....	2nd ...	1839, June 7	1858 .....	
Dunfermline .....	3rd ...	1831, Sep. 10	1845, July 15	Hon. Sir C. A. Murray (uncle).
Dunsandle and Clanconal .....	2nd, in	I. Peerage.—	See Represent	ative Peers for Ireland.
Dunsany .....	16th, in	I. Peerage.—	See Represent	ative Peers for Ireland.
Ebury .....	1st ...	1857, Sep. 15	.....	Hon. R. W. Grosvenor.
Egerton .....	1st ...	1859, Apr. 15	.....	Hon. W. Egerton.
Elgin (Elgin and Kincardine, E. of) .....	2nd ...	1849, Nov. 13	1863 .....	Hon. R. Bruce (bro.).
Elphinstone .....	15th, in	S. Peerage.—	See Represent	ative Peers for Scotland.
Erskine .....	3rd ...	1806, Feb. 10	1855, Mar. 19	Hon. J. C. Erskine (bro.)
Farnham .....	7th, in	I. Peerage.—	See Represent	ative Peers for Ireland.
Faversham .....	3rd ...	1826, July 14	1867 .....	Hon. W. E. Duncombe.
Fingall (Fingall, Earl of) .....	2nd ...	1831, June 20	1836, July 30	Lord Killeen.
Fisherwick (Done- gall, Marq. of) .....	2nd ...	1790, July 3	1844, Oct. 5	Lord E. Chichester (brother).
Fitz-Harding .....	2nd ...	1860, Aug. 5	1867 .....	Hon. C. P. Fitz-Harding (brother).
Foley .....	4th ...	1776, Jan. 1	1893, Apr. 15	Hon. H. T. Foley.
Forester .....	2nd ...	1821, July 17	1828, May 22	Hon. G. C. Forester (brother).
Foxford (Lime- rick, Earl of) .....	3rd ...	1815, Aug. 11	1866 .....	Viscount Glentworth.
Gage (Gage, Vis- count) .....	3rd ...	1790, Nov. 1	1808, Jan. 29	Hon. H. E. Gage.
Gardner .....	3rd ...	1806, Nov. 27	1815, Dec. 27	S. W. Gardner, Esq. (cousin).



BARONS—continued.

Name.	Rank.	Created.	Succeeded.	Heir.
Gifford .....	2nd ...	1824, Jan. 30	1826, Sep. 4	Hon. E. F. Gifford.
Granard (Granard Earl of).	2nd ...	1806, Feb. 24	1837, June 9	Hon. W. F. Forbes (brother).
Grantley .....	3rd ...	1782, Apr. 9	1822 .....	Hon. G. C. Norton (brother).
Grinstead (Ennis- killen, Earl of).	3rd ...	1815, Aug. 11	1840, Mar. 31	Viscount Cole.
Hamilton (Belha- ven, Baron).	1st ...	1831, Sep. 10		
Harris .....	3rd ...	1815, Aug. 11	1845, May 30	Hon. G. R. C. Harris.
Hartismere (Hen- niker, Baron).	1st ...	1866, July 13		Hon. J. Henniker-Major
Hastings .....	3rd ...	1264, Dec. 24	1859 .....	Hon. and Rev. D. Loftus (brother).
Hatherton .....	2nd ...	1835, May 11	1863 .....	Hon. E. G. P. Littleton.
Hawke .....	4th ...	1776, May 20	1824, Nov. 29	Hon. Capt. S. Hawke (brother).
Hay (Kinnoul, Earl of).	5th ...	1711, Dec. 31	1866 .....	Viscount Dupplin.
Heytesbury .....	2nd ...	1828, Jan. 23	1860 .....	Hon. W. L. A'Court- Holmes.
Hopetoun (Hope- toun, Earl of).	4th ...	1809, Feb. 3	1843, Apr. 8	Viscount Hope.
Houghton .....	1st ...	1863, Aug. 20		Hon. R. O. A. Milnes.
Howard de Wal- den.	6th ...	1597, Oct. 24	1803, July 8	Hon. F. G. Ellis.
Howden .....	2nd ...	1831, Sep. 10	1839, July	
Hunsdon (Falk- land, Viscount).	1st ...	1832, May 15		Hon. L. W. C. A. F. Cary.
Hylton .....	1st ...	1866, July 16		Hon. Capt. H. H. Jolliffe.
Inchiquin .....	13th, in	I. Peerage.—	See Represent	ative Peers for Ireland.
Keane .....	2nd ...	1839, Dec. 23	1844, Aug. 26	Hon. J. M. A. Keane (brother).
Kenlis (Headfort, Marquis of).	1st ...	1831, Sep. 10		Earl of Bective,
Kenmare (Ken- mare, Earl of).	1st ...	1856, Mar. 12		Viscount Castlerosse.
Kenry (Dunraven, Earl of).	1st ...	1866, June 12		Viscount Adare.
Kenyon .....	3rd ...	1788, June 9	1855, Feb. 25	L. Kenyon, Esq. (grand- son).
Ker (Lothian Mar- quis of).	3rd ...	1821, July 17	1841, Nov. 14	Lord S. H. Ker (bro.).
Kilmaine .....	3rd, in	I. Peerage.—	See Represent	ative Peers for Ireland.
Kilmarnock (Er- roll, Earl of).	2nd ...	1831, June 17	1846, Apr. 19	Lord Kilmarnock.
Kintore (Kintore, Earl of).	2nd ...	1838, July 5	1844, July 11	Lord Inverary.
Kingston (King- ston, Earl of).	3rd ...	1821, July 17	1867 .....	J. W. King, Esq. (cou- sin).
Leconfield .....	1st ...	1859, Apr. 14		Hon. H. Wyndham.
Leigh .....	2nd ...	1839, May 11	1850, Sep. 27	Hon. G. H. C. Leigh.
Lilford .....	4th ...	1797, Oct. 26	1861 .....	Hon. T. A. Powys.
Lismore (Lismore, Viscount).	2nd ...	1838, July 6	1857 .....	Hon. G. O'Callaghan.
Loftus (Ely, Mar- quis of).	3rd ...	1801, Jan. 19	1857 .....	Lord G. W. Loftus (uncle).

## BARONS—continued.

Name.	Rank.	Created.	Succeeded.	Heir.
Londesborough...	2nd ...	1850, Mar. 4	1860 .....	Hon. W. F. H. Denison.
Lovel & Holland (Egmont, E. of).	5th ...	1762, May 7	1841, Dec. 23	C. G. Perceval, Esq. (nephew).
Lovat .....	2nd ...	1837, Jan. 28	1857 .....	Hon. S. Fraser.
Lurgan .....	2nd ...	1839, May 14	1847, Apr. 30	Hon. W. Brownlow.
Lyons .....	2nd ...	1856, June 25	1858 .....	
Lytton .....	4th ...	1794, Aug. 13	1837, Apr. 30	Hon. C. G. Lytton.
Lytton .....	1st ...	1866, July 14	.....	Hon. E. R. Bulwer- Lytton.
Lyveden .....	1st ...	1859, June 28	.....	Hon. F. H. Vernon.
Manners .....	3rd ...	1807, Apr. 20	1864 .....	Hon. A. Manners (bro.).
Meldrum (Hunt- ly, Marq. of).	3rd ...	1815, Aug. 11	1863 .....	Lord L. Gordon (bro.).
Mendip (Clifden, Viscount).	4th ...	1794, Aug. 13	1866 .....	Hon. L. G. F. Agar-Ellis (uncle).
Meredyth (Ath- lumney, Baron).	1st ...	1866, May 3	.....	Hon. J. H. G. M. Somer- ville.
Methuen .....	2nd ...	1838, July 13	1849, Sep. 14	Hon. P. S. Methuen.
Middleton .....	6th ...	1712, Jan. 1	1856 .....	Hon. D. W. B. Wil- loughby.
Minster (Conyng- ham, Marq. of).	2nd ...	1821, July 17	1832, Dec. 28	Earl of Mount-Charles.
Monck (Monck, Viscount).	1st ...	1866, July 12	.....	Hon. H. P. C. S. Monck.
Monson .....	7th ...	1728, May 28	1862 .....	Hon. D. J. Monson (brother).
Mounteagle (Sligo Marquis of).	3rd ...	1806, Feb. 20	1845, Jan. 26	Lord J. T. Browne (bro- ther).
Monteagle of Brandon.	2nd ...	1839, Sep. 5	1866 .....	Hon. F. Spring-Rice (brother).
Moore (Drogheda, Marquis of).	3rd ...	1801, Jan. 17	1837, Feb. 5	
Mostyn .....	2nd ...	1831, Sep. 10	1854, Apr. 3	L. N. Mostyn, Esq. (grandson).
Northbrook .....	2nd ...	1866, Jan. 4	1866 .....	Hon. F. G. Baring.
Northwick .....	3rd ...	1797, Oct. 26	1859 .....	
Oriel (Massareene, Viscount).	4th ...	1821, July 17	1863 .....	Hon. H. H. Foster-Skef- fington (brother).
Ormonde (Or- monde, M. of).	3rd ...	1821, July 17	1854 .....	Lord J. A. Butler (bro- ther).
Overstone .....	1st ...	1850, Mar. 5	.....	
Oxenfoord (Stair, Earl of).	3rd ...	1841, Aug. 16	1864 .....	Viscount Dalrymple.
Panmure (Dal- housie, Earl of).	2nd ...	1831, Sep. 10	1852, Apr. 13	W. Ramsay, Esq. (cou- sin).
Penrhyn .....	1st ...	1866, Aug. 3	.....	Hon. G. S. Douglas- Pennant.
Penshurst (Strang- ford, Viscount).	3rd ...	1825, Jan. 26	1857 .....	
Petre .....	12th ...	1603, July 21	1850, July 3	Hon. W. J. Petre.
Plunket .....	3rd ...	1827, May 1	1866 .....	Hon. and Rev. W. C. Plunket.
Poltimore .....	2nd ...	1831, Sep. 10	1858 .....	Hon. R. G. W. Bamp- fylde.
Ponsonby (Bess- borough, E. of).	5th ...	1794, June 12	1847, May 16	Hon. F. G. Ponsonby (brother).
Portman .....	1st ...	1837, Jan. 27	.....	Hon. W. H. B. Portman.

BARONS—*continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Created.	Succeeded.	Heir.
Raglan .....	2nd ...	1852, Oct. 20	1855, June 28	Hon. G. F. H. Somerset.
Ranfurley (Ran- furley, Earl of).	3rd ...	1826, July 6	1858 .....	Hon. U. J. Knox (bro- ther).
Ravensworth .....	2nd ...	1821, July 17	1855, Mar. 7	Hon. H. G. Liddell.
Rayleigh .....	1st ...	1821, July 18	1836, Sep. 13	Hon. J. W. Strutt.
Redesdale .....	2nd ...	1802, Feb. 18	1830, Jan. 16	
Ribblesdale .....	3rd ...	1797, Oct. 26	1832, Dec. 10	Hon. H. Lister.
Rivers .....	5th ...	1802, Apr. 1	1867 .....	
Rodney .....	7th ...	1782, June 19	1864 .....	Hon. R. W. Rodney (brother).
Rollo .....	10th, in	S. Peerage.—	See Represent	ative Peers for Scotland.
Romilly .....	1st ...	1866, Jan. 3	.....	Hon. W. Romilly.
Roseberry (Rose- berry, Earl of).	1st ...	1828, Jan. 28	.....	Lord Dalmeny (grand- son).
Ross (Glasgow, Earl of).	2nd ...	1815, Aug. 11	1843, July 6	Hon. G. F. Boyle (bro- ther).
Rossie (Kinnaird, Baron).	1st ...	1831, June 20	.....	Hon. A. F. Kinnaird (brother).
Rossmore .....	3rd ...	1838, July 7	1860 .....	Hon D. W. W. Wes- tenra (brother).
St. Leonards .....	1st ...	1852, Mar. 1	.....	E. Sugden, Esq. (grand- son).
St. John of Bletso	14th ...	1559, Jan. 13	1817, Oct. 15	Hon. St. A. St. John.
Saltersford (Cour- town, Earl of).	4th ...	1796, June 7	1858 .....	Viscount Stopford.
Saltoun .....	17th, in	S. Peerage.—	See Represent	ative Peers for Scotland.
Sandys .....	3rd ...	1802, June 19	1863 .....	Hon. M. W. G. Sandys (brother).
Saye and Sele ...	13th ...	1447, Mar. 3	1847, Mar. 31	Hon. J. F. T. W. Fiennes.
Scarsdale .....	4th ...	1761, Apr. 9	1856 .....	Hon. G. N. Curzon.
Seaton .....	2nd ...	1839, Dec. 14	1863 .....	Hon. J. R. U. Colborne.
Sefton (Sefton, Earl of).	3rd ...	1831, June 20	1855, Aug. 2	Viscount Molyneux.
Seymour (Saint Maur, Earl of).	1st ...	1863 .....	.....	
Sheffield (Shef- field, Earl of).	2nd ...	1802, July 29	1821, May 30	Viscount Pevensy.
Sherborne .....	3rd ...	1784, May 20	1862 .....	Hon. E. L. Dutton.
Silchester (Long- ford, Earl of).	3rd ...	1821, July 17	1860 .....	Lord Fakenham.
Skelmersdale .....	2nd ...	1828, Jan. 30	1853, Apr. 3	Hon. E. G. Bootle-Wil- braham.
Skene (Fife, Earl	1st ...	1857, Oct. 1	.....	Viscount Macduff.
Somerhill (Clanri- carde, M. of).	1st ...	1826, Dec. 13	.....	Viscount Burke.
Sondes .....	4th ...	1760, May 22	1836, Mar. 14	Hon. G. W. Milles.
Southampton .....	3rd ...	1780, Oct. 17	1810, June 24	Hon. C. H. Fitzroy.
Stafford .....	7th ...	1640, Sep. 12	1851, Sep. 4	Hon. A. F. F. Stafford- Jerningham (nephew).
Stanley of Alder- ley.	2nd ...	1839, May 9	1850, Oct. 23	Hon. H. E. J. Stanley.
Stewart of Garlies (Galloway, Earl of).	3rd ...	1796, June 6	1834, Mar. 27	Lord Garlies.
Stewart of Stew- art's Court (Lon- donderry, M. of)	2nd ...	1814, July 1	1854, Mar. 6	Earl Vane (half-brother).

## BARONS—continued.

Name.	Rank.	Created.	Succeeded.	Heir.
Stourton .....	18th ...	1448, May 13	1846, Dec. 4	Hon. A. J. Stourton.
Stratheden and Campbell.	1st ...	1836, Jan. 22	1860 .....	Hon. H. G. Campbell (brother).
Strathnairn .....	1st ...	1866, July 31	.....	Viscount Reidhaven.
Strathspey (Seafield, Earl of).	1st ...	1858, Aug. 14	.....	.....
Stuart of Castle Stuart (Moray, Earl of).	4th ...	1796, June 4	1867 .....	Hon. G. Stuart (brother).
Stuart de Decies	1st ...	1839, May 10	.....	Hon. H. Villiers-Stuart.
Sudeley .....	3rd ...	1838, July 12	1863 .....	Hon. C. R. D. Hanbury-Tracy (brother).
Suffield .....	5th ...	1786, Aug. 21	1853, Aug. 22	Hon. C. Harbord.
Sundridge (Argyll, Duke of).	4th ...	1766, Dec. 22	1847, Apr. 26	Marquis of Lorne.
Talbot de Malahide.	1st ...	1856, Nov. 19	.....	Hon. R. W. Talbot.
Taunton .....	1st ...	1859, Aug. 18	.....	.....
Templemore .....	2nd ...	1831, Sep. 10	1837, Sep. 26	Hon. A. H. Chichester.
Tenterden .....	2nd ...	1827, Apr. 30	1832, Nov. 4	C. S. A. Abbott, Esq. (nephew).
Teynham .....	16th ...	1616, July 9	1842, Sep. 23	Hon. H. G. Roper-Curzon).
Thurlow .....	4th ...	1792, June 11	1857 .....	Hon. T. J. Thurlow (brother).
Tredegar .....	1st ...	1859, Apr. 16	.....	Hon. G. C. Morgan.
Truro .....	2nd ...	1850, July 15	1855, Nov. 11	Hon. T. M. Wilde (bro.).
Tyrone (Waterford, Marq. of).	5th ...	1786, Aug. 21	1866 .....	Lord C. W. Beresford (brother).
Vaux of Harrowden.	6th ...	1523, Apr. 27	1838, Mar. 12	Hon. G. C. Mostyn.
Vernon .....	6th ...	1762, May 12	1866 .....	Hon. G. W. H. Warren.
Vivian .....	2nd ...	1841, Aug. 19	1842, Aug. 20	Hon. H. C. Vivian.
Walsingham .....	5th ...	1780, Oct. 17	1839, Sep. 8	Hon. T. de Grey.
Wemyss (Wemyss & March, E. of).	2nd ...	1821, July 17	1853, June 28	Lord Elcho.
Wenlock .....	2nd ...	1839, May 13	1852, May 9	Hon. B. Lawley.
Wensleydale .....	1st ...	1856, Jan. 16	.....	.....
Wentworth .....	7th ...	1859, Dec. 2	1860 .....	.....
Westbury .....	1st ...	1861, June 27	.....	Hon. R. A. Bethell.
Wharfedale .....	3rd ...	1826, July 12	1855, Oct. 22	Hon. F. D. S. Wortley (brother).
Wigan (Crawford and Balcarras, Earl of).	1st ...	1826, July 5	.....	Lord Lindsay.
Willoughby de Broke.	10th ...	1492, Aug. 12	1862 .....	Hon. W. R. Verney (brother).
Willoughby de Eresby.	20th ...	1313, July 26	1865 .....	Lady Aveland.
Worlingham (Gosford, Earl of).	3rd ...	1835, June 13	1864 .....	Hon. E. A. B. Acheson.
Wrottesley .....	3rd ...	1838, July 11	1867 .....	Hon. W. Wrottesley.
Wynford .....	2nd ...	1829, June 5	1845, Mar. 3	Hon. W. D. M. Best.

## CHANGES DURING THE YEAR 1868.

## I.—Obituary.—Peers.

Date of Death.	Title.	Age.	Successor.
1868.			
Feb. 25.....	Wensleydale (1st), Baron ...	85	Extinct.
March 2.....	Byron (7th), Baron.....	79	Hon. G. A. Byron (son).
" 4.....	Roseberry (1st), Baron .....	84	Lord Dalmeny (grandson).
" 17.....	Carington (2nd), Baron ...	72	Hon. C. R. Carington, M.P. (son).
" 27.....	Cardigan (7th), Earl .....	70	Marq. of Ailesbury (cousin).
April 12.....	Salisbury (2nd), Marquis ...	77	Viscount Cranborne (son).
May 1.....	Forbes (19th), Baron .....	69	Hon. H. C. Forbes (son).
" 2.....	Calthorpe (4th), Baron .....	77	Hon. F. H. W. Gough, M.P. (son).
" 7.....	Brougham and Vaux (1st), Baron.	89	W. Brougham, Esq. (bro.).
June 4.....	Shrewsbury and Talbot (18th), Earl.	64	Viscount Ingestre (son).
July 12.....	Dunfermline (2nd), Baron...	65	Extinct.
" 26.....	Cranworth (1st), Baron.....	77	Extinct.
August 1.....	Carleton (3rd), Baron (Earl of Shannon).	59	Viscount Boyle (son).
" 6.....	Hillsborough (4th), Earl (Marquis of Downshire).	56	Earl of Hillsborough (son).
" 17.....	Abergavenny (4th), Earl ...	76	Viscount Nevill (son).
Sept. 6 .....	Ashburton (3rd), Baron ...	68	Hon. A. H. Baring (son).
Oct. 28.....	De Freyne (3rd), Baron.....	75	Hon. A. French (son).
Nov. 3.....	Carysfort (3rd), Baron .....	86	Lord Proby, M.P. (son).
" 10.....	Hastings (4th), Marquis ...	26	Extinct.
Dec. 22.....	Hamilton (1st), Baron ... (Baron Belhaven and Stenton).	75	Extinct.

## Obituary.—Bishops.

*Bishops deceased and their Successors in the Year 1868.*

April 23.....	Hereford, Bishop .....	75	J. Atlay, D.D.
Aug. 21.....	Peterborough, Bishop .....	62	W. C. Magee, D.D.
Oct. 27.....	Canterbury, Archbishop ...	74	A. C. Tait, LL.D.

## II.—Creations in 1868.\*

Name.	Rank.	Created.	Heir.
EARL.			
Feversham .....	1st .....	July 25...	Son.
VISCOUNT.			
Bridport .....	1st .....	July 6...	Son.
BARONS.			
Fitzwalter.....	1st .....	April 17...	Son.
Gormanston.....	1st .....	Dec. 8...	
Hatherley.....	1st .....	Dec. 9...	
Kesteven .....	1st .....	April 15...	Son.
Napier of Magdala.....	1st .....	July 17...	Son.
O'Neill .....	1st .....	April 18...	Son.
Ormathwaite .....	1st .....	April 17...	Son.
Rathdonnell (Irish Peer)	1st .....	Dec. 8...	Nephew.

## REPRESENTATIVE PEERS (Ireland).

JANUARY 1, 1868 (ELECTED FOR LIFE).

Name.	Rank.	Created.	Succeeded.	Elected.	Heir.
MARQUIS.					
Westmeath ...	1st ...	1822	—	—	A. F. Nugent (cousin).
EARLS.					
Annesley .....	4th ...	1789	1838	1867	Hon. H. Annesley (bro.).
Bandon .....	3rd ...	1800	1856	1858	Viscount Bernard.
Bantry .....	2nd ...	1816	1851	1854	Hon. W. H. H. White-
					Hedges (brother).
Belmore .....	4th ...	1797	1845	1856	Mon. Capt. A. Lowry-
					Corry (brother).
Erne .....	3rd ...	1789	1842	1844	Viscount Crichton.
Lucan .....	3rd ...	1795	1839	1841	Lord Bingham.
Mount-Cashell	3rd ...	1781	1822	1826	Lord Kilworth.
Portarlington...	3rd ...	1785	1845	1855	Hon. L. S. W. Dawson-
					Damer (cousin).
Wicklow.....	4th ...	1793	1818	1855	Hon. C. F. A. Howard
					(nephew).
VISCOUNTS.					
Bangor .....	4th ...	1781	1837	1854	Hon. W. H. C. Ward (bro.).
Doneraile .....	4th ...	1785	1854	1855	Rev. R. St. Leger (cou.).
De Vesce.....	3rd ...	1776	1855	1856	Hon. J. R. Vesey.
Hawarden .....	4th ...	1793	1856	1862	Hon. C. Maude.
Lifford .....	4th ...	1781	1855	1855	Hon. J. N. Hewitt.
Powerscourt ...	7th ...	1743	1844	—	Hon. L. R. Wingfield (bro.).
Templetown ...	2nd ...	1806	1839	1866	Hon. A. Upton (brother).

\* The Marquis of Abercorn was made a Duke in the Peerage of Ireland, and Mrs. Disraeli was made a Peeress of the United Kingdom in her own right as Viscountess Beaconsfield.

Name.	Rank.	Created.	Succeeded.	Elected.	Heir.
<b>BARONS.</b>					
Blayney .....	12th ...	1621	1834	1841	—
Castlemaine ...	3rd ...	1812	1840	—	Hon. R. Handcock.
Clarina .....	3rd ...	1800	1810	—	Hon. E. C. H. Massey.
Clonbrock .....	3rd ...	1790	1826	—	Hon. L. G. Dillon.
Crofton .....	2nd ...	1797	1817	1842	Hon. E. H. C. Crofton.
Dunboyne .....	14th ...	1541	1850	—	Hon. J. F. Butler.
Dunsany.....	16th ...	1439	1852	1864	Hon. R. E. S. Plunkett.
Dunsandle and Clanconal.	2nd ...	1845	1847	1849	Hon. S. J. Daly (brother).
Farnham .....	7th ...	1756	1838	1839	Hon. S. R. Maxwell (bro.).
Inchiquin .....	13th ...	1843	1855	1863	Hon. E. D. O'Brien.
Kilmaine .....	3rd ...	1789	1825	—	Hon. F. W. Browne.

**Changes during the Year 1868.**

Date of Death.	Name.	Age.	Successor.
July 16 .....	Bantry (2nd), Earl of .....	67	Headley (3rd), Baron.
Aug. 20 .....	Farnham (7th), Baron .....	69	Ross (4th), Earl.

**REPRESENTATIVE PRELATES FOR IRELAND.**

JANUARY 1, 1868.

Name.	See founded.	When Appointed.
Armagh, Archbishop.....	444	1862
Killaloe, &c., Bishop .....	.....	1862
Kilmore, &c., Bishop .....	.....	1862
Meath, Bishop .....	.....	1866

By Act 3 & 4 William IV., c. 37, the Archbishops of Armagh and Dublin sit in the House of Lords alternately from Session to Session, as also do three other Bishops. The rotation of the Bishops is as follows:—Meath, Cashel, Tuam, Derry, Limerick, Down, Ossory, Cork, Killaloe, and Kilmore.

**For Session 1868—1869.**

Dublin, Archbishop .....	.....	1863
Cashel, &c., Bishop .....	.....	1843
Derry, &c., Bishop .....	.....	1867
Tuam, &c., Bishop .....	.....	1866

**REPRESENTATIVE PEERS (Scotland).**

JANUARY 1, 1868.—(ELECTED EVERY PARLIAMENT).

Name.	Rank.	Creation.	Succeeded.	Heir.
<b>MARQUIS.</b>				
Tweeddale .....	8th ...	1694	1804	Viscount Walden.
<b>EARLS.</b>				
Airlie .....	9th ...	1639	1849	Lord Ogilvy.
Caithness .....	14th ...	1455	1855	Lord Berriedale.
Haddington .....	10th ...	1619	1858	Lord Binning.
Home .....	11th ...	1604	1841	Lord Dunglas.
Lauderdale .....	11th ...	1624	1863	Hon. C. Maitland (cousin).
Leven and Melville ...	9th ...	1641	1860	Viscount Kirkaldie.
Morton .....	19th ...	1458	1858	Lord Aberdour.
Orkney .....	5th ...	1696	1831	Viscount Kirkwall.
Selkirk .....	6th ...	1646	1820	

**VISCOUNT.**

Strathallan .....	7th ...	1686	1851	Hon. J. D. Drummond.
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**BARONS.**

Blantyre .....	12th ...	1606	1830	Hon. W. Stuart.
Colville of Culross ...	11th ...	1609	1849	Hon. C. R. Colville.
Elphinstone .....	15th ...	1509	1861	Hon. J. D. Elphinstone.
Rollo .....	10th ...	1651	1852	Hon. W. Rollo.
Saltoun .....	17th ...	1445	1853	Hon. A. W. F. Fraser.

**ELECTED (DEC. 3, 1868) FOR THE NEW PARLIAMENT.****MARQUIS.**

Tweeddale .....	8th ...	1694	1804	Viscount Walden.
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**EARLS.**

Airlie .....	9th ...	1639	1849	Lord Ogilvy.
Haddington .....	10th ...	1619	1858	Lord Binning.
Home .....	11th ...	1604	1841	Lord Dunglas.
Lauderdale .....	11th ...	1624	1863	Hon. C. Maitland (cousin).
Leven and Melville ...	9th ...	1641	1860	Viscount Kirkaldie.
Morton .....	19th ...	1458	1858	Lord Aberdour.
Orkney .....	5th ...	1696	1831	Viscount Kirkwall.
Selkirk .....	6th ...	1646	1820	

**VISCOUNT.**

Strathallan .....	8th ...	1686	1851	Hon. J. D. Drummond.
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**BARONS.**

Blantyre .....	12th ...	1606	1830	Hon. W. Stuart.
Colville of Culross ...	11th ...	1609	1849	Hon. C. R. Colville.
Elphinstone .....	15th ...	1509	1861	Hon. J. D. Elphinstone.
Saltoun .....	17th ...	1445	1853	Hon. A. W. F. Fraser.
Sinclair .....	13th ...	1489	1863	Hon. C. W. St. Clair.

Two other Peers (Earl of Kellie and Lord Rollo) received the same number of votes; this election will be decided by the House of Lords, and one of the two appointed to complete the number sixteen.



## LIST OF MEMBERS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS.

JANUARY 1, 1868.

The THIRD SESSION of the SEVENTH PARLIAMENT of Queen Victoria, being the  
NINETEENTH PARLIAMENT of the U. Kingdom, reassembled Feb. 11, 1868.

## ENGLAND AND WALES.

CONSTITUENTS.	MEMBERS.	First Elected to House of Commons.
<i>Abingdon</i> .....	Lindsay, Col. Hon. C. H. ....C...	July, 1865
<i>Andover</i> .....	Fortescue, Hon. D. F. ....L...	March, 1857
	Karslake, Sir J. B. ....C...	February, 1867
ANGLESEA .....	Bulkeley, Sir R. B. W., Bart. ..L...	April, 1831
<i>Arundel</i> .....	Howard, Lord E. G. F. ....L...	September, 1848
<i>Ashburton</i> .....	Jardine, R. ....L...	July, 1865
<i>Ashton-under-Lyne</i> ...	Gibson, Right Hon. T. M. ....L...	August, 1837
<i>Aylesbury</i> .....	Smith, S. G. ....C...	April, 1859
	Rothschild, N. M. ....L...	July, 1865
<i>Banbury</i> .....	Samuelson, B. ....L...	February, 1859
<i>Barnstaple</i> .....	Stucley, Sir G., Bart. ....C...	March, 1855
	Cave, T. ....L...	July, 1865
<i>Bath</i> .....	Tite, W. ....L...	June, 1855
	Hogg, Lieut.-Col. J. M. ....C...	July, 1865
<i>Beaumaris, &amp;c.</i> .....	Stanley, Hon. W. O. ....L...	March, 1857
BEDFORDSHIRE .....	Russell, F. C. H. ....L...	August, 1847
	Gilpin, Col. R. T. ....C...	February, 1851
<i>Bedford</i> .....	Whitbread, S. ....L...	July, 1852
	Stuart, Lieut.-Col. W. ....C...	November, 1854
BERKSHIRE .....	Loyd-Lindsay, Lieut.-Col. R. ....C...	July, 1865
	Benyon, R. ....C...	April, 1860
<i>Berwick-on-Tweed</i> ...	Russell, Sir C., Bart. ....C...	July, 1865
	Marjoribanks, Sir D. C., Bart. L...	April, 1853
<i>Beverley</i> .....	Mitchell, A. ....L...	July, 1865
	Edwards, Col. Sir H., Bart. ...C...	July, 1847
	Sykes, C. ....C...	July, 1865
<i>Bewdley</i> .....	Winnington, Sir T. E., Bart. ...L...	August, 1837
<i>Birkenhead</i> .....	Laird, J. ....C...	December, 1861
<i>Birmingham</i> .....	Bright, J. ....L...	July, 1843
	Dixon, G. ....L...	July, 1867
<i>Blackburn</i> .....	Hornby, W. H. ....C...	March, 1857
	Feilden, J. ....C...	July, 1865
<i>Bodmin</i> .....	Leveson-Gower, Hon. E. F. ...L...	May, 1847
	Wyld, J. ....L...	August, 1847
<i>Bolton</i> .....	Gray, Lieut.-Col. W. ....C...	March, 1857
	Barnes, T. ....L...	July, 1852
<i>Boston</i> .....	Malcolm, J. W. ....C...	October, 1860
	Parry, T. ....L...	July, 1865
<i>Bradford</i> .....	Forster, W. E. ....L...	February, 1861
	Thompson, M. W. ....L...	October, 1867
BRECKNOCKSHIRE ...	Morgan, Major Hon. G. C. ...C...	December, 1858
<i>Brecknock</i> .....	Gwyn, H. ....C...	July, 1847
<i>Eridgnorth</i> .....	Pritchard, J. ....C...	March, 1853
	Whitmore, H. ....C...	July, 1852
<i>Eridgewater</i> .....	Kinglake, A. W. ....L...	March, 1857
	Vanderbyl, P. ....L...	July, 1866

CONSTITUENCIES.	MEMBERS.	First Elected to House of Commons.
<i>Bridport</i> .....	Mitchell, T. A. ....L...	June, 1841
	Hodgson, K. D. ....L...	March, 1857
<i>Brighton</i> .....	White, J. ....L...	March, 1857
	Fawcett, H. ....L...	July, 1865
<i>Bristol</i> .....	Berkeley, Hon. F. H. ....L...	August, 1837
	Peto, Sir M. ....L...	August, 1847
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	Du Pre, C. G. ....C...	February, 1839
	Disraeli, Right Hon. B. ....C...	August, 1837
	Harvey, R. B. ....C...	December, 1863
<i>Buckingham</i> .....	Verney, Sir H. Bart. ....C...	December, 1832
	Hubbard, J. G. ....C...	April, 1859
<i>Bury</i> .....	Phillips, R. N. ....L...	March, 1857
<i>Bury St. Edmunds</i> ...	Hardcastle, J. A. ....L...	March, 1857
	Greene, E. ....C...	July, 1865
<i>Calne</i> .....	Lowe, Right Hon. R. ....L...	July, 1852
CAMBRIDGESHIRE ...	Manners, Lord G. J. ....C...	August, 1847
	Royston, Viscount. ....C...	July, 1865
	Young, R. ....L...	July, 1865
<i>Cambridge</i> .....	Powell, F. S. ....C...	March, 1837
	Gorst, J. E. ....C...	April, 1866
<i>Cambridge University</i>	Walpole, Right Hon. S. H. ....C...	January, 1846
	Selwyn, C. J. ....C...	April, 1859
<i>Canterbury</i> .....	Butler-Johnstone, H. A. ....L...	February, 1862
	Huddleston, J. W. ....C...	July, 1861
<i>Cardiff, &amp;c.</i> .....	Stuart, Lieut.-Col. J. F. D. C. L. ....L...	March, 1857
CARDIGANSHIRE .....	Lloyd, Sir T. D., Bart. ....L...	July, 1861
<i>Cardigan, &amp;c.</i> .....	Pryse, Col. E. L. ....L...	March, 1857
<i>Carlisle</i> .....	Hodgson, W. N. ....C...	August, 1847
	Potter, E. ....L...	November, 1861
CARMARTHENSHIRE	Jones, D. ....C...	May, 1851
	Pugh, D. ....C...	May, 1857
<i>Carmarthen, &amp;c.</i> .....	Morris, W. ....L...	October, 1864
CARNARVONSHIRE ...	Pennant, Capt. Hon. G. S. D. ....C...	August, 1856
<i>Carnarvon, &amp;c.</i> .....	Hughes, W. B. ....L...	August, 1837
<i>Chatham</i> .....	Otway, A. J. ....L...	July, 1852
<i>Cheltenham</i> .....	Schreiber, C. ....C...	July, 1865
CHESHIRE—	Legh, G. C. ....C...	July, 1841
<i>North</i> .....	Egerton, Hon. W. ....C...	July, 1858
<i>South</i> .....	Egerton, Sir P. de M. G., Bart. ....C...	July, 1830
	Tollemache, J. ....C...	July, 1841
<i>Chester</i> .....	Grosvenor, Earl. ....L...	January, 1847
	Gladstone, W. H. ....L...	July, 1865
<i>Chichester</i> .....	Gordon-Lennox, Lord H. G. C. ....C...	February, 1846
	Smith, J. A. ....L...	July, 1830
<i>Chippenhams</i> .....	Neeld, Sir J., Bart. ....C...	January, 1831
	Goldney, G. ....C...	July, 1865
<i>Christchurch</i> .....	Walcott, Adm. J. E. ....C...	July, 1852
<i>Cirencester</i> .....	Bathurst, A. A. ....C...	March, 1857
	Dutton, Hon. R. H. ....C...	March, 1857
<i>Clitheroe</i> .....	Fort, R. ....L...	July, 1865
<i>Cockermouth</i> .....	Mayo, Right Hon. Earl of ....C...	August, 1847
	Steel, J. ....L...	August, 1854
<i>Colchester</i> .....	Rebow, J. G. ....L...	March, 1857
	Karslake, E. K. ....C...	February, 1867
CORNWALL—	Agar-Robartes, T. J. ....L...	August, 1847
<i>East</i> .....	Kendall, N. ....C...	July, 1852
<i>West</i> .....	Davey, R. ....L...	March, 1857
	St. Aubyn, J. ....L...	July, 1858

CONSTITUENCIES.	MEMBERS.	First Elected to House of Commons.
<i>Coventry</i> .....	Eaton, H. W. ....C...	July, 1865
	Jackson, H. M. ....L...	July, 1867
<i>Cricklade, &amp;c.</i> .....	Goddard, A. L. ....C...	August, 1847
	Gooch, Sir D., Bart.....C...	July, 1865
CUMBERLAND—	Howard, Hon. C. W. G. ....L...	July, 1840
East .....	Marshall, W. ....L...	August, 1847
West .....	Lowther, Lieut.-Col. H. ....C...	August, 1847
	Wyndham, Hon. P. S. ....C...	August, 1860
<i>Dartmouth</i> .....	Hardy, J. ....C...	November, 1860
DENBIGHSHIRE.....	Wynn, Sir W. W., Bart. ....C...	July, 1841
	Myddleton-Biddulph, Col. R. ....L...	July, 1830
<i>Denbigh, &amp;c.</i> .....	Mainwaring, T. ....C...	July, 1841
DERBYSHIRE—	Cavendish, Lord G. H. ....L...	May, 1834
North .....	Jackson, W. ....L...	August, 1847
South .....	Evans, T. W. ....L...	March, 1857
	Colville, C. R. ....L...	July, 1841
<i>Derby</i> .....	Cox, W. T. ....C...	July, 1865
	Bass, M. T. ....L...	August, 1848
<i>Devizes</i> .....	Bateson, Sir T., Bart. ....C...	February, 1844
	Griffith, C. D. ....C...	March, 1857
<i>Devonport</i> .....	Eliot, Lord ....L...	May, 1866
	Chambers, M. ....L...	February, 1852
DEVONSHIRE—	Acland, T. D. ....C...	August, 1837
North .....	Northcote, Rt. Hon. Sir S. H., Bt. C. ....L...	March, 1855
South .....	Palk, Sir L., Bart. ....C...	February, 1854
	Kekewich, S. T. ....C...	July, 1858
<i>Dorchester</i> .....	Sturt, Lieut.-Col. C. N. ....C...	July, 1856
	Sheridan, R. B. ....L...	July, 1852
DORSETSHIRE .....	Portman, Hon. W. H. B. ....L...	April, 1857
	Sturt, H. G. ....C...	July, 1856
	Floyer, J. ....C...	February, 1846
<i>Dover</i> .....	Dickson, Major A. G. ....C...	July, 1865
	Freshfield, C. K. ....C...	July, 1865
<i>Droitwich</i> .....	Pakington, Rt. Hon. Sir J. S., Bt. C. ....L...	August, 1837
<i>Dudley</i> .....	Sheridan, H. B. ....L...	March, 1857
DURHAM—	Williamson, Sir H., Bart. ....L...	June, 1864
North .....	Shafto, R. Duncombe ....L...	August, 1847
South .....	Pease, J. W. ....L...	July, 1865
	Surtees, C. F. ....C...	July, 1865
<i>Durham</i> .....	Mowbray, Right Hon. J. R. ....C...	June, 1853
	Henderson, J. ....L...	February, 1864
ESSEX—	Du Cane, C. ....C...	March, 1857
North .....	Western, Sir T. B., Bart. ....L...	July, 1865
South .....	Ibbetson, H. J. S. ....C...	July, 1865
	Cecil, Lord E. H. B. G. ....C...	July, 1865
<i>Evesham</i> .....	Bourne, Lieut.-Col. J. ....C...	April, 1865
	Holland, E. ....L...	July, 1855
<i>Exeter</i> .....	Courtenay, Lord ....C...	August, 1864
	Coleridge, J. D. ....L...	July, 1865
<i>Eye</i> .....	Barrington, Viscount ....C...	July, 1866
<i>Finsbury</i> .....	Torrens, W. T. M'Cullagh ....L...	July, 1865
	Lusk, Alderman A. ....L...	July, 1865
FLINTSHIRE .....	Grosvenor, Lord Richard ....L...	May, 1861
<i>Flint, &amp;c.</i> .....	Hammer, Sir J., Bart. ....L...	December, 1832
<i>Prome</i> .....	Rawlinson, Sir H. ....L...	July, 1865
<i>Gateshead</i> .....	Hutt, Right Hon. Sir W. ....L...	December, 1832
GLAMORGANSHIRE ...	Talbot, C. R. M. ....L...	July, 1830
	Vivian, H. H. ....L...	March, 1857

CONSTITUENCIES.	MEMBERS.	First Elected to House of Commons.
GLOUCESTERSHIRE } East ..... } West .....	Holford, R. S. ....C... Hicks-Beach, Sir M. E., Bart....C... Kingscote, Lt.-Col. R. N. F. ....L... Somerset, Lieut.-Col. E. A. ....C... Price, W. P. ....L... Monk, C. J. ....L...	November, 1854 July, 1864 July, 1852 August, 1867 July, 1852 April, 1859
Gloucester .....	Thorold, Sir J. H., Bart. ....C... Welby, W. E. ....C...	July, 1865 April, 1857
Grantham .....	Salomons, Alderman D. ....L... Bright, Sir C. T. ....L...	June, 1851 July, 1865
Greenwich .....	Fildes, J. ....L...	July, 1865
Grimsby, Great.....	Onslow, G. J. H. ....L...	September, 1858
Guildford .....	Garth, R. ....C... Stansfeld, J. ....L... Akroyd, E. ....L...	December, 1866 April, 1859 March, 1857
Halifax .....	Bramston-Beach, W. W. ....C... Sclater-Booth, G. ....C... Jervoise, Sir J. C., Bart. ....L... Fane, Col. H. H. ....C... Jervis, Capt. H. J. W. ....C... Kelk, J. ....C...	April, 1857 April, 1857 April, 1857 July, 1865 April, 1859 July, 1865
Hastings.....	Waldegrave-Leslie, Hon. G. ....L... Robertson, P. F. ....C... Scourfield, J. H. ....C... Brett, Sir W. B. ....C... King, J. King ....C... Bailey, Sir J. R., Bart. ....C... Biddulph, M. ....L... Baggallay, R. ....C... Clive, G. ....L...	October, 1864 July, 1852 July, 1852 July, 1866 July, 1852 July, 1865 July, 1865 July, 1865 March, 1857
Haverfordwest .....	Cowper, Hon. H. F. ....L... Surtees, H. E. ....C... Smith, A. ....C... Cowper, Rt. Hon. W. F. ....L... Dimsdale, R. ....C... Baillie-Cochrane, A. D. R. W. C... Goldsmid, J. ....L... Hurst, R. H. ....L... Crosland, Lieut.-Col. T. P. ....C... Fellowes, E. ....C... Montagu, Lord R. ....C... Peel, Right Hon. Gen. J. ....C... Baring, T. ....C... Rothschild, Baron M. ....L... Adair, H. E. ....L... Cobbold, J. C. ....C... Glynn, G. C. ....L... Dering, Sir E. C., Bart. ....L... Bridges, Sir B. W., Bart. ....C... Holmesdale, Lord.....C... Dyke, W. H. ....C... Grant, A. ....C... Clay, J. ....L... Norwood, C. M. ....L... Woodd, B. T. ....C... Holden, I. ....L... Hughes, T. ....L... Doulton, F. ....L...	July, 1865 March, 1864 May, 1854 January, 1835 June, 1866 September, 1841 April, 1866 July, 1865 July, 1865 August, 1837 April, 1859 June, 1826 April, 1844 February, 1859 August, 1847 August, 1847 July, 1852 July, 1852 February, 1852 April, 1859 July, 1865 July, 1865 August, 1847 July, 1865 July, 1852 July, 1865 July, 1865 April, 1862
HEREFORDSHIRE.....		
Hereford.....		
HERTFORDSHIRE.....		
Hertford.....		
Honiton .....		
Horsham .....		
Huddersfield .....		
HUNTINGDONSHIRE		
Huntingdon .....		
Hythe .....		
Ipswich .....		
Kendal .....		
KENT— } East ..... } West .....		
Kidderminster .....		
Kingston-on-Hull.....		
Knaresborough .....		
Lambeth .....		

CONSTITUENCIES.	MEMBERS.	First Elected to House of Commons.
LANCASHIRE—	Patten, Right Hon. Col. J. W. C...	July, 1830
North .....	Hartington, Marquis of .....L...	March, 1857
South .....	Egerton, Hon. A. F. ....C...	April, 1859
	Turnor, C. ....C...	July, 1852
	Gladstone, Right Hon. W. E...L...	December, 1832
Lancaster .....	Vacant.	
Launceston.....	Campbell, A. H. ....C...	July, 1865
Leeds .....	Beecroft, G. S. ....C...	July, 1857
	Baines, E. ....L...	April, 1859
LEICESTERSHIRE—	Manners, Right Hon. Lord J....C...	March, 1857
North .....	Hartopp, E. B. ....C...	April, 1859
South .....	Curzon, Viscount .....C...	March, 1857
	Paget, T. T. ....L...	December, 1867
Leicester .....	Harris, J. D. ....L...	March, 1857
	Taylor, P. A. ....L...	February, 1862
Leominster.....	Arkwright, R. ....C...	February, 1866
	Walsh, A. ....C...	July, 1865
Lewes .....	Brand, Right Hon. H. B. W...L...	July, 1852
	Pelham, Lord.....L...	July, 1865
Lichfield.....	Anson, Major Hon. A. ....L...	April, 1859
	Dyott, Lieut.-Col. R. ....C...	July, 1865
LINCOLNSHIRE—	Stanhope, J. B. ....C...	July, 1852
North .....	Cholmeley, Sir M. J., Bart....L...	June, 1826
South .....	Packe, Lieut.-Col. G. H. ....L...	April, 1859
	Trollope, Sir J., Bart. ....C...	July, 1841
Lincoln .....	Seely, C. ....L...	August, 1847
	Heneage, E. ....L...	July, 1865
Liskeard.....	Buller, Sir A. W. ....L...	August, 1859
Liverpool .....	Horsfall, T. B. ....C...	July, 1852
	Graves, S. R. ....C...	July, 1865
London .....	Goschen, Right Hon. G. J. ...L...	May, 1863
	Crawford, R. W. ....L...	April, 1857
	Lawrence, Alderman W.....L...	July, 1865
	Rothschild, Baron L. N.....L...	August, 1847
Ludlow .....	Clive, Hon. G. H. W. W. ....C...	September, 1860
	Severne, J. E.....C...	July, 1865
Lyme Regis .....	Treeby, J. W.....C...	July, 1865
Lymington.....	Mackinnon, W. A. ....L...	July, 1852
	Lennox, Lord G. C. G. ....C...	May, 1860
Lynn Regis .....	Stanley, Right Hon. Lord ....C...	November, 1848
	Buxton, Sir T. Fowell, Bart. ...L...	July, 1865
Macclesfield .....	Egerton, E. C. ....C...	July, 1852
	Brocklehurst, J. ....L...	March, 1857
Maidstone .....	Lee, W. ....L...	May, 1853
	Whatman, J. ....L...	July, 1852
Maldon .....	Sandford, G. M. W. ....C...	July, 1852
	Earle, R. A. ....C...	April, 1859
Malmesbury .....	Andover, Viscount .....L...	April, 1857
Malton .....	Fitzwilliam, Hon. C. W. W. ...L...	July, 1852
	Brown, J. ....L...	March, 1857
Manchester .....	Bazley, T. ....L...	November, 1858
	Bright, Jacob .....L...	November, 1867
Marlborough.....	Bruce, Rt. Hon. Lord E. A. C. B. L...	December, 1832
	Baring, H. B. ....C...	April, 1831
Marlow, Great.....	Williams, Lieut.-Col. T. P.....C...	March, 1820
	Knox, Lieut.-Col. B. W.....C...	August, 1847
Marylebone .....	Lewis, H. ....L...	April, 1861
	Chambers, T. ....L...	July, 1852

CONSTITUENCIES.	MEMBERS.	First Elected to House of Commons.
MERIONETHSHIRE ...	Wynn, W. R. M. ....C...	July, 1865
<i>Merthyr Tydvil</i> .....	Bruce, Right Hon. H. A. ....L...	December, 1852
MIDDLESEX .....	Enfield, Viscount ....L...	September, 1857
	Labouchere, H. ....L...	April, 1867
<i>Midhurst</i> .....	Mitford, W. T. ....C...	April, 1859
MONMOUTHSHIRE ...	Morgan, C. O. S. ....C...	February, 1841
	Somerset, Col. P. G. H. ....C...	June, 1859
<i>Monmouth, &amp;c.</i> .....	Bailey, C. ....C...	April, 1852
MONTGOMERYSHIRE	Wynn, C. W. W. ....C...	June, 1862
<i>Montgomery, &amp;c.</i> .....	Tracy, Hon. C. D. R. H. ....L...	July, 1863
<i>Morpeth</i> .....	Grey, Right Hon. Sir G., Bart. ....L...	December, 1832
<i>Newark</i> .....	Hodgkinson, G. ....L...	April, 1859
	Clinton, Lord A. P. ....L...	July, 1865
<i>Newcastle-und.-Lyme</i>	Allen, W. S. ....L...	July, 1865
	Buckley, E. ....C...	July, 1865
<i>Newcastle-on-Tyne</i> ...	Cowen, J. ....L...	July, 1865
	Headlam, Right Hon. T. E. ....L...	August, 1847
<i>Newport</i> .....	Martin, C. W. ....L...	July, 1841
	Kennard, R. W. ....C...	February, 1847
NORFOLK—	Howes, E. ....C...	April, 1859
<i>East</i> .....	Read, C. S. ....C...	July, 1865
<i>West</i> .....	Bagge, Sir W., Bart. ....C...	August, 1837
	De Grey, Hon. T. ....C...	July, 1865
<i>Northallerton</i> .....	Lascelles, Hon. E. W. ....C...	May, 1866
NORTHAMPTON—	Hunt, Right Hon. G. W. ....C...	December, 1857
SHIRE— <i>North</i> ...	Stopford, S. G. ....C...	February, 1867
<i>South</i> .....	Knightley, Sir R., Bart. ....C...	July, 1852
	Cartwright, Col. H. ....C...	February, 1858
<i>Northampton</i> .....	Henley, Lord ....L...	July, 1859
	Gilpin, C. ....L...	March, 1857
NORTHUMBERLAND }	Ridley, Sir M. W., Bart. ....C...	April, 1859
SHIRE— <i>North</i> ... }	Percy, Lord H. ....C...	July, 1865
<i>South</i> .....	Beaumont, W. B. ....L...	July, 1852
	Liddell, Hon. H. G. ....C...	July, 1852
<i>Norwich</i> .....	Russell, Sir W., Bart. ....L...	July, 1857
	Warner, E. ....L...	July, 1852
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE }	Denison, Right Hon. J. E. ....L...	July, 1823
<i>North</i> .....	Clinton, Lord E. W. P. ....L...	July, 1865
<i>South</i> .....	Barrow, W. H. ....C...	February, 1851
	Hildyard, T. B. T. ....C...	June, 1866
<i>Nottingham</i> .....	Osborne, R. B. ....L...	July, 1841
	Amberley, Viscount ....L...	May, 1866
<i>Oldham</i> .....	Hibbert, J. T. ....L...	May, 1862
	Platt, J. ....L...	July, 1865
OXFORDSHIRE .....	Henley, Right Hon. J. W. ....C...	July, 1841
	North, Lieut.-Col. J. S. ....C...	July, 1852
	Fane, Lieut.-Col. J. W. ....C...	February, 1862
<i>Oxford</i> .....	Cardwell, Right Hon. E. ....L...	March 1842
	Neate, C. ....L...	April, 1857
<i>Oxford University</i> ...	Heathcote, Sir W., Bart. ....C...	June, 1826
	Hardy, Right Hon. G. ....C...	February, 1856
PEMBROKESHIRE .....	Bowen, J. B. ....C...	November, 1866
<i>Pembroke, &amp;c.</i> .....	Owen, Sir H. O. Bart. ....L...	February, 1861
<i>Penryn and Falmouth</i>	Gurney, S. ....L...	April, 1857
	Smith, J. ....L...	October, 1866
<i>Peterborough</i> .....	Whalley, G. H. ....L...	November, 1852
	Hankey, T. ....L...	August, 1853
<i>Petersfield</i> .....	Nicholson, W. ....L...	July, 1866

CONSTITUENCIES.	MEMBERS.	First Elected to House of Commons.
<i>Plymouth</i> .....	Collier, Sir R. P. ....L...	July, 1852
	Morrison, W. ....L...	October, 1861
<i>Pontefract</i> .....	Childers, H. C. E. ....L...	February, 1860
	Waterhouse, S. ....C...	August, 1863
<i>Poole</i> .....	Seymour, H. D. ....L...	September, 1850
	Waring, C. ....L...	July, 1865
<i>Portsmouth</i> .....	Stone, W. H. ....L...	July, 1865
	Gaselee, Serjt. S. ....L...	July, 1865
<i>Preston</i> .....	Hesketh, Sir T. G., Bart. ....C...	March, 1862
	Stanley, Capt. Hon. F. A. ....C...	July, 1865
<b>RADNORSHIRE</b> .....	Walsh, Sir J. B., Bart. ....C...	July, 1830
<i>Radnor, New</i> .....	Price, R. G. ....L...	April, 1863
<i>Reading</i> .....	Goldsmid, Sir F. H., Bart. ....L...	January, 1860
	Lefevre, G. J. S. ....L...	October, 1863
<i>Reigate</i> .....	Vacant.	
<i>Retford (East)</i> .....	Galway, Viscount ....C...	August, 1847
	Foljambe, F. J. S. ....L...	March, 1857
<i>Richmond</i> .....	Palmer, Sir R. ....L...	August, 1847
	Wyvill, M. ....L...	August, 1847
<i>Ripon</i> .....	Kearsley, Capt. R. ....L...	July, 1865
	Hay, Lord J. ....L...	April, 1857
<i>Rockdale</i> .....	Potter, T. B. ....L...	April, 1865
<i>Rochester</i> .....	Martin, P. W. ....L...	February, 1856
	Kinglake, Serjt. J. A. ....L...	March, 1857
<b>RUTLANDSHIRE</b> .....	Noel, Hon. G. J. ....C...	August, 1847
	Finch, G. H. ....C...	November, 1867
<i>Rye</i> .....	Mackinnon, Capt. L. B. ....L...	July, 1865
<i>St. Ives</i> .....	Paull, H. ....C...	March, 1857
<i>Salford</i> .....	Cheetham, J. ....L...	July, 1852
<i>Salisbury</i> .....	Marsh, M. H. ....L...	April, 1857
	Hamilton, E. W. T. ....L...	July, 1865
<i>Sandwich</i> .....	Knatchbull-Hugessen, E. H. ....L...	April, 1857
	Capper, C. ....C...	May, 1866
<i>Scarborough</i> .....	Johnstone, Sir J. V. B., Bart. ....L...	December, 1830
	Dent, J. D. ....L...	July, 1852
<i>Shaftesbury</i> .....	Glyn, G. G. ....L...	April, 1857
<i>Sheffield</i> .....	Roebuck, J. A. ....L...	December, 1832
	Hadfield, G. ....L...	July, 1852
<i>Shields, South</i> .....	Ingham, R. ....L...	December, 1832
<i>Shoreham (New)</i> .....	Cave, S. ....C...	May, 1859
	Burrell, Sir P., Bart. ....C...	February, 1862
<i>Shrewsbury</i> .....	Tomline, G. ....L...	July, 1852
	Clement, W. J. ....L...	July, 1865
<b>SHROPSHIRE—</b> }	Gore, J. R. Ormsby ....C...	August, 1837
<i>North</i> .....	Newport, Viscount ....C...	March, 1867
<i>South</i> .....	More, R. J. ....L...	July, 1865
	Herbert, Hon. P. E. ....C...	February, 1854
<b>SOMERSETSHIRE—</b> }	Neville-Grenville, R. ....C...	June, 1841
<i>East</i> .....	Paget, R. H. ....C...	July, 1865
<i>West</i> .....	Hood, Sir A. B. P. F. A., Bart. ....C...	May, 1859
	Gore-Langton, W. H. P. ....C...	April, 1851
<i>Southampton</i> .....	Gurney, Right Hon. R. ....C...	July, 1865
	Moffatt, G. ....L...	July, 1845
<i>Southwark</i> .....	Locke, J. ....L...	March, 1857
	Layard, A. H. ....L...	July, 1852
<b>STAFFORDSHIRE—</b> }	Buller, Sir E. M., Bart. ....L...	August, 1837
<i>North</i> .....	Adderley, Right Hon. C. B. ....C...	July, 1841
<i>South</i> .....	Foley, H. J. W. H. ....L...	April, 1857
	Foster, W. O. ....L...	April, 1857

CONSTITUENCIES.	MEMBERS.	First Elected to House of Commons.
<i>Stafford</i> .....	Bass, M. A. ....L...	July, 1865
	Meller, W. ....C...	July, 1865
<i>Stamford</i> .....	Hay, Sir J. C. D., Bart. ....C...	March, 1862
	Cranborne, Rt. Hon. Viscount C...	August, 1853
<i>Stockport</i> .....	Watkin, E. W. ....L...	May, 1864
	Smith, J. B. ....L...	July, 1852
<i>Stoke-on-Trent</i> .....	Grenfell, H. R. ....L...	August, 1847
	Hope, A. J. B. B. ....C...	June, 1841
<i>Stroud</i> .....	Horsman, Right Hon. E. ....L...	February, 1836
	Winterbotham, H. S. P. ....L...	August, 1867
SUFFOLK—	Henniker, J. M. ....C...	July, 1866
East .....	Corrance, F. S. ....C...	February, 1867
West .....	Parker, Major W. ....C...	May, 1859
	Hervey, Lord A. H. C. ....C...	November, 1864
<i>Sunderland</i> .....	Hartley, J. ....C...	July, 1865
	Candlish, J. ....L...	March, 1866
SURREY—	King, Hon. P. J. L. ....L...	August, 1847
East .....	Buxton, C. ....L...	April, 1857
West .....	Briscoe, J. I. ....L...	April, 1857
	Cubitt, G. ....C...	March, 1860
SUSSEX—	Dodson, J. G. ....L...	April, 1857
East .....	Cavendish, Lord E. ....L...	July, 1865
West .....	Wyndham, Hon. H. ....C...	February, 1854
	Barttelot, Col. W. B. ....C...	December, 1860
<i>Swansea, &amp;c.</i> .....	Dillwyn, L. L. ....L...	February, 1855
<i>Tamworth</i> .....	Peel, Right Hon. Sir R., Bart. L...	July, 1850
	Peel, J. ....L...	October, 1863
<i>Taunton</i> .....	Barclay, A. C. ....L...	July, 1865
	Hay, Lord W. M. ....L...	July, 1865
<i>Tavistock</i> .....	Russell, A. J. E. ....L...	September, 1857
	Samuda, J. D'A. ....L...	July, 1865
<i>Twokesbury</i> .....	Yorke, J. R. ....C...	October, 1863
	Lechmere, Sir E. A. H. ....C...	March, 1866
<i>Thetford</i> .....	Harvey, R. J. H. ....L...	July, 1865
	Gordon, E. S. ....C...	December, 1867
<i>Thirsk</i> .....	Gallwey, Sir W. P., Bart. ....C...	March, 1851
<i>Tiverton</i> .....	Walrond, J. W. ....C...	July, 1865
	Denman, Hon. G. ....L...	May, 1859
<i>Totnes</i> .....	Seymour, A. ....L...	January, 1863
	(Seat vacant.)	
<i>Tower Hamlets</i> .....	Butler, C. S. ....L...	July, 1852
	Ayrton, A. S. ....L...	April, 1857
<i>Truro</i> .....	Vivian, Capt. Hon. J. C. W. ....L...	July, 1841
	Williams, F. M. ....C...	February, 1865
<i>Tynemouth</i> .....	Trevelyan, G. O. ....L...	July, 1865
<i>Wakefield</i> .....	Leatham, W. H. ....L...	April, 1859
<i>Wallingford</i> .....	Dilke, Sir W., Bart. ....L...	July, 1865
<i>Walsall</i> .....	Forster, C. ....L...	July, 1852
<i>Wareham</i> .....	Calcraft, J. H. M. ....L...	July, 1865
<i>Warrington</i> .....	Greenall, G. ....C...	July, 1847
WARWICKSHIRE—	Newdegate, C. N. ....C...	March, 1843
North .....	Bromley, W. D. ....C...	December, 1864
South .....	Wise, H. C. ....C...	July, 1865
	Mordaunt, Sir C., Bart. ....C...	May, 1859
<i>Warwick</i> .....	Repton, G. W. J. ....C...	June, 1841
	Peel, A. W. ....L...	July, 1865
<i>Wells</i> .....	Jolliffe, Hon. H. H. ....C...	November, 1853
	Hayter, Capt. A. D. ....L...	July, 1865



CONSTITUENCIES.	MEMBERS.	First Elected to House of Commons.
<i>Wenlock</i> .....	Forester, Right Hon. G. C. W. C....	1828
<i>Westbury</i> .....	Gaskell, J. M. ....	December, 1832
<i>Westminster</i> .....	Lopes, Sir L. M., Bart. ....	April, 1857
	Grosvenor, Capt. Hon. R. W....	July, 1865
	Mill, J. S. ....	July, 1865
WESTMORELAND.....	Bective, Earl of ....	April, 1854
	Lowther, W. ....	January, 1868
<i>Weymouth and Mel-</i>	Brooks, R. ....	April, 1859
<i>combe Regis</i> .....	Edwards, H. ....	June, 1867
<i>Whitby</i> .....	Bagnall, C. ....	July, 1865
<i>Whitehaven</i> .....	Bentinck, G. A. F. C. ....	August, 1859
<i>Wigan</i> .....	Woods, H. ....	April, 1857
	Eckersley, N. ....	April, 1866
WIGHT, ISLE OF.....	Simeon, Sir J., Bart. ....	July, 1847
<i>Wilton</i> .....	Antrobus, E. ....	February, 1841
WILTS—	Bruce, Lord C. W. B. ....	July, 1868
<i>North</i> .....	Long, R. P. ....	May, 1859
<i>South</i> .....	Thynne, Lord H. F. ....	May, 1859
	Grove, T. F. ....	July, 1865
<i>Winchester</i> .....	Carter, J. B. ....	July, 1847
	Simonds, W. B. ....	July, 1865
<i>Windsor</i> .....	Eykyn, R. ....	May, 1866
	Edwards, C. ....	May, 1866
<i>Wolverhampton</i> .....	Villiers, Right Hon. C. P. ....	January, 1835
	Weguelin, T. M. ....	June, 1861
<i>Woodstock</i> .....	Barnett, H. ....	July, 1865
WORCESTERSHIRE }	Vernon, H. F. ....	December, 1861
<i>East</i> .....	Calthorpe, Hon. F. H. W. G....	February, 1859
<i>West</i> .....	Knight, F. W. ....	July, 1841
	Dowdeswell, W. E. ....	July, 1865
<i>Worcester</i> .....	Sherriff, A. C. ....	July, 1865
	Padmore, R. ....	March, 1860
<i>Wycombe</i> .....	Mills, J. R. ....	March, 1862
	Carington, Hon. C. R. ....	July, 1865
<i>Yarmouth, Great</i> .....	Lacon, Sir E. H. K., Bart. ....	July, 1852
	Goodson, J. ....	July, 1865
YORKSHIRE—	Milbank, F. A. ....	July, 1865
<i>North Riding</i> ... }	Duncombe, Col. Hon. O. ....	March, 1867
<i>East Riding</i> .....	Hotham, Lord ....	July, 1841
	Duncombe, Adm. Hon. A. ....	September, 1851
<i>West Riding—</i> }	Crossley, Sir F., Bart. ....	April, 1859
<i>North</i> .....	Cavendish, Lord F. C. ....	July, 1865
<i>South</i> .....	Milton, Viscount ....	July, 1865
	Beaumont, H. F. ....	July, 1865
<i>York</i> .....	Lowther, J. ....	July, 1865
	Leeman, G. ....	July, 1865

# I R E L A N D.

ANTRIM .....	O'Neill, Hon. E. ....	May, 1863
	Seymour, Rear-Adm. G. H. ...	July, 1865
ARMAGH .....	Verner, Sir W., Bart. ....	December, 1832
	Stronge, Sir J. M., Bart. ....	March, 1864
<i>Armagh</i> .....	Vance, J. ....	July, 1852
<i>Athlone</i> .....	Reardon, D. J. ....	July, 1865
<i>Bandon</i> .....	Bernard, Col. H. B. ....	February, 1863

CONSTITUENCIES.	MEMBERS.	First Elected to House of Commons.
<i>Belfast</i> .....	Getty, S. G. ....C...	June, 1860
	Lanyon, Sir C. ....C...	November, 1866
<b>CARLOW</b> .....	Bruen, H. ....C...	April, 1857
	Beresford, Capt. D. W. P. ...C...	July, 1862
<i>Carlow</i> .....	Stock, T. O. ....L...	July, 1865
<i>Carrickfergus</i> .....	Torrens, R. ....C...	May, 1859
<i>Cashel</i> .....	O'Beirne, J. L. ....L...	July, 1865
<b>CAVAN</b> .....	Annesley, Lieut.-Col. Hon. H. ...C...	April, 1857
	Saunderson, E. J. ....L...	July, 1865
<b>CLARE</b> .....	Vandeleur, Col. C. M. ....C...	May, 1859
	O'Loughlen, Sir C., Bart. ....L...	July, 1863
<i>Clonmel</i> .....	Bagwell, J. ....L...	February, 1857
<i>Coleraine</i> .....	Bruce, Sir H. H., Bart. ....C...	February, 1862
<b>CORK</b> .....	Leader, N. P. ....L...	March, 1861
	Barry, A. H. Smith ....L...	February, 1867
<i>Cork</i> .....	Maguire, J. F. ....L...	July, 1852
	Murphy, N. D. ....L...	July, 1865
<b>DONEGAL</b> .....	Conolly, T. ....C...	January, 1849
	Hamilton, Viscount. ....C...	July, 1860
<b>DOWN</b> .....	Hill-Trevor, Lord A. E. ....C...	April, 1845
	Forde, Col. W. B. ....C...	April, 1857
<i>Downpatrick</i> .....	Keown, W. ....C...	August, 1867
<i>Drogheda</i> .....	Whitworth, B. ....L...	July, 1865
<b>DUBLIN</b> .....	Taylor, Col. T. E. ....C...	June, 1841
	Hamilton, I. T. ....C...	April, 1863
<i>Dublin</i> .....	Pim, J. ....L...	July, 1865
	Guinness, Sir B. L., Bart. ....C...	July, 1865
<i>Dublin University</i> ...	Lefroy, A. ....C...	July, 1830
	Warren, R. R. ....C...	August, 1867
<i>Dundalk</i> .....	Bowyer, Sir G., Bart. ....L...	July, 1852
<i>Dungannon</i> .....	Knox, Hon. W. S. ....C...	February, 1851
<i>Dungarvan</i> .....	Barry, Serjt. C. R. ....L...	July, 1865
<i>Ennis</i> .....	Stacpoole, Capt. W. ....L...	February, 1860
<i>Enniskillen</i> .....	Cole, Hon. J. L. ....C...	February, 1859
<b>FERMANAGH</b> .....	Archdall, Capt. M. E. ....C...	January, 1835
	Cole, Hon. H. A. ....C...	January, 1855
<b>GALWAY</b> .....	Gregory, W. H. ....L...	April, 1857
	Burke, Viscount. ....L...	September, 1867
<i>Galway</i> .....	Blennerhassett, Sir R., Bart. ...L...	July, 1865
	Morris, G. ....L...	April, 1867
<b>KERRY</b> .....	Castlerosse, Rt. Hon. Viscount L...	July, 1852
	Herbert, H. A. ....L...	March, 1866
<b>KILDARE</b> .....	Cogan, Right Hon. W. H. F. ...L...	March, 1852
	Fitzgerald, Lord O. A. ....L...	July, 1865
<b>KILKENNY</b> .....	Bryan, G. L. ....L...	July, 1865
	Agar-Ellis, Hon. L. G. F. ....L...	April, 1857
<i>Kilkenny, &amp;c.</i> .....	Gray, Sir J. ....L...	July, 1865
<b>KING'S COUNTY</b> .....	King, J. G. ....C...	July, 1865
	O'Brien, Sir P., Bart. ....L...	July, 1852
<i>Kinsale</i> .....	Colthurst, Sir G. C., Bart. ....L...	May, 1863
<b>LEITRIM</b> .....	Gore, W. R. Ormsby ....C...	April, 1858
	Brady, J. ....L...	July, 1852
<b>LIMERICK</b> .....	Monseil, Right Hon. W. ....L...	August, 1847
	Synan, E. J. ....L...	July, 1865
<i>Limerick</i> .....	Gavin, Major G. ....L...	May, 1859
	Russell, F. W. ....L...	July, 1852
<i>Lisburn</i> .....	Verner, E. W. ....C...	June, 1863
<b>LONDONDERRY</b> .....	Dawson, R. P. ....C...	May, 1859
	Heygate, Sir F. W., Bart. ....C...	May, 1859

CONSTITUENCIES.	MEMBERS.	First Elected to House of Commons.
<i>Londonderry</i> .....	Hamilton, Lord C. J. ....C...	July, 1865
LONGFORD .....	Greville-Nugent, Col. F. S. ....L...	July, 1852
	O'Reilly, Major M. W. ....L...	March, 1862
LOUTH .....	Fortescue, Right Hon. C. S. ....L...	July, 1847
	Kennedy, T. ....L...	April, 1865
<i>Mallow</i> .....	Sullivan, Serjt. E. ....L...	April, 1865
MAYO .....	Browne, Lord J. T. ....L...	December, 1857
	Bingham, Lord ....L...	July, 1865
MEATH .....	Corbally, M. E. ....L...	February, 1840
	MacEvoy, E. ....L...	December, 1855
MONAGHAN .....	Leslie, Col. C. P. ....C...	August, 1842
	Cremorne, Lord. ....L...	July, 1865
<i>New Ross</i> .....	Tottenham, Lieut.-Col. C. G. ....C...	May, 1863
<i>Newry</i> .....	Innes, A. C. ....C...	July, 1865
<i>Portarlington</i> .....	Lawson, Right Hon. J. A. ....L...	July, 1865
QUEEN'S COUNTY ...	Dunne, Right Hon. F. P. ....C...	July, 1847
	Fitzpatrick, Right Hon. J. W. ....L...	July, 1837
ROSCOMMON .....	French, Right Hon. Col. F. ....L...	December, 1832
	O'Connor Don, The ....L...	March, 1860
SLIGO .....	Booth, Sir R. G., Bart. ....C...	July, 1865
	Cooper, E. H. ....C...	March, 1850
<i>Sligo</i> .....	Armstrong, Serjt. R. ....L...	July, 1865
TIPPERARY .....	Moore, C. ....L...	February, 1865
	White, Hon. C. ....L...	October, 1866
<i>Tralee</i> .....	O'Donoghue, The. ....L...	February, 1857
TYRONE .....	Corry, Right Hon. H. T. L. ....C...	June, 1826
	Hamilton, Lord C. ....C...	January, 1835
WATERFORD .....	Esmonde, J. ....L...	July, 1852
	De la Poer, E. ....L...	January, 1867
<i>Waterford</i> .....	Blake, J. A. ....L...	April, 1857
	Barron, Sir H. W., Bart. ....L...	December, 1832
WESTMEATH .....	Urquhart, W. Pollard ....L...	July, 1852
	Greville-Nugent, A. W. F. ....L...	July, 1865
WEXFORD .....	Power, Sir James, Bart. ....L...	January, 1835
	Kavanagh, A. M. ....C...	November, 1866
<i>Wexford</i> .....	Devereux, R. J. ....L...	July, 1865
WICKLOW .....	Dick, W. W. F. ....C...	July, 1852
	Proby, Right Hon. Lord ....L...	February, 1858
<i>Youghal</i> .....	McKenna, Sir J. N. ....L...	July, 1865

## SCOTLAND.

ABERDEENSHIRE .....	Fordyce, W. D. ....L...	May, 1866
<i>Aberdeen</i> .....	Sykes, Col. W. H. ....L...	April, 1857
ARGYLLSHIRE .....	Finlay, A. S. ....L...	April, 1857
AYRSHIRE .....	Fergusson, Sir J., Bart. ....C...	December, 1854
<i>Ayr, Irvine, &amp;c.</i> .....	Craufurd, E. H. J. ....L...	July, 1852
BANFFSHIRE .....	Duff, R. W. ....L...	April, 1861
BERWICKSHIRE .....	Robertson, D. ....L...	May, 1859
BUTHSHIRE .....	Lamont, J. ....L...	July, 1865
CAITHNESS-SHIRE ...	Traill, G. ....L...	July, 1841
CLACKMANNAN AND KINROSS .....	Adam, W. P. ....L...	May, 1859
DUMBARTONSHIRE ...	Smollett, P. B. ....C...	May, 1859
DUMFRIESSHIRE .....	Walker, Major G. G. ....C...	July, 1865
<i>Dumfries, &amp;c.</i> .....	Ewart, W. ....L...	1828

CONSTITUENCIES.	MEMBERS.	First Elected to House of Commons.
<i>Dundee</i> .....	Ogilvy, Sir J., Bart. ....L...	April, 1857
EDINBURGSHIRE ...	Dalkeith, Earl of ....C...	June, 1853
<i>Edinburgh</i> .....	McLaren, D. ....L...	July, 1865
ELGIN AND NAIRN ...	Moncrieff, Right Hon. J. ....L...	April, 1851
<i>Elgin, Banff, &amp;c.</i> ...	Bruce, Major C. L. C. ....C...	June, 1828
<i>Falkirk, &amp;c.</i> .....	Duff, M. E. G. ....L...	December, 1857
FIFESHIRE .....	Merry, J. ....L...	April, 1857
FORFARSHIRE .....	Anstruther, Sir R., Bart. ....L...	April, 1864
<i>Glasgow</i> .....	Carnegie, Hon. C. ....L...	January, 1860
Greenock.....	Graham, W. ....L...	July, 1865
HADDINGTONSHIRE ..	Dalglish, R. ....L...	April, 1857
<i>Haddington, &amp;c.</i> .....	Dunlop, A. C. S. M. ....L...	July, 1852
INVERNESS-SHIRE ...	Elcho, Lord ....C...	June, 1841
<i>Inverness, &amp;c.</i> .....	Davie, Sir H. R. F., Bart. ....L...	July, 1847
<i>Kilmarnock, &amp;c.</i> .....	Baillie, H. J. ....C...	February, 1840
KINCARDINESHIRE ...	Matheson, A. ....L...	July, 1847
<i>Kirkcaldy, &amp;c.</i> .....	Bouverie, Right Hon. E. P. ....L...	May, 1844
KIRKCUDBRIGHT-SHIRE .....	Nicol, J. D. ....L...	July, 1865
LANARKSHIRE .....	Aytoun, R. S. ....L...	July, 1862
<i>Leith, &amp;c.</i> .....	Mackie, J. ....L...	April 1857
LINLITHGOWSHIRE ...	Colebrooke, Sir T. E., Bart. ....L...	February, 1842
<i>Montrose, &amp;c.</i> .....	Miller, W. ....L...	May, 1859
ORKNEY AND SHETLAND .....	McLagan, P. ....L...	July, 1865
<i>Paisley</i> .....	Baxter, W. E. ....L...	March, 1855
PEEBLES .....	Dundas, F. ....L...	July, 1837
PERTHSHIRE .....	Ewing, H. E. C. ....L...	December, 1857
<i>Perth</i> .....	Montgomery, Sir G. G., Bart. ....C...	July, 1852
RENFREWSHIRE .....	Maxwell, Sir W. S., Bart. ....C...	July, 1852
ROSS & CROMARTY ...	Kinnaird, Hon. A. F. ....L...	July, 1837
<i>Roxburghshire</i> .....	Speirs, A. A. ....L...	July, 1865
SELKIRKSHIRE .....	Matheson, Sir J., Bart. ....L...	March, 1843
<i>St. Andrew's, &amp;c.</i> ...	Scott, Sir W., Bart. ....L...	May, 1859
STIRLINGSHIRE .....	Scott, Lord H. J. M. D. ....C...	August, 1861
<i>Stirling, &amp;c.</i> .....	Ellice, E. ....L...	May, 1837
SUTHERLANDSHIRE...	Erskine, J. E. ....L...	July, 1865
<i>Wick, &amp;c.</i> .....	Olipphant, L. ....L...	July, 1865
WIGTONSHIRE .....	Leveson-Gower, Lord R. S. ....L...	May, 1867
<i>Wigton, &amp;c.</i> .....	Laing, S. ....L...	July, 1852
	Agnew, Sir A., Bart. ....L...	February, 1856
	Young, G. ....L...	April, 1865

**CHANGES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS IN 1868.\***

Date.	Constituency.	New Member.	Former Member.
Jan. 8...	WESTMORELAND	Lowther, W. (C) ...	Lowther, Hon. H. C. (C) —Dead.
" 31...	KIRKCUDBRIGHT-SHIRE.	Maxwell, W. H. (L)	Mackie, J. (L).
Feb. 19...	Helston .....	Brett, Sir W. B. (C)	Re-elected on becoming Solicitor-General.
" 20...	Stoke-upon-Trent	Melly, G. (L) .....	Hope, A. J. B. (C)—Retired.
" 24...	Cambridge, University.	Hope, A. J. B. (C)...	Selwyn, Sir C. J. (C)—Made a Judge.
March 5...	ARGYLLSHIRE.....	Lorne, Marquis of (L)	Finlay, A. S.—Resigned.
" 7...	NORTHAMPTON-SHIRE.	Hunt, Right Hon. G. W. (C).	Re-elected on becoming Chan. of the Excheq.
" 21...	Huddersfield .....	Leatham, E. A. (L)	Crosland, T. P. (C)—Dead.
" 27...	Coventry .....	Carter, S. (L) .....	Jackson, H. M. (L)—Unseated, March 14.
April 15...	Lannceton .....	Lopes, H. C. (C) ...	Campbell, A. H. (C).
" "...	Wycombe .....	Carington, Hon. W. H. P. (L).	Carington, Hon. C. R. (L).
" 28...	Cockermouth .....	Thompson, A. G. (C)	Steel, J. (L)—Dead.
" "...	Leominster .....	Mahon, Viscount (C)	Walsh, Hon. A. (C)—Retired.
" 29...	RADNORSHIRE ...	Walsh, Hon. A. (C)...	Walsh, Sir J. B., Bart. (C)
" "...	Grantham .....	Turnor, E. (C) .....	Welby, W. E. (C)—Retired.
" "...	Stirling District...	Ramsay, J. (L) .....	Olipphant, L. (L).....
" 30...	LINCOLNSHIRE, S.	Welby, W. E. (C) ...	Trollope, Sir J. Bart. (C)—Raised to Peerage.
" "...	KENT, E. ....	Pemberton, E. L. (C)	Bridges, Sir B. W., Bt. (C)—Raised to Peerage.
May 4...	Stamford .....	Ingestre, Visct. (C)	Cranborne, Lord (C)—Succeeded as Marquis of Salisbury.
June 3...	Dublin, City .....	Guinness, Sir A. E. Bart. (C).	Guinness, Sir B., Bart. (C)—Dead.
" "...	WORCESTERSHIRE E.	Lyttelton, Hon. C. G. (L).	Calthorpe, Hon. F. W. G. (L).
" 24...	Stamford .....	Heygate, W. U. (C)	Ingestre, Viscount (C)—Suc. E. of Shrewsbury.
July 13...	Clitheroe .....	Assheton, R. (C) ...	Fort, R. (C)—Dead.

The Parliament was dissolved November 11, 1868; the first Elections took place Monday, November 16, and the last, that for the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen, terminated December 17, 1868.—See THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

\* The changes that have occurred since the General Election in July, 1865, are recorded under each Constituency in the "Alphabetical Register of Facts, Dates, and Events."

## THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.\*

The FIRST SESSION of the EIGHTH PARLIAMENT of Queen Victoria, being  
the TWENTIETH PARLIAMENT of the United Kingdom.

### ENGLAND AND WALES.

Constituencies.	Members.	Constituencies.	Members.
<i>Abingdon</i> .....	Lindsay, Col. Hon. C. H. ....c	<i>Bridgnorth</i> ...	Whitmore, H. ....c
<i>Andover</i> .....	Fortescue, Hon. D. F. I	<i>Bridgwater</i> ...	Kinglake, A. W. ....l
ANGLESEA .....	<i>Davies, R.</i> ....c	<i>Bridport</i> .....	Vanderbyl, P. ....l
<i>Ashton-u.-Lyne</i> ..	<i>Mellor, T. W.</i> ....c	<i>Brighton</i> .....	Mitchell, T. A. ....l
<i>Aylesbury</i> .....	Rothschild, N. M. ....l		White, J. ....c
	Smith, S. G. ....c		Fawcett, H. ....l
<i>Banbury</i> .....	Saunderson, B. ....l	<i>Bristol</i> .....	Berkeley, H. ....l
<i>Barnstaple</i> .....	Cave, T. ....c		MORLEY, S. ....l
	<i>Williams, C. H.</i> ....c	BUCKINGHAM-SHIRE.	Disraeli, Right Hon. B. c
<i>Bath</i> .....	Tite, W. ....c		Du Pre, C. G. ....c
	<i>Dalrymple, D.</i> ....l	<i>Buckingham</i> ...	<i>Lambert, A. G.</i> ....l
<i>Beaumaris, &amp;c.</i> ..	Stanley, Hon. W. O. ....l	<i>Burnley</i> .....	Verney, Sir H., Bart. ....l
BEDFORDSH. ....	Gilpin, Col. R. T. ....c	<i>Bury</i> .....	<i>Shaw, R.</i> ....l
	Russell, F. C. H. ....c	<i>Bury St. Edmunds.</i>	Phillips, R. M. ....l
<i>Bedford</i> .....	<i>Howard, J.</i> ....c	<i>Calne</i> .....	Greene, E. ....c
	Whitbread, S. ....l		Hardcastle, J. A. ....l
BERKSHIRE .....	Benyon, R. ....c	CAMBRIDGE-SHIRE.	<i>Fitzmaurice, Lord E.</i> ....l
	Loyd-Lindsay, Col. E. C. ....c		Manners, Lord G. ....c
	WALTER, J. ....c	<i>Cambridge</i> .....	Royston, Lord ....c
<i>Berwick - on - Tweed.</i>	BURY, Lord ....l		Brand, Right Hon. H. I
<i>Beverley</i> .....	STAPLETON, J. ....l	<i>Cambridge Uni-</i>	<i>Torrens, Col. R.</i> ....l
	Edwards, Sir H. ....c	<i>versity.</i>	<i>Fowler, W.</i> ....l
	<i>Kennard, Capt.</i> ....c	<i>Canterbury</i> ...	Walpole, Right Hon. S. H. ....c
<i>Bewdley</i> .....	<i>Glass, Sir R. A.</i> ....c		Hope, A. J. B. ....c
<i>Birkenhead</i> ...	Laird, J. ....c		Johnstone, H. A. B. ....c
<i>Birmingham</i> ...	Dixon, G. ....l	<i>Cardiff</i> .....	Brinckman, Capt. ....l
	<i>Muntz, P. H.</i> ....l		Stuart, Lieut.-Col. J. F. O. C. ....l
	Bright, J. ....c	CARDIGANSH.	<i>Richards, E. M.</i> ....l
<i>Blackburn</i> .....	Hornby, W. H. ....c	<i>Cardigan, &amp;c.</i>	Lloyd, Sir T. ....c
	Feilden, J. ....c	<i>Carlisle</i> .....	LAWSON, Sir W. ....l
<i>Bodmin</i> .....	Leveson-Gower, Hon. E. F. ....c		Potter, E. ....l
	<i>Hick, J.</i> ....c	CARMARTHEN-SHIRE.	Sartoris, E. J. ....l
<i>Bolton</i> .....	Gray, Col. ....c		<i>Jones, J.</i> ....c
	Malcolm, J. W. ....c	<i>Carmarthen</i> ...	STEPNEY, Col. C. ....l
<i>Boston</i> .....	COLLINS, T. ....c	CARNARVON-SHIRE.	<i>Parry, Capt. T. L. D.</i> ....l
	Forster, W. E. ....l		<i>J.</i> ....c
<i>Bradford</i> .....	<i>Ripley, H. W.</i> ....l	<i>Carnarvon</i> ...	Hughes, W. B. ....l
	Morgan, Maj. Hon. G. c	<i>Chatham</i> .....	Otway, A. J. ....l
BRECKNOCK-SHIRE.		<i>Chelsea</i> .....	<i>Dilke, C. W.</i> ....l
<i>Brecknock</i> .....	Gwynn, H. ....c		HOARE, Sir H. ....l
		<i>Cheltenham</i> ...	<i>Samuelson, H. B.</i> ....l

\* The Members whose names are printed in Italics were returned at the General Election in December, 1868, for the first time. The names in Small Capitals were not in the last Parliament, though they had seats in the House of Commons at some previous time.

Constituencies.	Members.	Constituencies.	Members.	
CHESHIRE, E.	Egerton, E. C. ....c LEGH, W. J. ....c	Dover .....	Dickson, Major A. C. c Jessel, G., Q. C. ....l	
„ Mid	Egerton, Hon. W. ....c Legh, G. C. ....c	Droitwich .....	Pakington, Rt. Hon. Sir J. S., Bart. ....c	
„ West	Egerton, Sir P. de M. G., Bart. ....c Tollemache, J. ....c	Dudley .....	Sheridan, H. B. ....l	
Chester .....	Grosvenor, Earl ....l Raikes, C. ....c	DURHAM, N.	Williamson, Sir H., Bt. l Elliott, G. ....c	
Chichester .....	Lennox, Lord H. G. C. G. ....c	„ South	Pease, J. W. ....c Beaumont, Capt. ....l	
Chippenham .....	Goldney, G. ....c	Durham .....	Henderson, J. ....l Davison, J. R. ....l	
Christchurch .....	Burke, E. H. ....l	ESSEX, N. East	Round, J. ....c	
Cirencester .....	Bathurst, Hon. A. A. c	„ N. West	Brise, Col. T. Ruggles- c Ibbetson, H. J. Selwyn- c	
Clitheroe .....	Assheton, R. ....c	„ South...	Cecil, Lord E. ....c BAKER, C. R. B. W. l Johnstone, A. ....c	
Cockermouth .....	Fletcher, J. ....l	Evesham .....	Bourne, Lieut.-Col. J. c	
Colchester .....	Rebow, J. G. ....l Brewer, W. ....c	Exeter .....	Coleridge, J. D. ....l Bourring, E. A. ....l	
CORNWALL, E.	TRELAWNY, Sir J. S., Bt. l WILLIAMS, E. B. ....l	Eye .....	Barrington, Viscount...c	
„ West	St. Aubyn, J. ....l Vivian, A. P. ....l	Finsbury .....	Torrens, W. McC. ....l Lusk, Ald. A. ....l	
Coventry .....	Eaton, H. W. ....c Hill, A. S. ....c	FLINTSHIRE ...	Grosvenor, Lord R. ....l	
Cricklade .....	Cadogan, Hon. F. ....l Gooch, Sir D., Bart. ....c	Flint, &c. ....	Hanner, Sir J., Bart. l	
CUMBERLAND,	Hodgson, W. N. ....c	Frome .....	Hughes, T. ....l	
„ East	Howard, Hon. C. W. G. l	Gateshead .....	Hutt, Sir W., Bart. ....l	
„ West	Wyndham, Hon. P. ....c Lowther, H. ....c	GLAMORGAN- SHIRE.	Talbot, C. R. M. ....l Vivian, H. H. ....l	
Darlington ...	Backhouse, E. ....l	GLOUCESTER- SHIRE, East	Holford, R. S. ....c Beach, Sir M. E. H., Bt. c	
DENBIGHSHIRE	Wynn, Sir W. W., Bt. c Morgan, G. O. ....l	„ West	Kingscote, Col. R. N. l Marling, S. ....l	
Denbigh .....	Williams, W. ....l	Gloucester .....	Price, W. P. ....l Monk, C. J. ....l	
DERBYSHIRE,	Egerton, Capt. F. ....l	Grantham .....	TOLLEMACHE, Hon. F. J. ....l	
„ East	Strutt, H. ....l	„	Cholmeley, H. A. C. ....l	
„ North	Cavendish, Lord G. H. l Arkwright, H. B. ....c	Gravesend .....	Wingfield, Sir C. ....l	
„ South	Gresley, Sir T., Bart.* c Smith, R. ....c	Greenwich .....	Salomons, Ald. D. ....l Gladstone, Rt. Hon. W. E. ....l	
Derby .....	Bass, M. T. ....l Plimsoll, — ....l	„	Tomline, G. ....l	
Devises .....	Bateson, Sir T., Bart. c	Grimsby, Great	Onslow, G. ....l	
Devonport .....	Chambers, M. ....l Lewis, J. D. ....l	Guildford .....	Reed, C. ....l	
DEVONSHIRE,	Palk, Sir L., Bart. ....c	Hackney .....	Holms, J. ....l	
„ East	Courtenay, Viscount...c	„	Stansfeld, J. ....l	
„ North	Northcote, Right Hon. Sir S. H., Bart. ....c Acland, T. D. ....l	Halifax .....	Akroyd, E. ....l Beach, W. W. B. ....c	
„ South	Lopes, Sir M., Bart. ....c Kekewich, S. T. ....c	HAMPSHIRE,	„ North	Sclater-Booth, G. ....c
Dewsbury .....	Simon, Serjt. ? ....l	„ South	Cowper, Hon. W. F. ....l Scott, Lord H. ....c	
Dorchester .....	Sturt, Lt.-Col. C. N. ....c	Hartlepool .....	Jackson, R. W. ....c	
DORSETSHIRE	Portman, Hon. W. H. B. l Sturt, H. G. ....c Floyer, J. ....c	Harwich .....	Jervis, Col. H. J. W. ....c	
		Hastings .....	NORTH, F. ....l BRASSEY, T. ....l	
		Haverfordwest	Edwards, Hon. W. ....l	

\* Died December, 1868.

Constituencies.	Members.	Constituencies.	Members.
<i>Helston</i> .....	YOUNG, A. W. ....1	LINCOLNSHIRE	<i>Chaplin, H.</i> .....c
HEREFORD- SHIRE.	Bailey, Sir J., Bart. ....c	Mid...	<i>Amcotts, Lt.-Col. W. C. I</i>
	<i>Croft, Sir H. G. D.,</i>	" North	<i>Cholmeley, Sir M. J.,</i>
	<i>Bart.</i> .....c		<i>Bart.</i> .....1
	Biddulph, M. ....1	" South	<i>Winn, R.</i> .....c
<i>Hereford</i> .....	Clive, G. ....1		<i>Welby, W. E.</i> .....c
HERTFORD- SHIRE.	<i>Wyllie, J. W. S.</i> ....1	Lincoln	<i>Turnor, E.</i> .....c
	Cowper, Hon. H. F. ....1		<i>Seely, C.</i> .....1
	<i>Brand, H. R.</i> .....1	Lisheard	<i>Palmer, J. H.</i> .....1
	Smith, A. ....c	Liverpool	<i>Buller, Sir A. W., Bart.</i> 1
<i>Hertford</i> .....	Dimsdale, R. ....c		<i>Graves, S. R.</i> .....c
<i>Horsham</i> .....	<i>Aldridge, Major J.</i> ....c		SANDON, Lord .....c
	Hurst, R. H. ....1		<i>Rathbone, W.</i> .....1
	(Double return.)	London	<i>Crawford, R. W.</i> ....1
<i>Huddersfield</i> ...	Leatham, E. A. ....1		<i>Goschen, Rt. Hon. G. J.</i> 1
HUNTINGDON- SHIRE.	Fellowes, E. ....c	London Univ.	<i>Lawrence, Ald. W.</i> ....1
	Montagu, Lord R. ....c	Ludlow	<i>Bell, C.</i> .....c
<i>Huntingdon</i> ...	Baring, T. ....c		<i>Lowe, Right Hon. R.</i> 1
<i>Hythe</i> .....	Rothschild, Baron M. A. de		<i>Clive, Hon. G. H. W.</i> W. ....c
	.....1	Lymington	<i>Lennox, Lord G. C. G.</i> c
<i>Ipswich</i> .....	Adair, H. E. ....1	Lyme Regis	<i>Stanley, Lord</i> .....c
	<i>West, H. W.</i> .....1		<i>Bourke, Hon. R.</i> .....c
<i>Kendal</i> .....	<i>Whitwell, J.</i> .....1	Macclesfield	<i>Brookhurst, J.</i> .....1
KENT, East ...	Pemberton, E. ....c		<i>Chadwick, D.</i> .....1
	<i>Miles, Hon. G. W.</i> ....c	Maidstone	<i>Lee, W.</i> .....1
" Mid ...	Holmesdale, Viscount c		<i>Whatman, J.</i> .....1
" West...	Dyke, W. H. ....c	Maldon	<i>Bentall, E. H.</i> ....1
	MILES, C. H. ....c	Malmesbury	<i>Powell, W.</i> .....c
	<i>Talbot, J. G.</i> .....c	Malton	<i>Fitzwilliam, Hon. C. W.</i> W. ....1
<i>Kidderminster</i>	<i>Lee, T.</i> .....1	Manchester	<i>Bright, J.</i> .....1
<i>Kingston - on- Hull.</i>	Clay, J. ....1		<i>Bazley, T.</i> .....1
<i>Knaresborough</i>	Norwood, C. M. ....1	Marlborough	<i>Birley, H.</i> .....c
<i>Lambeth</i> .....	<i>Illingsworth, A.</i> ....1		<i>Bruce, Lord E. A. C. B.</i> 1
	LAWRENCE, Ald. J. C. 1	Marlow, Great	<i>Wethered, T. O.</i> ....c
LANCASHIRE,	<i>McArthur, W.</i> .....1	Marylebone	<i>Lewis, J. H.</i> .....1
North	Wilson-Patten, Rt. Hon. Col. J. ....c		<i>Chambers, T.</i> .....1
	Stanley, Capt. Hon. F. A. ....c	MERIONETHSH	<i>Williams, D.</i> .....1
" N. East	<i>Holt, J. M.</i> .....c	Merthyr Tydvil	<i>Richard, H.</i> .....1
" S. East	<i>Starkie, C.</i> .....c		<i>Fothergill, R.</i> .....1
" S. West	Egerton, Hon. A. F. ....c	Middlesbrough	<i>Bolchov, H. F.</i> .....1
	<i>Henry, R.</i> .....c	MIDDLESEX	<i>Hamilton, Lord G.</i> ....c
	Turner, C. ....c		<i>Enfield, Lord</i> .....1
<i>Launceston</i> .....	CROSS, R. A. ....c	Midhurst	<i>Mitford, W. T.</i> .....c
<i>Leeds</i> .....	Lopes, H. C. ....c	MONMOUTHSH	<i>Morgan, C. O. S.</i> ....c
	Baines, E. ....1		<i>Somerset, Col. P. G. S.</i> c
	<i>Carter, Ald. R. M.</i> ....1	Monmouth, &c.	<i>RAMSDEN, Sir J. W.,</i> Bart. ....1
	<i>Wheelhouse, W. St. J.</i> c		<i>Wynn, C. W. W.</i> ....c
LEICESTERSH.	Manners, Lord J. J. R. c	MONTGOMERY- SHIRE.	
North	<i>Clowes, S. W.</i> .....c	Montgomery &c	<i>Tracy, Hon. C. R. D. H.</i> 1
" South	Curzon, Viscount .....c	Morpeth	<i>Grey, Right Hon. Sir G.,</i> Bart. ....1
	<i>Pell, A.</i> .....c		<i>Hodgkinson, G.</i> .....1
<i>Leicester</i> .....	Taylor, P. A. ....1	Newark	<i>Denison, E.</i> .....1
	Harris, J. D. ....1		<i>Allen, W. S.</i> .....1
<i>Leominster</i> .....	Arkwright, R. ....c	Newcastle-and- Lyme.	<i>Buckley, E.</i> .....c
<i>Leves</i> .....	Pelham, Lord .....1		
<i>Lichfield</i> .....	Dyott, Lieut.-Col. R. ....c		



Constituencies.	Members.	Constituencies.	Members.
<i>Newcastle-on-Tyne.</i>	Cowen, Ald. J. .... <i>l</i> Headlam, Right Hon. T. E. .... <i>l</i>	<i>Radnor (New) Reading</i> .....	Price, R. G. .... <i>l</i> Goldsmid, Sir F. H., Bart. .... <i>l</i> Lefevre, G. S. .... <i>l</i>
<i>Newport, I. of W.</i>	Martin, C. W. .... <i>l</i>	<i>Retford (East)</i>	Galway, Viscount .... <i>c</i> Foljambe, F. J. .... <i>l</i>
<i>NORFOLK, Nor.</i>	<i>Walpole, Hon. F.</i> .... <i>c</i> Lacon, Sir E. H., Bart. <i>c</i>	<i>Richmond</i> .....	Palmer, Sir R. .... <i>l</i>
<i>" S. East</i>	Howes, E. .... <i>c</i>	<i>Ripon</i> .....	Hay, Lord J. .... <i>l</i>
<i>" West</i> ...	Reed, C. S. .... <i>c</i> Bagge, Sir W., Bart. .... <i>c</i>	<i>Rockdale</i> .....	Potter, T. B. .... <i>l</i>
<i>Northallerton</i>	De Grey, Hon. T. .... <i>c</i>	<i>Rochester</i> .....	Martin, P. W. .... <i>l</i> Kingleake, Serjt. J. A. .... <i>l</i>
<i>NORTHAMPTN-SHIRE, North</i>	<i>Hutton, J.</i> .... <i>c</i> Hunt, Rt. Hon. G. W. <i>c</i>	<i>RUTLANDSH.</i>	Noel, Hon. G. J., .... <i>c</i> Finch, G. H. .... <i>c</i>
<i>" South</i>	Stopford, S. G. .... <i>c</i> Knightley, Sir R., Bt. <i>c</i>	<i>Rye</i> .....	<i>Hardy, J. S.</i> .... <i>c</i>
<i>Northampton</i> ...	<i>Cartwright, Maj. F. W. c</i> Henley, Lord .... <i>l</i>	<i>St. Ives</i> .....	<i>Magniac, C.</i> .... <i>l</i>
<i>NORTHUMBERLAND, N.</i>	Gilpin, C. .... <i>l</i>	<i>Salford</i> .....	<i>Cawley, C. E.</i> .... <i>c</i> <i>Charley, W. C.</i> .... <i>c</i>
<i>" South</i>	<i>Percy, Earl.</i> .... <i>c</i> <i>Ridley, M. W.</i> .... <i>c</i>	<i>Salisbury</i> .....	Hamilton, E. W. T. .... <i>l</i> <i>Lush, Dr.</i> .... <i>l</i>
<i>Norwich</i> .....	Beaumont, W. B. .... <i>l</i> Liddell, Hon. H. G. .... <i>c</i>	<i>Sandwich</i> .....	Knatchbull-Hugessen, E. H. .... <i>l</i> <i>Brassey, H. A.</i> .... <i>l</i>
<i>NOTTINGHAM-SHIRE, North</i>	Russell, Sir W. A., Bt. <i>l</i> TRACEY, Sir H. J., Bart. .... <i>c</i>	<i>Scarborough</i> ..	Johnstone, Sir J. V. B., Bart. .... <i>l</i> Dent, J. .... <i>l</i>
<i>" South</i>	Denison, Rt. Hon. J. E. <i>l</i> <i>Smith, F. C.</i> .... <i>c</i>	<i>Shaftesbury</i> ..	Glyn, G. G. .... <i>l</i>
<i>Nottingham</i> ...	Barrow, W. H. .... <i>c</i> Hildyard, T. B. T. .... <i>c</i>	<i>Sheffield</i> .....	Hadfield, G. .... <i>l</i> <i>Mundella, A. J.</i> .... <i>l</i>
<i>Oldham</i> .....	CLIFTON, Sir R. J., Bt. <i>c</i> <i>Wright, C. I.</i> .... <i>c</i>	<i>Shields (South)</i>	<i>Stevenson, J. C.</i> .... <i>l</i>
<i>OXFORDSHIRE</i>	Hibbert, J. T. .... <i>l</i> Platt, J. .... <i>l</i>	<i>Shoreham (New)</i>	Cave, S. .... <i>c</i>
<i>Oxford</i> .....	Henley, Rt. Hon. J. W. <i>c</i> North, Lieut.-Col. J. S. <i>c</i>	<i>Shrewsbury</i> ...	Burrell, Sir P., Bart. .... <i>c</i> Clement, W. J. .... <i>l</i>
<i>Oxford Univer-</i>	<i>Cartwright, W. C.</i> .... <i>l</i> Cardwell, Rt. Hon. E. .... <i>l</i>	<i>SHROPSHIRE,</i>	<i>Figgins, J.</i> .... <i>c</i> Gore, J. R. O. .... <i>c</i>
<i>sity;</i>	<i>Harcourt, W. G. V.</i> .... <i>l</i> Hardy, Rt. Hon. G. .... <i>c</i>	<i>North</i>	Newport, Viscount. .... <i>c</i>
<i>PEMBROKESH.</i>	Mowbray, Right Hon. J. R. .... <i>c</i>	<i>" South</i>	Herbert, Rt. Hon. P. E. <i>c</i> <i>Corbett, Lieut.-Col. E. c</i>
<i>Pembroke, &amp;c.</i>	Scourfield, J. H. .... <i>c</i> <i>Meyrick, T.</i> .... <i>c</i>	<i>SOMERSETSH.</i>	<i>Allen, Major R. S.</i> .... <i>c</i> <i>Bright, R.</i> .... <i>c</i>
<i>Penryn &amp; Fal-</i>	Fowler, R. N. .... <i>c</i>	<i>East</i>	Paget, R. .... <i>c</i>
<i>mouth.</i>	<i>Fastwick, E. B.</i> .... <i>c</i>	<i>Mid</i>	Neville-Grenville, R. .... <i>c</i>
<i>Peterborough</i> ...	Whalley, G. H. .... <i>l</i> WELLS, W. .... <i>l</i>	<i>" West</i>	<i>Hood, Capt. Hon. A. N. c</i> Langton, W. H. P. G. <i>c</i>
<i>Petersfield</i> .....	Nicholson, W. .... <i>l</i>	<i>Southampton</i> ...	Gurney, Right Hon. R. <i>c</i> <i>Hoare, P. M.</i> .... <i>c</i>
<i>Plymouth</i> .....	Collier, Sir R. P. .... <i>l</i> Morrison, W. .... <i>l</i>	<i>Southwark</i> ...	Locke, J. .... <i>l</i> Layard, A. H. .... <i>l</i>
<i>Pontefract</i> .....	Childers, H. C. E. .... <i>l</i> Waterhouse, Major S. <i>c</i>	<i>STAFFORDSH.</i>	Bass, A. .... <i>l</i>
<i>Poole</i> .....	<i>Guest, A. E.</i> .... <i>c</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>McLean, J. R.</i> .... <i>l</i>
<i>Portsmouth</i> ...	ELPHINSTONE, Sir J., Bart. .... <i>c</i> Stone, W. H. .... <i>l</i>	<i>" North</i>	Buller, Sir E. M., Bart. <i>l</i> Adderley, Right Hon. E. B. .... <i>c</i>
<i>Preston</i> .....	Hesketh, Sir T. G., Bt. <i>c</i> <i>Hermion, E.</i> .... <i>c</i>	<i>" West</i>	<i>Ingram, H. M.</i> .... <i>c</i> Child, Sir S., Bart. .... <i>c</i>
<i>RADNORSHIRE</i>	Walsh, Hon. A. .... <i>c</i>	<i>Stafford</i> .....	<i>Pochin, H.</i> .... <i>l</i> Meiler, Capt. W. .... <i>c</i>
		<i>Staleybridge</i> ...	<i>Sidebotham, J.</i> .... <i>c</i>
		<i>Stamford</i> .....	Hay, Sir J. D., Bart. .... <i>c</i>

Constituencies.	Members.	Constituencies.	Members.
<i>Stockport</i> .....	<i>Tipping, W.</i> .....c <i>Smith, J. B.</i> .....l	<i>Warwick</i> .....	<i>Peel, A. W.</i> .....l <i>GREAVES, E.</i> .....c
<i>Stockton</i> .....	<i>Dodds, J.</i> .....l	<i>Wednesbury</i> .....	<i>Brogden, —</i> .....l
<i>Stoke-on-Trent</i> .....	<i>Melly, G.</i> .....l <i>Roden, W. S.</i> .....l	<i>Wenlock</i> .....	<i>Forester, Right Hon. G.</i> <i>C. W.</i> .....s
<i>Stroud</i> .....	<i>Winterbotham, H.S.P.</i> l <i>Dickenson, S. S.</i> .....l	<i>Westbury</i> .....	<i>Brown, A. H.</i> .....l <i>Phipps, J. L.</i> .....c
<i>SUFFOLK, East</i> .....	<i>Henniker-Major, Hon.</i> <i>J. M.</i> .....c <i>Corrance, F. S.</i> .....c	<i>Westminster</i> .....	<i>Smith, W. H.</i> .....c <i>Grosvenor, Capt. Hon.</i> <i>R. W.</i> .....l
„ <i>West</i> .....	<i>Parker, Major W.</i> .....c <i>Hervey, Lord A. H. C.</i> c	<i>WESTMORE-</i> <i>LAND.</i> .....	<i>Bective, Earl of</i> .....c <i>Lowther, W.</i> .....c
<i>Sunderland</i> ...	<i>Candlish, J.</i> .....l <i>Gourley, Ald. E. T.</i> ...l	<i>Weymouth</i> .....	<i>Edwards, H.</i> .....l <i>Hambro, C. J. T.</i> .....c
<i>SURREY, East</i> .....	<i>King, Hon. J. L.</i> .....l <i>Buxton, C.</i> .....l	<i>Whitby</i> .....	<i>Gladstone, W. H.</i> .....l
„ <i>Mid</i> .....	<i>Brodrick, Hon. W.</i> ...c <i>Peck, H. W.</i> .....c	<i>Whitehaven</i> ...	<i>Bentinck, G. A. F. C.</i> c
„ <i>West</i> .....	<i>Briscoe, J. I.</i> .....c <i>Cubitt, G.</i> .....c	<i>Wigan</i> .....	<i>Woods, H.</i> .....l <i>Launceston, J.</i> .....l
<i>SUSSEX, East</i> .....	<i>Dobson, J. G.</i> .....l <i>Gregory, G. B.</i> .....c	<i>WIGHT, I. OF</i> <i>Wilton</i> .....	<i>Simeon, Sir J., Bart.</i> ...l <i>Antrobus, E.</i> .....c
„ <i>West</i> .....	<i>Wyndham, Hon. H.</i> ...c <i>Barttelot, W. B.</i> .....c	<i>WILTSHIRE, N.</i> .....	<i>Bruce, Lord C.</i> .....l <i>Jenkinson, Sir G., Bt.</i> c
<i>Swansea</i> .....	<i>Dillwynn, L. L.</i> .....l	„ <i>South</i> .....	<i>Thynne, Lord H. F.</i> ...c <i>Grove, T. F.</i> .....l
<i>Tamworth</i> .....	<i>Peel, Sir R., Bart.</i> .....l <i>BULWER, Sir H., Bt.</i> l	<i>Winchester</i> ...	<i>Bonham-Carter, J.</i> .....l <i>Simonds, W. B.</i> .....c
<i>Taunton</i> .....	<i>Barclay, A. C.</i> .....l <i>Cox, Serjeant</i> .....c	<i>Windsor</i> .....	<i>Eykyn, R.</i> .....l
<i>Tavistock</i> .....	<i>Russell, A. J. E.</i> .....l	<i>Wolverhampton</i> ..	<i>Villiers, Rt. Hon. C. P.</i> l <i>Weguelin, T. M.</i> .....l
<i>Tewkesbury</i> ...	<i>Price, Capt. W. R.</i> ... l	<i>Woodstock</i> .....	<i>Barnett, H.</i> .....c
<i>Thirsk</i> .....	<i>Gallwey, Sir W. P.</i> , <i>Bart.</i> .....c	<i>WORCESTER-</i> <i>SHIRE, East</i> .....	<i>Lyttelton, Hon. G. C.</i> l <i>Amphlett, R. P.</i> .....c
<i>Tiverton</i> .....	<i>Denman, Hon. G.</i> .....l <i>Amory, J. H.</i> .....l	„ <i>West</i> .....	<i>Knight, F. W.</i> .....c <i>Dowdeswell, W. F.</i> ...c
<i>Tower Hamlets</i> ..	<i>Ayrton, A. S.</i> .....l <i>Samuda, J. D.A.</i> .....l	<i>Worcester</i> .....	<i>Sheriff, A. C.</i> .....l <i>LASLETT, W.</i> .....c
<i>Truro</i> .....	<i>Vivian, Capt. Hon. J. C.</i> <i>W.</i> .....l <i>Williams, F. M.</i> .....c	<i>Wycombe</i> .....	<i>Carington, Hon. W. H.</i> <i>P.</i> .....l
<i>Tynemouth</i> ...	<i>Smith, T. E.</i> .....l	<i>YORKSHIRE,</i> <i>E. Rid.</i> .....	<i>Sykes, C.</i> .....c <i>Broadley, H. W.</i> .....c
<i>Wakefield</i> .....	<i>BEAUMONT, S. A.</i> .....l	<i>N. Rid.</i> .....	<i>Duncombe, Col. Hon. O.</i> <i>Milbank, F. A.</i> .....l
<i>Wallingford</i> ...	<i>Vickers, Capt. S.</i> .....c	<i>W. Rid. N.</i> .....	<i>Cavendish, Lord F. C.</i> l <i>Crossley, Sir F., Bart.</i> l
<i>Walsall</i> .....	<i>Forster, C.</i> .....l	„ <i>S.</i> .....	<i>Milton, Viscount</i> .....l <i>Beaumont, H. F.</i> .....l
<i>Wareham</i> .....	<i>Calcraft, Capt. J. H. M.*</i> l	„ <i>S.E.</i> .....	<i>Denison, E. B.</i> .....c <i>Feilden, G.</i> .....c
<i>Warrington</i> ...	<i>Rylands, P.</i> .....l	<i>York</i> .....	<i>Lowther, J.</i> .....c <i>WESTHEAD, J. B. B.</i> l
<i>WARWICKSH.</i> <i>North</i> .....	<i>Newdegate, C. N.</i> .....c <i>Bromley-Davenport, W.</i> c		
„ <i>South</i> .....	<i>Wise, H. C.</i> .....c <i>Hardy, J.</i> .....c		

\* Died December, 1868.

## IRELAND.

Constituencies.	Members.	Constituencies.	Members.
ANTRIM .....	Seymour, Rear-Adm. G. H. ....c O'Neill, Hon. E. ....c	KILDARE .....	Cogan, Right Hon. W. H. F. ....l
ARMAGH .....	Verner, W. ....c Stronge, Sir J. M., Bt. c	KILKENNY ...	Fitzgerald, Lord O. ...l Bryan, G. L. ....l
<i>Armagh</i> .....	Vance, J. ....c	<i>Kilkenny</i> .....	Ellis, Hon. L. A. ....l
<i>Athlone</i> .....	ENNIS, Sir J., Bart. ...l	KING'S CO. ...	Gray, Sir J. ....l
<i>Bandon</i> .....	Shaw, W. ....c		O'Brien, Sir P., Bart...l
<i>Belfast</i> .....	Johnstone, W. ....c	<i>Kinsale</i> .....	<i>Sherlock, D.</i> ....l
CARLOW .....	M'Clure, — ....c	LEITRIM .....	Colthurst, Sir G. C., Bt. l
	Bruen, H. ....c		Brady, J. ....c
<i>Carlow</i> .....	Kavanagh, A. M. ....c	LIMERICK .....	Gore, W. R. O. ....c
<i>Carrickfergus</i> .....	Fagan, Capt. ....l		Monseil, Rt. Hon. W. l
<i>Cashel</i> .....	Dalway, M. R. ....c	<i>Limerick</i> .....	Synan, E. J. ....l
CAVAN .....	O'Beirne, J. L. ....c		Gavin, Major G. ....l
	Saunderson, J. E. ....l	<i>Lisburn</i> .....	Russell, F. W. ....l
	Annesley, Lieut.-Col. Hon. H. ....c	LONDONDERRY	Verner, E. W. ....c
CLARE .....	Vandeleur, Col. C. M. c		Dawson, R. P. ....c
	O'Loughlin, Sir C. M., Bart. ....l	<i>Londonderry</i> ...	Heygate, Sir F. W., Bart. ....c
<i>Clonmel</i> .....	Bagwell, J. ....l	LONGFORD ...	<i>Dowse, R., Q.C.</i> ....l
<i>Coleraine</i> .....	Bruce, Sir H. H., Bart. c		Greville-Nugent, Col. F. S. ....l
CORK .....	Downing, McC. ....l	LOUTH .....	O'Reilly, Major M. W. l
	Barry, A. H. S. ....l		Fortescue, Right Hon. C. S. ....l
<i>Cork</i> .....	Maguire, J. F. ....l		<i>Dease, M. O.</i> ....l
DONEGAL .....	Murphy, N. D. ....l	<i>Mallow</i> .....	Sullivan, Serjt. E. ....l
	Hamilton, Marquis of c	MAYO .....	Bingham, Lord ....c
DOWNSHIRE ...	Conolly, T. ....c		MOORE, G. H. ....l
	Trevor, Lord A. E. H. c	MEATH .....	Corbally, M. E. ....l
<i>Downpatrick</i> ...	Forde, Col. W. B. ....c		McEvoy, E. ....l
<i>Drogheda</i> .....	Keown, W. ....c	MONAGHAN ...	Leslie, Col. C. P. ....c
DUBLIN .....	Whitworth, B. ....l		<i>Shirley, S. E.</i> ....c
	Taylor, Lt.-Col. T. E. c	<i>New Ross</i> .....	<i>McMahon, —</i> ....l
<i>Dublin</i> .....	Hamilton, I. T. ....c	<i>Newry</i> .....	<i>Kirk, W. M.</i> ....l
	Guinness, Sir A., Bart. c	<i>Portarlington</i> ...	DAMER, Capt. L. S. W. D. ....c
<i>Dublin Univer-</i>	Pim, J. ....l	QUEEN'S CO. ...	Fitzpatrick, Right Hon. J. W. ....l
<i>sity.</i>	Lefroy, A. ....c		<i>Digby, K. T.</i> ....l
<i>Dundalk</i> .....	Ball, Dr. J. T. ....c	ROSCOMMON ...	French, Right Hon. Col. F. ....l
<i>Dungannon</i> ...	Callan, P. ....l		O'Connor Don, The ...l
<i>Dungarvan</i> ...	Knox, Col. Hon. W. S. c	SLIGO .....	<i>O'Connor, D. M.</i> ....l
<i>Ennis</i> .....	Mathews, H. ....c		Booth, Sir R. G., Bart. c
<i>Enniskillen</i> ...	Stacpoole, Capt. W. ...l	<i>Sligo</i> .....	<i>Knox, Major L.</i> ....c
FERMANAGH...	Crichton, Viscount ...c	TIPPERARY ...	Moore, C. ....l
	Archdall, Capt. M. ...c		White, Capt. Hon. C. l
GALWAY .....	Cole, Hon. H. A. ....c	<i>Tralee</i> .....	O'Donoghue, The ....l
	Burke, Viscount ....l	TYRONE .....	Corry, Right Hon. H. T. L. ....c
<i>Galway</i> .....	Gregory, W. H. ....l		Hamilton, Lord C. ...c
	Blennerhasset, Sir R., Bart. ....l	WATERFORD...	Esmonde, J. ....l
KERRY .....	St. Lawrence, Lord ...l		De la Poer, E. ....l
	Castlerosse, Right Hon. Viscount ....l		
	Herbert, H. A. ....l		

Constituencies.	Members.	Constituencies.	Members.
Waterford.....	Blake, J. A. ....1	Wexford.....	Devereux, R. J. ....1
WESTMEATH	Delahunty, J. ....1	WICKLOW.....	Dick, W. W. F. ....c
	Urquhart, W. P. ....1		Fitzwilliam, Hon. H.
	Greville-Nugent, W. F. 1		W. W. F. ....1
WEXFORD.....	Power, Sir J., Bart. ....1	Youghal.....	Weguelin, W. C. ....1
	D'Arcy, M. P. ....1		

## SCOTLAND.

ABERDEENSH.	Fordyce, W. D. ....1	HADDINGTON-SHIRE.	Elcho, Lord .....c
<i>East</i>		<i>Haddington &amp;c</i>	
<i>West</i>	McCombie, W. ....1	INVERNESS-SH.	Davie, Sir H. R. F., Bt. 1
Aberdeen .....	Sykes, W. H. ....1	<i>Inverness, &amp;c.</i>	Cameron, D. ....c
ARGYLLSHIRE	Lorne, Marquis of ....1	<i>Kilmarnock &amp;c.</i>	Mackintosh, E. W. ....1
AYRSHIRE, N.	<i>Finnie, W.</i> ....1		Bouverie, Right Hon. E.
<i>South</i>	<i>Wedderburne, Sir D.,</i>		P. ....1
	<i>Bart.</i> ....1	KINCARDINE-SHIRE.	Nicol, J. D. ....1
<i>Ayr, Irvine, &amp;c</i>	Crauford, E. H. J. ....1		
BANFFSHIRE...	Duff, R. W. ....1	<i>Kirkcaldy, &amp;c.</i>	Aytoun, R. S. ....1
BERWICKSH. ...	Robertson, D. ....1	KIRKCUDBERT-SHIRE.	Maxwell, W. H. ....1
BUTESHIRE...	<i>Dalrymple, C.</i> ....c		
CAITHNESS-SH.	Traill, G. ....1	LANARKSHIRE	Colebrooke, Sir T. E.,
CLACKMANN'N & KINROSS.	Adam, W. P. ....1	<i>North</i>	Bart. ....1
DUMBART'NSH.	<i>Ewing, A. O.</i> ....c	<i>South</i>	HAMILTON, Major G. 1
DUMFRIESSH.	WATERLOW, Ald. Sir S. 1	<i>Leith, &amp;c.</i> ....	<i>Macfe, R. A.</i> ....1
<i>Dumfries</i> .....	Jardine, R. ....1	LINL'TH'G'WSH.	McLagan, P. ....1
<i>Dundee</i> .....	Jardine, R. ....1	<i>Montrose, &amp;c.</i> ...	Baxter, W. E. ....1
	Ogilvy, Sir J., Bart. ...1	ORKNEY AND SHETLAND.	Dundas, F. ....1
	Armistead, G. ....1		
EDINBURGH-SHIRE.	<i>Gibson-Maitland, Sir</i>	<i>Paisley</i> .....	Ewing, H. E. C. ....1
	<i>A.</i> ....1	PREEBLES&SEL-	Montgomery, Sir G. G.,
<i>Edinburgh</i> ...	Maclaren, D. ....1	KIRK SHIRES.	Bart. ....c
	Miller, J. ....1	PERTSHIRE...	<i>Parker, C. S.</i> ....1
<i>Edin. &amp; St. An.</i>	<i>Playfair, Dr. L.</i> ....1	<i>Perth</i> .....	Kinnaird, Hon. A. F. 1
<i>University.</i>		RENFREWSH.	Spiers, A. A.* ....1
ELGIN & NAIRN SHIRES.	<i>Grant, Hon. J.</i> ....c	ROSS AND CROMARTYSH.	Matheson, Sir J., Bart. 1
<i>Elgin, Banff, &amp; Falkirk, &amp;c.</i> ...	Duff, M. E. G. ....1	ROXBURGHSH.	Scott, Sir W., Bart. ...1
	Merry, J. ....1	<i>St. Andrews &amp;c</i>	Ellice, E. ....1
FIFESHIRE.....	Anstruther, Sir R., Bt. 1	<i>Selkirk, &amp;c.</i> ...	Trevelyan, G. O. ....1
FORFARSHIRE	Carnegie, Hon. C. ....1	STIRLINGSHIRE	Ersine, V.-Adm. J. E. 1
<i>Glasgow</i> .....	Dalglish, R. ....1	<i>Stirling</i> .....	<i>Campbell, J. S.</i> ....1
	Graham, W. ....1	SUTHERLAND-SHIRE.	Leveson-Gower, Lord
	Anderson, G. ....1		R. ....1
<i>Glas. &amp; Aberd.</i>	Moncreiff, Rt. Hon. J. 1	<i>Wick, &amp;c.</i> .....	LOCK, J. ....1
<i>University.</i>		WIGTONSHIRE	<i>Garlies, Lord</i> ....c
<i>Greenock</i> .....	<i>Grieve, J. J.</i> ....1	<i>Wigton, &amp;c.</i> ...	Young, G. ....1

\* Died December, 1868.

## CHANGES IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF SEATS

EFFECTED BY

THE REFORM ACTS OF 1832 &amp; 1867-68.

## I—CITIES AND BOROUGHES.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Constituencies before the passing of the Reform Bill.	Constituencies under 2 Will. IV., c. 45 (June 7, 1832).	Constituencies under 30 & 31 Vict., c. 102 (August 15, 1867).
<i>Members.</i>	<i>Members.</i>	<i>Members.</i>
202 Cities & Boroughs, English, returning 403	187 Cities & Boroughs, English, returning 323	186 Cities & Boroughs, English, returning 286
2 Universities ..... 4	2 Universities ..... 4	3 Universities ..... 5
12 Cities & Boroughs, Wales ..... 12	14 Cities & Boroughs, Wales ..... 14	14 Cities & Boroughs, Wales ..... 15
Total Members ... 419	Total Members 341	Total Members... 306
Abingdon ..... 1	Abingdon ..... 1	Abingdon ..... 1
Alban's, St. .... 2	Alban's, St. .... 2	Andover..... 1
Aldborough ..... 2	Andover..... 2	Ashton-under-Lyne..... 1
Aldeburgh..... 2	Arundel..... 1	Aylesbury ..... 2
Amersham..... 2	Ashburton..... 1	Banbury..... 1
Andover..... 2	Ashton-under-Lyne ... 1	Barnstaple..... 2
Appleby ..... 2	Aylesbury ..... 2	Bath ..... 2
Arundel ..... 2	Banbury ..... 1	Beaumaris, &c. .... 1
Ashburton..... 2	Barnstaple ..... 2	Bedford ..... 2
Aylesbury ..... 2	Bath ..... 2	Berwick-on-Tweed ..... 2
Banbury ..... 1	Beaumaris, &c. .... 1	Beverley ..... 2
Barnstaple..... 2	Bedford..... 2	Bewdley..... 1
Bassetlaw ..... 2	Berwick-on-Tweed ..... 2	Birkenhead ..... 1
Bath ..... 2	Beverley ..... 2	Birmingham ..... 3
Beaumaris..... 1	Bewdley ..... 1	Blackburn ..... 2
Bedford ..... 2	Birmingham..... 2	Bodmin ..... 1
Bedwin, Great ..... 2	Blackburn..... 2	Bolton ..... 2
Beeralston ..... 2	Bodmin ..... 2	Boston ..... 2
Berwick-on-Tweed ..... 2	Bolton ..... 2	Bradford ..... 2
Beverley ..... 2	Boston ..... 2	Brecknock ..... 1
Bewdley ..... 1	Bradford ..... 2	Bridgnorth ..... 1
Bishop's Castle ..... 2	Brecon ..... 1	Bridgwater ..... 2
Blechingley ..... 2	Bridgnorth ..... 2	Bridport ..... 1
Bodmin ..... 2	Bridgwater ..... 2	Brighton ..... 2
Boroughbridge..... 2	Bridport ..... 2	Bristol ..... 2
Bossiney ..... 2	Brighton ..... 2	Buckingham..... 1
Boston ..... 2	Bristol ..... 2	Burnley ..... 1
Brackley ..... 2	Buckingham ..... 2	Bury ..... 1
Bramber ..... 2	Bury ..... 1	Bury St. Edmund's..... 2
Brecon ..... 1	Bury St. Edmund's..... 2	Calne ..... 1
Bridgnorth ..... 2	Calne ..... 1	Cambridge ..... 2

Constituencies before the passing of the Reform Bill.	Constituencies under 2 Will. IV., c. 45 (June 7, 1832).	Constituencies under 30 & 31 Vict., c. 102 (August 15, 1867).
<i>Members</i>	<i>Members.</i>	<i>Members.</i>
Bridgwater ..... 2	Cambridge University ..... 2	Cambridge University... 2
Bridport ..... 2	Cambridge ..... 2	Canterbury ..... 2
Bristol ..... 2	Canterbury ..... 2	Cardiff, &c. .... 1
Buckingham ..... 2	Cardiff, &c. .... 1	Cardigan, &c. .... 1
Bury St. Edmund's ..... 2	Cardigan, &c. .... 1	Carlisle ..... 2
Callington ..... 2	Carlisle ..... 2	Carmarthen, &c. .... 1
Calne ..... 2	Carmarthen ..... 1	Carnarvon, &c. .... 1
Cambridge University ..... 2	Carnarvon ..... 1	Chatham ..... 1
Cambridge ..... 2	Chatham ..... 1	Chelsea ..... 2
Camelford ..... 2	Cheltenham ..... 1	Cheltenham ..... 1
Canterbury ..... 2	Chester ..... 2	Chester ..... 2
Cardiff ..... 1	Chichester ..... 2	Chichester ..... 1
Cardigan ..... 1	Chippenham ..... 2	Chippenham ..... 1
Carlisle ..... 2	Christchurch ..... 1	Christchurch ..... 1
Carmarthen ..... 1	Cirencester ..... 2	Cirencester ..... 1
Carnarvon ..... 1	Clitheroe ..... 1	Clitheroe ..... 1
Castle Rising ..... 2	Cockermouth ..... 2	Cockermouth ..... 1
Chester ..... 2	Colchester ..... 2	Colchester ..... 2
Chichester ..... 2	Coventry ..... 2	Coventry ..... 2
Chippenham ..... 2	Cricklade ..... 2	Cricklade ..... 2
Christchurch ..... 2	Dartmouth ..... 1	Darlington ..... 1
Cirencester ..... 2	Denbigh ..... 1	Denbigh, &c. .... 1
Clitheroe ..... 2	Derby ..... 2	Derby ..... 2
Cockermouth ..... 2	Devizes ..... 2	Devizes ..... 1
Colchester ..... 2	Devonport ..... 2	Devonport ..... 2
Corfe Castle ..... 2	Dorchester ..... 2	Dewsbury ..... 1
Coventry ..... 2	Dover ..... 2	Dorchester ..... 1
Cricklade ..... 2	Droitwich ..... 1	Dover ..... 2
Dartmouth ..... 2	Dudley ..... 1	Droitwich ..... 1
Denbigh ..... 1	Durham ..... 2	Dudley ..... 1
Derby ..... 2	East Retford, &c. .... 2	Durham ..... 2
Devizes ..... 2	Evesham ..... 2	East Retford, &c. .... 2
Dorchester ..... 2	Exeter ..... 2	Evesham ..... 1
Dover ..... 2	Eye ..... 1	Exeter ..... 2
Downton ..... 2	Finsbury ..... 2	Eye ..... 1
Droitwich ..... 2	Flint ..... 1	Finsbury ..... 2
Dunwich ..... 2	Frome ..... 1	Flint, &c. .... 1
Durham (City) ..... 2	Gateshead ..... 1	Frome ..... 1
East Looe ..... 2	Gloucester ..... 2	Gateshead ..... 1
Evesham ..... 2	Grantham ..... 2	Gloucester ..... 2
Exeter ..... 2	Great Grimsby ..... 1	Grantham ..... 2
Eye ..... 2	Greenwich ..... 2	Gravesend ..... 1
Flint ..... 1	Guildford ..... 2	Greenwich ..... 2
Fowey ..... 2	Halifax ..... 2	Grimsby ..... 1
Gatton ..... 2	Harwich ..... 2	Guildford ..... 1
Germain's, St. .... 2	Hastings ..... 2	Hackney ..... 2
Gloucester ..... 2	Haverfordwest ..... 1	Halifax ..... 2
Grantham ..... 2	Helston ..... 1	Hartlepool ..... 1
Great Grimsby ..... 2	Hereford ..... 2	Harwich ..... 1
Grinstead, East ..... 2	Hertford ..... 2	Hastings ..... 2
Guildford ..... 2	Honiton ..... 2	Haverfordwest, &c. .... 1
Harwich ..... 2	Horsham ..... 1	Helston ..... 1
Haslemere ..... 2	Huddersfield ..... 1	Hereford ..... 2
Hastings ..... 2	Huntingdon ..... 2	Hertford ..... 1
Haverfordwest ..... 1	Hythe ..... 1	Horsham ..... 1
Hedon ..... 2	Ipswich ..... 2	Huddersfield ..... 1

Constituencies before the passing of the Reform Bill.	Constituencies under 2 Will. IV., c. 45 (June 7, 1832).	Constituencies under 30 & 31 Vict., c. 102 (August 15, 1867).
<i>Members.</i>	<i>Members.</i>	<i>Members.</i>
Helston .....	Ives, St. ....	Huntingdon .....
Hereford .....	Kendal .....	Hythe .....
Hertford .....	Kidderminster .....	Ipswich .....
Heytesbury .....	King's Lynn .....	Ives, St. ....
Higham Ferrers .....	Kingston-upon-Hull .....	Kendal .....
Hindon .....	Knarborough .....	Kidderminster .....
Honiton .....	Lancaster .....	Kingston-upon-Hull .....
Horsham .....	Lambeth .....	King's Lynn .....
Huntingdon .....	Launceston .....	Knarborough .....
Hythe .....	Leeds .....	Lambeth .....
Ilchester .....	Leicester .....	Launceston .....
Ipswich .....	Leominster .....	Leeds .....
Ives, St. ....	Lewes .....	Leicester .....
King's Lynn .....	Lincoln .....	Leominster .....
Kingston-upon-Hull .....	Liskeard .....	Lewes .....
Knarborough .....	Lichfield .....	Lichfield .....
Lancaster .....	Liverpool .....	Lincoln .....
Launceston .....	London .....	Liskeard .....
Leicester .....	Ludlow .....	Liverpool .....
Leominster .....	Lyme Regis .....	London .....
Lostwithiel .....	Lymington .....	London University .....
Lewes .....	Macclesfield .....	Ludlow .....
Lincoln .....	Maidstone .....	Lymington .....
Liskeard .....	Maldon .....	Macclesfield .....
Lichfield .....	Malmesbury .....	Maidstone .....
Liverpool .....	Malton .....	Maldon .....
London .....	Manchester .....	Malmesbury .....
Ludgershall .....	Marlborough .....	Malton .....
Ludlow .....	Marlow, Great .....	Manchester .....
Lyme Regis .....	Marylebone .....	Marlborough .....
Lymington .....	Merthyr-Tydvil .....	Marlow .....
Maidstone .....	Midhurst .....	Marylebone .....
Maldon .....	Monmouth .....	Merthyr Tydvil .....
Malmesbury .....	Montgomery .....	Middlesbrough .....
Malton .....	Morpeth .....	Midhurst .....
Marlborough .....	Newark-upon-Trent .....	Monmouth, &c. ....
Marlow, Great .....	Newcastle-under-Lyme .....	Montgomery, &c. ....
Mawes, St. ....	Newcastle-upon-Tyne .....	Morpeth .....
Michael, St. ....	Newport (Isle of Wight) .....	Newark .....
Midhurst .....	Northallerton .....	Newcastle-under-Lyme .....
Milborne, Port .....	Northampton .....	Newcastle-upon-Tyne .....
Minehead .....	Norwich .....	Newport .....
Monmouth .....	Nottingham .....	Northallerton .....
Montgomery .....	Oldham .....	Northampton .....
Morpeth .....	Oxford University .....	Norwich .....
Newark-upon-Trent .....	Oxford .....	Nottingham .....
Newcastle-under-Lyme .....	Pembroke .....	Oldham .....
Newcastle-upon-Tyne .....	Penryn, &c. ....	Oxford .....
Newport (Cornwall) .....	Peterborough .....	Oxford University .....
Newport (Isle of Wight) .....	Petersfield .....	Pembroke, &c. ....
Newton (Lancashire) .....	Plymouth .....	Penryn, &c. ....
Newtown (I. of Wight) .....	Pontefract .....	Peterborough .....
Northallerton .....	Poole .....	Petersfield .....
Northampton .....	Portsmouth .....	Plymouth .....
Norwich .....	Preston .....	Pontefract .....
Nottingham .....	Radnor, &c. ....	Poole .....

Constituencies before the passing of the Reform Bill.	Constituencies under 2 Will. IV., c. 45 (June 7, 1832).	Constituencies under 30 & 31 Vict., c. 103 (August 15, 1867).
<i>Members.</i>	<i>Members.</i>	<i>Members.</i>
Okehampton ..... 2	Reading ..... 2	Portsmouth ..... 2
Orford ..... 2	Reigate ..... 1	Preston ..... 2
Oxford University ..... 2	Richmond ..... 2	Radnor, &c. .... 1
Oxford ..... 2	Ripon ..... 2	Reading ..... 2
Pembroke ..... 1	Rochdale ..... 1	Richmond ..... 1
Penryn, &c. .... 2	Rochester ..... 2	Ripon ..... 1
Peterborough ..... 2	Rye ..... 1	Rochdale ..... 1
Petersfield ..... 2	Salford ..... 1	Rochester ..... 2
Plymouth ..... 2	Salisbury ..... 2	Rye ..... 1
Plympton ..... 2	Sandwich ..... 2	Salford ..... 2
Pontefract ..... 2	Scarborough ..... 2	Salisbury ..... 2
Poole ..... 1	Shaftesbury ..... 1	Sandwich, &c. .... 2
Portsmouth ..... 2	Sheffield ..... 2	Scarborough ..... 2
Preston ..... 2	Shoreham ..... 2	Shaftesbury ..... 1
Queenborough ..... 2	Shrewsbury ..... 2	Sheffield ..... 2
Radnor ..... 1	Southampton ..... 2	Shoreham ..... 2
Reading ..... 2	South Shields ..... 1	Shrewsbury ..... 2
Reigate ..... 2	Southwark ..... 2	Southampton ..... 2
Richmond ..... 2	Stafford ..... 2	South Shields ..... 1
Ripon ..... 2	Stamford ..... 2	Southwark ..... 2
Rochester ..... 2	Stockport ..... 2	Stafford ..... 2
Romney, New ..... 2	Stoke-upon-Trent ..... 2	Stalybridge ..... 1
Rye ..... 2	Stroud ..... 2	Stamford ..... 1
Salisbury ..... 2	Sudbury ..... 2	Stockport ..... 2
Saltash ..... 2	Sunderland ..... 2	Stockton ..... 1
Sandwich ..... 2	Swansea ..... 1	Stoke-upon-Trent ..... 2
Sarum, Old ..... 2	Tamworth ..... 2	Stroud ..... 2
Scarborough ..... 2	Tavistock ..... 2	Sunderland ..... 2
Seaford ..... 2	Taunton ..... 2	Swansea, &c. .... 1
Shaftesbury ..... 2	Tewkesbury ..... 2	Tamworth ..... 2
Shoreham, New ..... 2	Thetford ..... 2	Taunton ..... 2
Shrewsbury ..... 2	Thirsk ..... 1	Tavistock ..... 1
Southampton ..... 2	Tiverton ..... 2	Tewkesbury ..... 1
Southwark ..... 2	Totnes ..... 2	Thirsk ..... 1
Stafford ..... 2	Tower Hamlets ..... 2	Tiverton ..... 2
Stamford ..... 2	Truro ..... 2	Tower Hamlets ..... 2
Stevington ..... 2	Tynemouth ..... 1	Truro ..... 2
Stockbridge ..... 2	Wakefield ..... 1	Tynemouth ..... 1
Sudbury ..... 2	Wallingford ..... 1	Wakefield ..... 1
Tamworth ..... 2	Walsall ..... 1	Wallingford ..... 1
Tavistock ..... 2	Wareham ..... 1	Walsall ..... 1
Taunton ..... 2	Warrington ..... 1	Wareham ..... 1
Tewkesbury ..... 2	Warwick ..... 2	Warrington ..... 1
Thetford ..... 2	Wells ..... 2	Warwick ..... 2
Thirsk ..... 2	Wenlock ..... 2	Wednesbury ..... 1
Tiverton ..... 2	Westbury ..... 1	Wenlock ..... 2
Totnes ..... 2	Westminster ..... 2	Westbury ..... 1
Tregony ..... 2	Weymouth, &c. .... 2	Westminster ..... 2
Truro ..... 2	Whitby ..... 1	Weymouth, &c. .... 2
Wallingford ..... 2	Whitehaven ..... 1	Whitby ..... 1
Wareham ..... 2	Wigan ..... 2	Whitehaven ..... 1
Warwick ..... 2	Wilton ..... 1	Wigan ..... 2
Wells ..... 2	Winchester ..... 2	Wilton ..... 1
Wendover ..... 2	Windsor ..... 2	Winchester ..... 2
Wenlock ..... 2	Wolverhampton ..... 2	Windsor ..... 1
Woolly ..... 2	Woodstock ..... 1	Wolverhampton ..... 2



Constituencies before the passing of the Reform Bill.	Constituencies under 2 Will. IV., c. 45 (June 7, 1832).	Constituencies under 30 & 31 Vict., c. 102 (August 15, 1867).
<i>Members.</i>	<i>Members.</i>	<i>Members.</i>
Westbury ..... 2	Worcester ..... 2	Woodstock ..... 1
West Looe ..... 2	Wycombe ..... 2	Worcester ..... 2
Westminster ..... 2	Yarmouth ..... 2	Wycombe ..... 1
Weymouth and Mel- combe Regis ..... } 4	York ..... 2	York ..... 2
Whitchurch ..... 2		
Wigan ..... 2		
Wilton ..... 2		
Winchelsea ..... 2		
Winchester ..... 2		
Windsor ..... 2		
Woodstock ..... 2		
Wootton Bassett ..... 2		
Worcester ..... 2		
Wycombe ..... 2		
Yarmouth, Great ..... 2		
Yarmouth (Isle of W.)... 2		
York ..... 2		

SCOTLAND.

Constituencies before the passing of the Reform Bill.	Constituencies under 2 & 3 Will. IV., c. 65 (July 17, 1832).	Constituencies under 31 & 32 Vict., c. 48 (July 13, 1868).
15 Cities & Boroughs, returning ..... 15	21 Cities & Boroughs, returning ..... 23	22 Cities & Boroughs, returning ..... 26 4 Universities ..... 2 Total Members... 28
Aberdeen ..... 1	Aberdeen ..... 1	Aberdeen ..... 1
Ayr, Irvine, &c. .... 1	Ayr, Irvine, &c. .... 1	Ayr, Irvine, &c. .... 1
Dumfries, &c. .... 1	Dumfries, &c. .... 1	Dumfries, &c. .... 1
Edinburgh ..... 1	Dundee ..... 1	Dundee ..... 2
	Edinburgh ..... 2	Edinburgh ..... 2
		Edinburgh and St. An- drews Universities ... 1
Elgin, &c. .... 1	Elgin, &c. .... 1	Elgin, &c. .... 1
Glasgow ..... 1	Falkirk, &c. .... 1	Falkirk, &c. .... 1
	Glasgow ..... 2	Glasgow ..... 3
		Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities ..... 1
	Greenock ..... 1	Greenock ..... 1
Jedburgh, Haddington, &c. .... 1	Haddington, &c. .... 1	Haddington, &c. .... 1
Inverness, &c. .... 1	Inverness, &c. .... 1	Hawick, &c. .... 1
	Kilmarnock, &c. .... 1	Inverness, &c. .... 1
Kirkcaldy, Dysart, &c. 1	Kirkcaldy, Dysart, &c. 1	Kilmarnock ..... 1
	Leith, &c. .... 1	Kirkcaldy, Dysart, &c. 1
	Montrose, &c. .... 1	Leith, &c. .... 1
	Paisley ..... 1	Montrose ..... 1
		Paisley ..... 1

Constituencies before the passing of the Reform Bill.	Constituencies under 2 & 3 Will. IV., c. 65 (July 17, 1832).	Constituencies under 31 & 32 Vict., c. 48 (July 13, 1868).
<i>Members.</i>	<i>Members.</i>	<i>Members.</i>
Peebles, &c. .... 1	Perth ..... 1	Perth ..... 1
Perth, &c. .... 1	St. Andrews, Anstruther, &c. .... 1	St. Andrews, Anstruther, &c. .... 1
St. Andrews, Anstruther, &c. .... 1	Stirling, &c. .... 1	Stirling, &c. .... 1
Stirling, &c. .... 1	Wick, Kirkwall, &c. ... 1	Wick, Kirkwall, &c. ... 1
Wick, Kirkwall, &c. ... 1	Wigton, &c. .... 1	Wigton, &c. .... 1
Wigton, &c. .... 1		

## I R E L A N D.

Constituencies before the passing of the Reform Bill.	Constituencies under 2 & 3 Will. IV., c. 88 (August 7, 1832).	Constituencies under 31 & 32 Vict., c. 49 (July 13, 1868).
33 Cities & Boroughs, returning ..... 35	33 Cities & Boroughs, returning ..... 39	33 Cities & Boroughs, returning ..... 39
1 University ..... 1	1 University ..... 2	1 University ..... 2
Total Members ... 36	Total Members ... 41	Total Members ... 41
Armagh..... 1	Armagh..... 1	Armagh..... 1
Athlone..... 1	Athlone..... 1	Athlone..... 1
Bandonbridge ..... 1	Bandonbridge ..... 1	Bandon ..... 1
Belfast ..... 1	Belfast ..... 2	Belfast ..... 2
Carlow ..... 1	Carlow ..... 1	Carlow ..... 1
Carrickfergus ..... 1	Carrickfergus ..... 1	Carrickfergus ..... 1
Cashel ..... 1	Cashel ..... 1	Cashel ..... 1
Clonmel..... 1	Clonmel..... 1	Clonmel..... 1
Coleraine ..... 1	Coleraine ..... 1	Coleraine ..... 1
Cork ..... 2	Cork ..... 2	Cork ..... 2
Downpatrick ..... 1	Downpatrick..... 1	Downpatrick..... 1
Drogheda ..... 1	Drogheda ..... 1	Drogheda ..... 1
Dublin ..... 2	Dublin ..... 2	Dublin ..... 2
Dublin University ..... 1	Dublin University ..... 2	Dublin University ..... 2
Dundalk ..... 1	Dundalk ..... 1	Dundalk ..... 1
Dungannon ..... 1	Dungannon ..... 1	Dungannon ..... 1
Dungarvan ..... 1	Dungarvan ..... 1	Dungarvan ..... 1
Ennis ..... 1	Ennis ..... 1	Ennis ..... 1
Enniskillen ..... 1	Enniskillen ..... 1	Enniskillen ..... 1
Galway ..... 1	Galway ..... 2	Galway ..... 2
Kilkenny ..... 1	Kilkenny ..... 1	Kilkenny ..... 1
Kinsale ..... 1	Kinsale ..... 1	Kinsale ..... 1
Limerick ..... 1	Limerick ..... 2	Limerick ..... 2
Lisburne ..... 1	Lisburne ..... 1	Lisburne ..... 1
Londonderry ..... 1	Londonderry ..... 1	Londonderry ..... 1
Mallow ..... 1	Mallow ..... 1	Mallow ..... 1
New Ross ..... 1	New Ross ..... 1	New Ross ..... 1
Newry ..... 1	Newry ..... 1	Newry ..... 1
Portarlington ..... 1	Portarlington ..... 1	Portarlington ..... 1
Sligo ..... 1	Sligo ..... 1	Sligo ..... 1
Tralee ..... 1	Tralee ..... 1	Tralee ..... 1
Waterford ..... 1	Waterford..... 2	Waterford..... 2
Wexford ..... 1	Wexford ..... 1	Wexford ..... 1
Youghal ..... 1	Youghal ..... 1	Youghal ..... 1

## II.—COUNTIES

## ENGLAND AND WALES.

Constituencies before the passing of the Reform Bill.	Constituencies under 2 Will. IV., c. 45 (June 7, 1832).	Constituencies under 30 & 31 Vict., c. 102 (August 15, 1867).
<i>Members.</i>	<i>Members.</i>	<i>Members.</i>
40 Counties, English, returning ..... 82	40 Counties, English, returning ..... 144	40 Counties, English, returning ..... 171
12 Counties, Welsh, returning ..... 12	12 Counties, Welsh, returning ..... 14	12 Counties, Welsh, returning ..... 15
Total Members ... 94	Total Members ... 159	Total Members ... 187
Anglesea ..... 1	Anglesea ..... 1	Anglesea ..... 1
Bedfordshire ..... 2	Bedfordshire ..... 2	Bedfordshire ..... 2
Berkshire ..... 2	Berkshire ..... 3	Berkshire ..... 3
Brecknockshire ..... 1	Brecknockshire ..... 1	Brecknockshire ..... 1
Buckinghamshire ..... 2	Buckinghamshire ..... 3	Buckinghamshire ..... 3
Cambridgeshire ..... 2	Cambridgeshire ..... 3	Cambridgeshire ..... 3
Cardiganshire ..... 1	Cardiganshire ..... 1	Cardiganshire ..... 1
Cardmarthenshire ..... 1	Cardmarthenshire ..... 2	Cardmarthenshire ..... 2
Carnarvonshire ..... 1	Carnarvonshire ..... 1	Carnarvonshire ..... 1
Cheshire ..... 2	Cheshire (North) ..... 2	Cheshire (East) ..... 2
	„ (South) ..... 2	„ (Mid) ..... 2
		„ (West) ..... 2
Cornwall ..... 2	Cornwall (East) ..... 2	Cornwall (East) ..... 2
	„ (West) ..... 2	„ (West) ..... 2
Cumberland ..... 2	Cumberland (East) ..... 2	Cumberland (East) ..... 2
	„ (West) ..... 2	„ (West) ..... 2
Denbighshire ..... 1	Denbighshire ..... 2	Denbighshire ..... 2
Derbyshire ..... 2	Derbyshire (North) ..... 2	Derbyshire (East) ..... 2
	„ (South) ..... 2	„ (North) ..... 2
		„ (South) ..... 2
Devonshire ..... 2	Devonshire (North) ..... 2	Devonshire (East) ..... 2
	„ (South) ..... 2	„ (North) ..... 2
		„ (South) ..... 2
Dorsetshire ..... 2	Dorsetshire ..... 3	Dorsetshire ..... 3
Durham ..... 2	Durham (North) ..... 2	Durham (North) ..... 2
	„ (South) ..... 2	„ (South) ..... 2
Essex ..... 2	Essex (North) ..... 2	Essex (East) ..... 2
	„ (South) ..... 2	„ (South) ..... 2
		„ (West) ..... 2
Flintshire ..... 1	Flintshire ..... 1	Flintshire ..... 1
Glamorganshire ..... 1	Glamorganshire ..... 2	Glamorganshire ..... 2
Gloucestershire ..... 2	Gloucestershire (East) ..... 2	Gloucestershire (East) ..... 2
	„ (West) ..... 2	„ (West) ..... 2
Hampshire ..... 2	Hampshire (North) ..... 2	Hampshire (North) ..... 2
	„ (South) ..... 2	„ (South) ..... 2
Herefordshire ..... 2	Herefordshire ..... 3	Herefordshire ..... 3
Hertfordshire ..... 2	Hertfordshire ..... 3	Hertfordshire ..... 3
Huntingdonshire ..... 2	Huntingdonshire ..... 2	Huntingdonshire ..... 2
Kent ..... 2	Kent (East) ..... 2	Kent (East) ..... 2
	„ (West) ..... 2	„ (Mid) ..... 2
		„ (West) ..... 2

Constituencies before the passing of the Reform Bill.	Constituencies under a Will. IV., c. 45 (June 7, 1832).	Constituencies under 30 & 31 Vict., c. 102 (August 15, 1867).
<i>Members.</i>	<i>Members.</i>	<i>Members.</i>
Lancashire ..... 2	Lancashire (North) ... 2 " (South) ..... 2	Lancashire (N.E.) ..... 2 " (N.) ..... 2 " (S.E.) ..... 2 " (S.W.) ..... 2
Leicestershire ..... 2	Leicestershire (North) 2 " (South) ..... 2	Leicestershire (North) 2 " (South) ..... 2
Lincolnshire..... 2	Lincolnshire (parts of Kesteven & Holland) 2 " (parts of Lindsey) 2	Lincolnshire (Mid) ..... 2 " (North) ..... 2 " (South) ... 2
Merionethshire..... 1	Merionethshire..... 1	Merionethshire..... 1
Middlesex..... 2	Middlesex..... 2	Middlesex..... 2
Monmouthshire ..... 2	Monmouthshire ..... 2	Monmouthshire ..... 2
Montgomeryshire ..... 1	Montgomeryshire ..... 1	Montgomeryshire ..... 1
Norfolk ..... 2	Norfolk (East)..... 2 " (West) ..... 2	Norfolk (North) ..... 2 " (South) ..... 2 " (West) ..... 2
Northamptonshire ..... 2	Northamptonshire (N.) 2 " (S.) ..... 2	Northamptonshire (N.) 2 " (S.) ..... 2
Northumberland..... 2	Northumberland (N.)... 2 " (S.) ... 2	Northumberland (N.)... 2 " (S.) ... 2
Nottinghamshire..... 2	Nottinghamshire (N.)... 2 " (S.) ... 2	Nottinghamshire (N.)... 2 " (S.) ... 2
Oxfordshire ..... 2	Oxfordshire ..... 3	Oxfordshire ..... 3
Pembrokeshire..... 1	Pembrokeshire..... 1	Pembrokeshire..... 1
Radnorshire ..... 1	Radnorshire ..... 1	Radnorshire ..... 1
Rutlandshire..... 2	Rutlandshire ..... 2	Rutlandshire ..... 2
Shropshire..... 2	Shropshire (North) ..... 2 " (South) ..... 2	Shropshire (North) ..... 2 " (South) ..... 2
Somersetshire ..... 2	Somersetshire (East) ... 2 " (West) ... 2	Somersetshire (East) ... 2 " (Mid) ... 2 " (West) ... 2
Staffordshire..... 2	Staffordshire (North) ... 2 " (South) ... 2	Staffordshire (East) ... 2 " (North) ... 2 " (West) ... 2
Suffolk ..... 2	Suffolk (East) ..... 2 " (West)..... 2	Suffolk (East) ..... 2 " (West) ..... 2
Surrey ..... 2	Surrey (East) ..... 2 " (West)..... 2	Surrey (East) ..... 2 " (Mid) ..... 2 " (West) ..... 2
Sussex ..... 2	Sussex (East) ..... 2 " (West) ..... 2	Sussex (East) ..... 2 " (West) ..... 2
Warwickshire ..... 2	Warwickshire (North) 2 " (South) ..... 2	Warwickshire (North) ... 2 " (South) ... 2
Westmoreland..... 2	Westmoreland ..... 2	Westmoreland ..... 2
Wiltshire ..... 2	Wiltshire (North) ..... 2 " (South) ..... 2	Wiltshire (North) ..... 2 " (South) ..... 2
Worcestershire..... 2	Wight, Isle of ..... 1 Worcestershire (East)... 2 " (West) ..... 2	Wight, Isle of ..... 1 Worcestershire (East)... 2 " (West) ..... 2
Yorkshire ..... 4	Yorkshire (E. Riding)... 2 " (N. Riding)... 2 " (W. Riding)... 2	Yorkshire (E. Riding) ... 2 " (N. Riding) ... 2 " (W. Riding, E.) 2 " (W. Riding, N.) 2 " (W. Riding, S.) 2

SCOTLAND.

Constituencies before the passing of the Reform Bill.	Constituencies under 2 & 3 Will. IV., c. 65 (July 17, 1832).	Constituencies under 31 & 32 Vict., c. 48 (July 13, 1868).
<i>Members.</i>	<i>Members.</i>	<i>Members.</i>
33 Counties, returning 30	33 Counties, returning 30	33 Counties, returning 32
Aberdeenshire ..... 1	Aberdeenshire ..... 1	Aberdeenshire (East) ... 1
Argyllshire ..... 1	Argyllshire ..... 1	Argyllshire (West) ... 1
Ayrshire ..... 1	Ayrshire ..... 1	Argyllshire ..... 1
Banff ..... 1	Banff ..... 1	Ayrshire (North) ..... 1
Berwickshire..... 1	Berwickshire..... 1	Ayrshire (South) ..... 1
Buteshire & Caithness- shire ..... 1	Buteshire ..... 1	Banff ..... 1
Clackmannan & Kinross 1	Caithness ..... 1	Berwickshire ..... 1
Cromarty & Nairnshire 1	Clackmannan & Kinross 1	Buteshire ..... 1
Dumbartonshire ..... 1	Dumbartonshire ..... 1	Caithness ..... 1
Dumfriesshire ..... 1	Dumfriesshire ..... 1	Clackmannan & Kinross 1
Edinburghshire ..... 1	Edinburghshire ..... 1	Dumbartonshire ..... 1
Elgin ..... 1	Elgin and Nairn ..... 1	Dumfriesshire ..... 1
Fifehire ..... 1	Fifehire ..... 1	Edinburghshire ..... 1
Forfarshire ..... 1	Forfarshire ..... 1	Elgin and Nairn ..... 1
Haddingtonshire..... 1	Haddingtonshire..... 1	Fifehire ..... 1
Inverness-shire ..... 1	Inverness-shire ..... 1	Forfarshire ..... 1
Kincardineshire ..... 1	Kincardineshire ..... 1	Haddingtonshire..... 1
Kirkcudbrightshire..... 1	Kirkcudbrightshire..... 1	Inverness-shire..... 1
Lanarkshire ..... 1	Lanarkshire ..... 1	Kincardineshire ..... 1
Linlithgowshire ..... 1	Linlithgowshire ..... 1	Kirkcudbrightshire..... 1
Orkney and Shetland ... 1	Orkney and Shetland ... 1	Lanarkshire (North) ... 1
Peebles ..... 1	Peebles ..... 1	Lanarkshire (South) ... 1
Perthshire..... 1	Perthshire ..... 1	Linlithgowshire ..... 1
Renfrewshire ..... 1	Renfrewshire ..... 1	Orkney and Shetland ... 1
Ross ..... 1	Ross and Cromarty..... 1	Peebleshire & Selkirk- shire ..... 1
Roxburghshire..... 1	Roxburghshire..... 1	Perthshire ..... 1
Selkirkshire ..... 1	Selkirkshire ..... 1	Renfrewshire ..... 1
Stirlingshire ..... 1	Stirlingshire ..... 1	Ross and Cromarty..... 1
Sutherlandshire ..... 1	Sutherlandshire ..... 1	Roxburghshire..... 1
Wigtonshire ..... 1	Wigtonshire ..... 1	Selkirkshire (See Peebles).
		Stirlingshire ..... 1
		Sutherlandshire ..... 1
		Wigtonshire ..... 1

I R E L A N D.

At the Union between Great Britain and Ireland the right of returning two representatives to the House of Commons was granted to each of the thirty-two counties of Ireland, and no change was effected by the Reform Bill either in 1832 or 1868.

Antrim ..... 2	Dublin ..... 2	Limerick..... 2	Roscommon ..... 2
Armagh ..... 2	Fermanagh ..... 2	Londonderry..... 2	Sligo ..... 2
Carlow ..... 2	Galway ..... 2	Longford ..... 2	Tipperary ..... 2
Cavan ..... 2	Kerry ..... 2	Louth ..... 2	Tyrone ..... 2
Clare ..... 2	Kildare ..... 2	Mayo ..... 2	Waterford ..... 2
Cork ..... 2	Kilkenny ..... 2	Meath..... 2	Westmeath ..... 2
Donegal..... 2	King's County ... 2	Monaghan ..... 2	Wexford..... 2
Down ..... 2	Leitrim ..... 2	Queen's County... 2	Wicklow ..... 2

### **Changes between the passing of the two Reform Acts in the Years 1832 and 1867.**

---

#### **DISFRANCHISEMENT.**

Sudbury, returning two members, was disfranchised for corrupt practices by 7 & 8 Vict., c. 53 (1844).

Albans, St., returning two members, was disfranchised for corrupt practices by 15 Vict., c. 9 (1852).

#### **ENFRANCHISEMENT.**

By 24 & 25 Vict., c. 112 (August 6, 1861), two of these seats were apportioned to the West Riding of Yorkshire, which was divided into two divisions, each returning two members; one seat to the Southern Division of Lancashire, which henceforth returned three instead of two members; and one seat to Birkenhead, which was made a parliamentary borough, with the right to return one member, after December 1, 1861.

THE END.

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